

MINUTES
OF
THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL
ON EDUCATION;

CORRESPONDENCE, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, &c.
AND
REPORTS BY HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, FOR 1854-5.

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MINUTES, &c.

(No. 1.)

*At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 20th day of
August 1853.*

BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, OF HER
MAJESTY'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

SUPPLEMENTARY MINUTE *relating to Queen's Scholars, Apprentices, and Certificated and Registered Teachers, and Lecturers in Training Schools.**

THEIR Lordships had under consideration so much of the Minute dated the 21st of December 1846 as relates to the support of Normal schools.

Their Lordships also considered the minutes and instructions in force for awarding Queen's scholarships, for issuing certificates of merit, and for augmenting the salaries of the students and other candidates so certificated when employed as teachers in schools under inspection.

Their Lordships, having these particulars before them, proceeded to consider certain complaints alleged against the present system, to the effect that,—

1. Certificates are granted without sufficient guarantees for practical ability in teaching, and such ability is not sufficiently rewarded or encouraged.
2. The training schools are maintained inadequately, and with difficulty; they are not fully occupied, nor are they occupied always with the class of students best adapted for training.
3. A large proportion of the pupil-teachers who have completed their term of service do not enter the training schools.
4. The standard of instruction in the training schools might be raised advantageously, with especial reference to the subjects of elementary instruction.

* This Minute, which was presented to Parliament in the "Minutes of 1853-4" (Vide vol. i., page 23), has been revised, as regards the 12th section, by a Minute dated 28 June 1854, presented in the same volume, page 35.

5. No adequate encouragement is offered to prolong the continuance of students under training beyond a single year.

Resolved,—1. To remove the limitation at present imposed on the admission of Queen's scholars.

2. To renew Queen's scholarships for a second year to all Queen's scholars of one year's standing who shall pass a satisfactory examination at the end of it.

3. To allow such a further number of Queen's scholarships to duly qualified candidates as, with the number reserved for the existing Queen's scholars, shall occupy the whole of the accommodation in each college under inspection reported by the principal to be unoccupied by other students after the following Christmas. Such a report would be called for about the beginning of November in each year.

Their Lordships will require to be satisfied with the provision made for lodging and training the entire number of students.

4. To promote in training schools the study of the subjects proper to elementary instruction, their Lordships will grant augmentations of salary of 100*l.* annually to such resident lecturers as shall receive, independently of those augmentations, salaries of not less than 150*l.* annually (this sum may include an allowance of 50*l.* for board and lodging), provided that each lecturer in respect to whom such an augmentation of salary is granted shall afford evidence satisfactory to their Lordships of his attainments in one, or at the most two, of the branches of knowledge enumerated below, and of skill in adapting them to the purposes of elementary instruction.

1. History.
2. English literature.
3. Geography.
4. Physical science.
5. Applied mathematics.

In judging of the claims of candidates for such augmentations, their Lordships will seek the advice of persons eminent for their attainments in these several branches of knowledge.

Their Lordships will not grant more than one such augmentation of salary in any training school, when the number of students in residence does not exceed thirty, nor more than two where the number does not exceed sixty, nor more than three such augmentations in any case.

5. An exercise in drawing will in future form part of each examination of the students. Their Lordships will seek the assistance of the Department of Science and Art in settling and testing this exercise. In determining certificates, considerable weight will be attached to proficiency in this art.

6. The indentures of all pupil-teachers apprenticed after the 1st of January 1854 will be made to end at Christmas. If the examinations fall in the first half of the year, then at the fifth Christmas thence ensuing; but, if the examinations fall in the second half of the year, then at the sixth Christmas thence ensuing. Thus the indentures of all pupil-teachers admitted in January—June 1854 will expire at Christmas 1858; and of all pupil-teachers admitted in July—December 1854, at Christmas 1859.

The annual payments will by this arrangement be continued up to the date fixed for the end of the apprenticeship, so as in all cases to comprehend the time of examination for Queen's scholarships.

As a provisional measure, to meet the case of apprentices admitted before the 1st of January 1854, their Lordships will consider recommendations by Her Majesty's Inspectors to continue the rate of payment for the fifth year during the period to elapse between the end of that year and the 31st of the following December; such payments to be made as soon as the apprentice shall have presented himself as a candidate for a Queen's scholarship.

In consideration of this provision, their Lordships will, after the 1st of January 1854, cancel so much of the Minute dated 25 July 1850 as allows apprentices to compete for Queen's scholarships in the course of the fifth year's service.

In schools where the examination falls in the first half of the year, the office of pupil-teacher will be vacant during the period between Christmas and the date fixed for the examination. In such cases the duties may be discharged by the candidate or candidates for the vacancy; and my Lords will allow a sum proportionate to the time and to the number of vacancies for remunerating the services rendered,—such sum to be distributed at the discretion of the managers.

In schools where the examination falls in the second half of the year, new pupil-teachers may be appointed, on the reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors, prospectively, to replace those whose apprenticeship will expire at the following Christmas.

7. Their Lordships will allow, without further examination, a Queen's scholarship of 25*l.* to all assistants who shall have acquitted themselves satisfactorily during three years, pursuant to the Minute of 23 July 1852. Applications for such scholarships must be transmitted to their Lordships' secretary through the principal of some training school under inspection who is willing to receive the applicant, from the 1st of the following January, as one of the Queen's scholars then to be allowed.

12 *Queen's Scholars, Apprentices, Certificated Teachers,*

8. In schools where the average attendance exceeds 100, their Lordships will apply the Minute of 23 July 1852, without requiring that an assistant shall be taken to be in lieu of two pupil-teachers. In such schools their Lordships will allow one assistant teacher, in addition to one pupil-teacher, for every 100 children.

9. In schools under certificated teachers, where apprentices have obtained Queen's scholarships, their Lordships will, on the recommendations of Her Majesty's Inspectors, consider the propriety of allowing a larger number of pupil-teachers than in other schools.

10. The examinations of the candidates for Queen's scholarships will be separated from that of the students, being held for three days in the week preceding that in which the students' examination is to begin. As many qualified students will be nominated (in the order of merit) as shall answer to the total number of vacancies in all the training schools. The whole number will be comprised in a single list, and each Queen's scholar so nominated will be at liberty to go to any of the training schools under inspection the authorities of which may consent to receive him. The principal of each training school will be called upon to make a return to their Lordships of the names of his Queen's scholars for the ensuing year, within twenty-one days after the date of publishing the list.

11. The students in residence will be classed, at the end of each year, according to the result of the examinations passed by them, but will not be certificated. No certificate of merit as a teacher will, after the examinations in December 1853, be granted to the student of a training school until he shall have been for two years in charge of the same elementary school, and shall have been twice reported on as the teacher of it by Her Majesty's Inspector. Whether he is to be entitled to a certificate or not, and of what class, is to be determined by the tenor of those reports, and by the result of his examination previous to quitting the training schools. If the first report be favourable, he will be paid for the first year on the scale of the lowest class. If the second report be favourable, his augmentation and class of certificate will be fixed for the next five years. After which interval, and so on from time to time, the certificate and augmentation will be open to revision, according to the character of the intermediate reports. The value of the certificate will not be fixed in the first instance higher than the first division of the third class for any student who shall have resided less than two years at a training school under inspection.

12. The grants to each training school, according to the

class obtained by the students in the examination, will be made upon the following scale:—*

At the end of year's residence.		For student in each class of merit.	To be granted to treasurer of college.†	
			£	s. d.
First	{	1	20	0 0
		2	16	0 0
		3	13	0 0
Second	{	1	24	0 0
		2	20	0 0
		3	16	0 0
Third	{	1	24	0 0
		2	20	0 0
		3	16	0 0

13. Their Lordships rely upon the foregoing provisions, in extension of their Minutes of 1846, to fill a constantly increasing number of elementary schools with certificated teachers. There must, however, for a considerable period, remain a number of teachers disqualified by age for passing the examination for certificates, as well as a number of schools not in a position to obtain certificated teachers, in those parts of the country more particularly which it is the object of the Minute of 2 April 1853 to reach. Their Lordships will institute, therefore, a class of registered, as distinguished from certificated, teachers. An examination will be held (on the same plan as the late Easter examinations for certificates of merit) by Her Majesty's Inspectors, at convenient places throughout the country, at some time to be fixed, in 1854 and in each following year. The examination will last only three days. The candidates will not be classed, but only passed or rejected. The examination will be confined to simple questions in the following subjects:—

1. The Holy Scriptures, and the Catechism and Liturgy of the Church of England (in schools connected with the Church of England).
2. English history.
3. Geography.
4. Arithmetic (including vulgar and decimal fractions).
5. English grammar and composition.
6. The theory and practice of teaching.

The object of the examination will be to ascertain sound, if humble, attainment.

* Vide Minute of 28 June 1854, in Minutes of 1853-4, vol. i., page 35.

† In the case of female students, two-thirds of each sum here stated.

No teacher will be admitted to this examination who has not completed his or her 35th year.

Their Lordships will require all uncertificated teachers in schools taking advantage of the Minute of 2 April 1853, or having pupil-teachers apprenticed to them, to attend these examinations.

(No. 2.)

MALE TRAINING SCHOOLS.

SYLLABUS OF EXAMINATION.

ual Ex-
amination
students
training

Letter from Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools the Rev. Henry Moseley, M.A., F.R.S., &c., to the Lord President of the Council, transmitting a Scheme of Examination for Students in Training Colleges.

MY LORD, Wandsworth; 2 May 1854.

In compliance with your Lordship's instructions, I have drawn out a programme of subjects for the annual examination of students in training schools, of which I enclose a copy.

In this programme no addition is proposed to be made to the subjects in which the students of those institutions have been accustomed to be examined. The only alteration lies in this, that, whereas every student has been heretofore examined without distinction of standing, it is proposed for the future to graduate the examinations according to the years of residence.

This task having been undertaken in accordance with the wishes of the authorities of some of the largest training schools, and the question being one in which, from the influence which the examinations held by Her Majesty's Inspectors cannot but have on the course of instruction pursued in each college, the interests of all were involved, your Lordship deemed it expedient that all should be consulted thereon, and you therefore directed that the programme should be printed, and that a copy of it should be addressed confidentially to the principal of each training school, and to every member of its committee, with the request that such notes and observations as they thought fit to make thereon should be inserted in the margin.

These notes and observations have been placed in my hands, and I have carefully read them.

I have considerably modified the first draft of my programme, in pursuance of suggestions made in these papers.

There is no difference of opinion as to the expediency, in a general sense, of such a plan as has been proposed; nor is there, I trust, any question as to its details, which will interfere with that general concurrence and support which all the training schools are desirous to give. Generally, it may be stated that the objections lie to the prescription, not of too much, but, of too little.

The colleges object generally to the distribution of the subjects of examination over so long a period as three years. Their students now remain, in the majority of cases, but one year; they are of an opinion that to insist on their remaining three years will be to detain a large proportion of the pupil-teachers from seeking the training schools at all, and to drive them into employment if not more highly paid, at least more immediately remunerative.

A residence of two years supposes a wider course of instruction, and therefore of examination, during those years, than a residence of three years does; and it is this which appears to have been chiefly had in view in the alterations suggested in the papers now before me.

I have had the less hesitation in recommending, in several instances, the adoption of these alterations, as I myself am of opinion that two years has

been shown by experience to be sufficient for the instruction (in whatever belongs to their office) of men who have generally had the advantage of five years' apprenticeship.

There are always, however, men in training schools in advance of the rest in enterprise of character, in abilities, and in attainments—men adapted to be trained for some special and more important work of the teacher. Openings constantly present themselves for such men; and experience has shown how great are the services they may render to the cause of education.

These are the men most likely to wish to remain until the third year, and an optional third year's examination, limited to a few subjects having special reference to the work to which they propose to devote themselves, seems to offer to these students all the facilities that they can require, whilst it meets the case of the colleges whose course extends to three years.

In drawing out the programme I have been governed by the following considerations, in which I am confident of the concurrence of the authorities of the training schools which it is my duty to inspect, and in giving effect to which I hope for your Lordship's sanction and approbation:—

1. Not to add to or take from the existing subjects of examination;
2. To give the greatest weight to those subjects which are subjects of elementary instruction;
3. To inculcate the principle of "not attempting more than can be done well," which lies at the root of all truthfulness and reality in the teacher.

The first is founded on that principle, on which the examinations of the Committee of Council have always been conducted, of not interfering with the course of instruction in training schools, except in so far as is required for the appropriation of the public grants at their Lordships' disposal exclusively to the advancement of elementary education. It is this limitation on which the second consideration is based.

The examinations determine the apportionment, to the several training schools, of Parliamentary grants voted expressly for the promotion of elementary education. If, therefore, the course of study pursued in any training school be not confined to the subjects of elementary instruction, or to subjects ancillary to the same end, the grants made to that school involve a *misappropriation* of the public money.

To the third principle, namely, that of "attempting a little and doing it well," as opposed to the practice of attempting a great deal and doing it ill, I attach a special importance in the education of the schoolmaster; because he will infallibly reproduce, in his own school, that one of those two principles on which his own education in the training school has been based; and because important interests to himself and his class appear to me to depend on the alternative whether his own character be formed according to the one type or the other.

Efforts constantly repeated for the attainment of many things, of which none is ever attained, cannot but tend to dissipate and emasculate the mind.

The sense of a perpetual failure, of an inferiority spread over a large surface—of much attempted, but nothing ever fully accomplished—of great labour in many things, and but little success in any—is an ill preparation for the struggle of life in any condition of it.

It is the more difficult to carry out the principle of attempting no more than can be done well in the training of the elementary teacher, because many different subjects present themselves to different minds as adapted to the instruction of the poor.

Another difficulty lies in the fact that it is much easier to attain to a smattering of knowledge in many subjects—to gather up many fragments of knowledge over a large surface—than to attain any depth of knowledge in a few.

Our examinations have specially to contend with the operation of these two principles.

The subjects of elementary education as it at present exists, and in which depth and soundness of knowledge is to be sought, are,

- Religious knowledge.
- Reading.
- Penmanship.
- *Arithmetic.
- English grammar.
- Geography.
- English history.
- †Physical science.
- Vocal music.

These may be considered, I think, to be now taught nearly in every school where there is a master. To these must be added—as already taught in many elementary schools—the first steps in geometry and algebra. Besides these subjects, the higher mathematics and classics are taught—one or both of them—in all the training schools. The principle on which the examinations of the Committee of Council are conducted forbids it, I apprehend, to ignore these subjects—were it even desirable to do so—but it subordinates them to the others.

As the best practical expedient under these circumstances, and to counteract, as far as may be possible, that tendency to diffusion which there is so much cause to regret, I have provided, in the programme which I now submit to your Lordship, that the students of training schools shall be examined *either* in higher mathematics or in classics, at their option; but that no student shall in the same year be examined in both subjects. Viewed with reference to elementary education, the study of Latin is a development of the master's power to instruct his pupils in the use of language; and the study of higher mathematics is a similar development on the side of arithmetic. But in neither case is such a study *sine quâ non*. The denial of an examination in the same year in both of these subjects to any student is necessary, because practically, whatever subjects may be included in their Lordships' examinations, to which weight and importance is supposed to be attached in conferring certificates, and in awarding grants, these subjects will always be found, I apprehend, to have been more or less studied.

The examination in English history, for the second year, includes some elements of the history of the constitution and laws of England, and of the manners and customs of the people.

As a suitable work for the study of the former, I may perhaps venture to suggest two little volumes entitled respectively "Select Extracts from Blackstone's Commentaries,"† compiled by Samuel Warren, Esq., Q.C., and "An Abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries," by the late Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Bart. (re-edited by his son).§ The student, besides studying the progress of the laws and constitution of England, may gather from these books so much information, at least, as to what the laws and the constitution are, as is perhaps necessary to his rightly understanding how they have become what they are.||

* To arithmetic is to be added, in many schools, mensuration and book-keeping.

† Physical science is not usually considered a branch of elementary instruction, but that it is so practically will be sufficiently evident to anybody who will take the trouble to look into the reading lesson-books most commonly used in schools. A large proportion of the lessons in those books are on questions of physical science; the teaching of which can have *no reality*, and will indeed lead (as is constantly the case) to grave misapprehensions and blunders, unless the mind of the master be prepared for the explanation of them to the children by a systematic course of instruction in such subjects.

• ‡ Maxwell, London, 1837.

§ Longman, London, 1853.

|| Serjeant Stephen's "Commentaries on Blackstone," Mr. Bowyer's "Treatise on Constitutional Law," or Professor Creasy's "History of the Constitution," may also be mentioned.

The style of Blackstone is so remarkable for purity, for simplicity, and for strength, that no better book could probably be selected as a prose reading lesson-book in the first year's course, and as marking the style which the students might be encouraged to study in their exercises on language, with a view to the formation of their own.*

The works to succeed this in the third year are obviously those of Mr. Hallam. The history of social progress, manners, and customs may be studied with advantage in the second year from the articles devoted to those subjects in the "Pictorial History of England."

I have the honor to be, &c.

The Lord President, &c.

(Signed) HENRY MOSELEY.

Enclosure referred to in foregoing letter.

SUBJECTS PROPOSED FOR ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS OF STUDENTS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION.

Note.—In this programme no addition is made to the subjects in which the students of training schools have been accustomed to be examined. The only alteration lies in this,—that, whereas heretofore every student has been examined without distinction of standing, it is proposed for the future to graduate the examinations according to the different years of residence. It will be seen that this arrangement, whilst it prescribes no new subject, does not limit the subjects of instruction in any year to those in which the student is to be examined at the end of the year.

It may often be judged expedient by the authorities of training schools to teach to the students in the first year subjects not prescribed for examination by Her Majesty's Inspectors until the end of the second year; and so of the second and third years.

The examination at the end of the first year offers a parallel to the first examination of under-graduates in the Universities.

Every student will be required to have passed the examination of the first year before he is admitted to that of the second; and so of the second and third years.

FIRST YEAR.

Holy Scriptures.

1. The history, chronology, and geography of the Bible.
2. More particularly (*December 1855*) the text of *St. John's Gospel*.

*The Catechism and Liturgy.**

1. The text.
2. The Scriptural authorities.

Church-History.

The outlines of Church history, to the Council of Chalcedon.

Reading.

To read (*December, 1855*) with a distinct utterance, with due attention to the punctuation, and with a just expression, a passage from *Mr. Warren's "Select Extracts from Blackstone's Commentaries."*

* Blackstone was thus spoken of by the Right Hon. C. J. Fox:—"You of course read Blackstone over and over again; and, if so, pray tell me whether you agree with me in thinking his style of English the very best of our modern writers; always easy and intelligible—far more correct than Hume, less studied and made up than Robertson. His purity of style I particularly admire. He was distinguished as much for simplicity and strength as any writer in the English language." (*Trotter's "Memoirs of Fox,"* p. 512.) Various other similar testimonials have been collected by Mr. Warren.

† The examination in the Liturgy is to be limited to the Morning and Evening Services and the Litany.

*Penmanship.**

To write a specimen of the penmanship used in setting copies.

1. A line of large text hand.
2. A passage in small hand.

Arithmetic.

1. To prove the usual rules from first principles.
2. To compute with precision and accuracy.
3. To make (with a knowledge of the principles) simple calculations in mensuration.†

Mechanics.

1. To make (with a knowledge of the principles) simple calculations on the work of mechanical agents, and on the mechanical powers.
2. To know the structure and action of simple machines.‡

School Management.

1. To teach a class in the presence of the inspector.
2. To answer, in writing, questions on the expedients to be used for the purposes of instruction in reading, spelling, writing, and the first four rules of arithmetic.

English Grammar.§

1. Its principles.
2. To parse (December 1855) a passage from the Chapter on "The Doctrine

* Sir,

Whitehall, 24 May 1854.

I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to request that you will submit to the Committee of Council on Education, for their consideration, that one great fault in the system of instruction in the schools of the country lies in the want of proper teaching in the art of writing. The great bulk of the lower and middle orders write hands too small and indistinct, and do not form their letters, or they sometimes form them by alternate broad and fine strokes, which make the words difficult to read. The handwriting which was generally practised in the early part and middle of the last century was far better than that now in common use; and Lord Palmerston would suggest that it would be very desirable that the attention of schoolmasters should be directed to this subject, and that their pupils should be taught rather to imitate broad printing than fine copper-plate engraving.

I am, &c.

The Secretary of the
Committee of Council on Education.

(Signed) H. WADDINGTON.

† The course proper for a National school is here meant, being that which can be intelligently taught to persons having a good knowledge of arithmetic. The examples should be taken from a Builder's Price Book.

‡ The following machines may be specified:—a pump, a door-lock, a house-clock, a gas-meter, a threshing-machine, a flour-mill, a steam-engine, and an organ. If large diagrams, showing the internal structure of each machine, and lettered to correspond with the paragraphs of a succinct explanation at the foot, were hung on the walls of rooms frequented by the students, such knowledge would be imperceptibly acquired and perfected. The diagrams might be produced, or multiplied, by the students themselves. Models cost more. Frequent dissection is apt to spoil them; and, without it, they are not more intelligible than the machines themselves.

§ All the answers made by the students on whatever subject (not confined to bare figures) should be examined as evidence, not only of their knowledge of the particular subject, but also, with a view to determining the marks to be allowed to them for grammar and composition. The power of writing plain and clear sentences, with correct syntax, orthography, and punctuation, is the immediate object of grammar.

The greater part of the questions proposed on grammar will be founded on words or sentences taken from the work specified. It should be carefully read through, therefore, in short portions, as so many exercises in language, in illustration of the English grammar used in the college, just as the Greek or Latin classics are read in public schools.

of the *Hereditary Right to the British Throne*," and "*The History of the Succession of the British Monarchs*," in *Warren's Extracts from Blackstone*.

3. To paraphrase the same passage.

Geography.

1. To be able to describe* the outline maps of the four quarters of the globe.

2. To be able to describe* the map of each country in Europe.

3. To be able to draw the outlines of the above maps from memory.

History.

The outlines of the History of England (to be known thoroughly).

Euclid.

The first four books.

Algebra.†

As far as quadratic equations (inclusive); with problems.

Drawing.

1. Drawing freehand from flat examples.

2. Linear geometry by aid of instruments.

3. Linear perspective of horizontal planes, and of rectangular solids having one side parallel with the picture plane.

4. Outline-drawing from models.

Vocal Music.

SECOND YEAR.

The Holy Scriptures.

1. The Acts of the Apostles.

2. The Epistle (*December 1855*) to the Romans.

Church History.

The history of the Reformation in England, with the outlines of Church history in the fifteenth and the early part of the sixteenth centuries.

Reading.

To read with a distinct utterance, with due attention to punctuation, and with a just expression, a passage from Milton's "*Paradise Lost*," or from Shakspeare.

Penmanship.

(As in First Year.)

Arithmetic.

1. The use of logarithms. 2. Compound interest and annuities.

School Management.

1. To teach a class in the presence of the Inspector.

2. To answer questions in writing on the following subjects:

a. The expedients to be used in teaching the elements of geography and history, the higher rules of arithmetic and book-keeping.

* The word "describe" is meant to be confined to words written, as distinguished from drawing, in paragraph 3.

† Instead of (but not in addition to) this subject, students may be examined in Latin as far as the end of page 84 of Yonge's "*Eton Grammar*" (E. P. Williams, Eton, 1851). This grammar is mentioned only for the sake of defining the extent of knowledge required, viz., accident, concord, genders of nouns, perfect tenses, and supines of verbs. The paper will be confined to grammatical questions and to exercises within the limit prescribed.

- b. The different methods of organizing an elementary school.
- c. The form of, the mode of keeping, and of making returns from, school registers.
3. To answer questions on the subject-matter of the Reading Lesson-books used in schools.
4. To write a theme on some practical questions of education, founded on moral considerations.

English Grammar and Composition.

1. To paraphrase (December 1855) a passage from Milton's "*Paradise Lost*" (Book III.), or from Shakspeare's "*Henry V.*"*
2. To analyze the same passage (according to Mr. Morell's work).†
3. To answer questions on the style and subject-matter of the work, or part of work, named.

Geography.

1. Physical. 2. Political. 3. Commercial. 4. Popular astronomy.

History.

1. The Constitutional history of England.
2. The progress of the people, and of manners and customs in England.

Physical Science.

1. The instruments most commonly used in mechanics, hydrostatics, pneumatics, electricity, and optics.
2. The elements of inorganic chemistry.

Higher Mathematics.‡

1. The sixth book of Euclid, with problems in the first four books.
2. The subjects which follow quadratic equations in Lund's edition of Wood's Algebra.
3. Trigonometry.
4. Levelling, land-surveying, and the first steps in practical astronomy.

Drawing.

1. Advanced freehand drawing from flat examples.
2. Advanced linear geometry by aid of instruments.
3. Linear perspective:—1, of rectangular forms, none of whose sides are parallel with the picture plane; 2, of polygons, plane and solid; 3, of cylindrically spherical forms.
4. Shaded drawing from objects.
5. Drawing of objects from memory.

Vocal Music.

THIRD YEAR.

The Holy Scriptures.

1. The Bible generally. 2. The evidences of Christianity.

* A passage from each author will be given; either (not both) may be taken by the candidate.

† "The Analysis of Sentences explained and simplified," Theobald, London, 1851.

‡ Instead of (but not in addition to) these subjects, students may be examined in Latin to the end of Yonge's Eton Grammar (*supra*). An easy passage of Latin prose, and another of Latin poetry, will be given for literal translation into English, and simple grammatical questions will be founded thereon.

**School Management.*

1. To teach a class in the presence of the Inspector.
2. To write an essay upon a thesis embracing the principles of education.

*Vocal Music.**Drawing.*

In addition to the above subjects, students of the third year will be examined in *one* of the following subjects, at their option. They will be required to specify the subject at the commencement of the third year.

1. Mental science as applied to education.
2. Experimental science (especially as applied to manufactures and agriculture.)
3. Higher mathematics.
4. Languages (ancient or modern), as a means of intellectual discipline.
5. History.

1. With regard to mental science as applied to education, it will have to be observed, in the first place, that an essay bearing upon this subject is required of all students at the end of the third year. The subject has to be regarded, therefore, not only from a general, but also, from a special point of view.

Any essay of the kind in question implies the power of giving an intelligent analysis of the human mind in its principal operations (moral and intellectual), and of accounting thereby for rules of practice in the actual business of education. The works of one or more standard authors should be carefully read, and the experimental verification of such reading should be sought in the model school of each training college.

If the same subject be further pursued as one of the specialities of the third year, their Lordships for the present will be prepared to consider such books as may be proposed to them in each training school, and they will endeavour to make such books the basis of a sufficient examination, embracing,—

1. Logic.
2. The mental faculties.
3. Moral systems.

The number and variety of the books proposed under this grouping will perhaps not be so great as to render an examination which embraces all impracticable.

ii. *Experimental Science (especially as applied to Manufacture and Agriculture).*

Mr. Mosley names the following works as indicative of the subjects to which the examination will be limited, but not as the only works in which the same subjects may be studied for the purpose, viz.,

Dr. Wilson's *Treatise on Chemistry*.

Professor Johnstone's "*Elements of Agricultural Chemistry*" and "*Chemistry of Common Things*."

The *Elements of Natural Philosophy* by Dr. Golding Bird, and C. Brooke. (Churchill, 1854.)

Higher Mathematics.

iii. Under this head Mr. Mosley proposes to include,*

1. Spherical trigonometry.
2. Astronomy† and the fundamental propositions of navigation.*
3. Mechanics.†
4. Hydrostatics.‡
5. Optics.‡
6. Differential and integral calculus.

* See Inman's "*Navigation*" and Hymer's edition of Maddy's "*Astronomy*." The candidate should be able to compute with accuracy.

† In addition to the propositions proved in Mr. Goodwin's course, the theory of work, including the principles of virtual velocities and vis viva, and the theory of simple machines and elementary structures, taking into account friction.

‡ See the propositions given in the Rev. H. Goodwin's "*Elementary Course of Mathematics*."

iv. *Languages (Ancient or Modern), as a Means of Intellectual Discipline.*

Any one of the following subjects, but not more than one:—

1. *Latin*.—The Four Georgics,
Cicero's first book of the Offices,
to be translated and explained analogously to the works named under English grammar and composition for the second year.
To turn English into Latin prose. The English passage will be a translation from the specified work of Cicero.
2. *Greek*.—Similar exercises; the works to be,
Iphigenia in Tauris (Euripides).
First book of Anabasis (Xenophon).
3. *German*.—Similar exercises; the works to be,
Schiller's Thirty Years' War.
Wallenstein (Camp, Piccolomini, Death).
4. *French*.—Similar exercises; the works to be,
Thierry's Conquest of England by the Normans.
Racine's Andromaque, Athalie, Iphigénie.

v. *History.*

The main facts of English History, as laid down in the first and second years' course; adding,

Warren's Extracts from Blackstone's Commentaries.

Hallam's History of the Middle Ages.

Macaulay's Volumes of the History of England.

Lord Mahon's History in continuation of Macaulay.

(No. 3.)

Correspondence explanatory of foregoing Minutes, dated 20 August 1853 and 28 June 1854.

Circular Letter to Principals of Training Schools.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,

SIR, Downing Street, 7 July 1854.

I AM directed by the Lord President to enclose copies of the Minute of 20 August 1853, and of the Circular dated 26 November in the same year (Minutes of 1853-4, p. 28).

I am also to enclose a copy of a Minute adopted by my Lords on the 28th ultimo. (Minutes of 1853-4, p. 35).

Adverting further to the Circular from this Office, dated 27 January 1854, wherein was transmitted the original draft of a scheme of annual examinations in Normal colleges by Mr. Moseley, I have now the honor to forward to you a revise of that scheme, and I am to state that the examinations in December next will be conducted in general accordance with it.

I have the honor to be, &c.

To _____ (Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.
Principal of the _____ Training School.

Circular Letter to Principals of Training Schools.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,

SIR, Downing Street, 29 July 1854.

ADVERTING to the Minute of 28 June 1854, I am directed to reply by a general circular to the following questions which have been asked, viz.:—

1. Can a first-class certificate be obtained at the end of the first year's residence?
2. How are teachers already in charge of schools to be examined?

1. The reply to the first question is contained in the 11th section of the Minute of 20 August 1853, whereby the examination of the student is distinguished from the certificate of the teacher.

It would probably tend to make the intention of the Committee of Council plainer if the word "certificate" and "certificated" were altogether banished from the college examinations.

The students of each year will form a separate class for examination, and each class will be grouped in three divisions of proficiency; according to which divisions, and to the year of the class, grants will be made to the colleges pursuant to the Minute of 28 June 1854. Thus, all the students who have resided one year will be examined and classed as one body; and, in like manner, those who have resided two years and three-years, respectively in College.

Passing now from the college, and regarding the students as they enter upon the charge of schools, the lowest certificate will answer to a residence in college of one year, and the middle and upper certificates will answer to a residence of two or more years, supposing the proper examinations to have been passed at the end of each of those periods.

Before, however, any certificate whatever is issued, two probationary years must be passed in a school under inspection, and at the end of the second of those years the certificate corresponding to the duration of the candidate's Normal training, and to the division attained by him, therein, will be issued; *e. g.*, the candidate who was classed as a student in the first division at the end of his first year's residence, and who then left the college, will, subject to the probation, be certificated for the next five years in the first division of the lower degree; and, similarly, the candidate who was classed as a student in the second division at the end of his second or third year's residence will be certificated in the second division either of the middle or upper degree, &c.

In deciding between the middle and upper degree of merit for a teacher's first certificate, my Lords will be guided by the results of the college examination, by the age of the teacher, and by the Inspector's two reports, conjointly. My Lords will require proof of extraordinary merit before they rate a teacher in the upper degree, on the occasion of issuing his first certificate. My Lords do not wish to preclude themselves from the power of making such an exception; but, as a rule, they intend henceforth to reserve the upper degree for those teachers who shall have given *sustained* proof of practical efficiency corresponding to high attainments.

It may be convenient at this point to answer two other inquiries which have been made; viz.—

(a) What will be the position of students who fail in the first year's examination? and,

(b) Will the college lose its grant for the second year on a student who is in the second or third division of that year, after having been in the first division of the preceding year?

In reply I am to state (a) that a student who fails at the end of the first year must go in for that same year's examination in the following December, and must pass it, before he can be allowed to pass for the second year's examination; from passing which, however, he will not be debarred by his previous failure.

The papers of the student who has failed to pass his examination at the end of the first year will not be looked over for the second year until those worked by him for the first year are found to be satisfactory.

(b) The second year being wholly distinguished from the first, the grants allowed for students passing in that year will depend for their amount upon the divisions in which the students may be placed for that year, irrespectively of the first year. In like manner, students who are in a lower division at the end of the second year than that which they attained at the end of the first will not thereby forfeit their claims (so far as they depend upon the examination) to the second degree of certificate. Students, however, who fail altogether* to pass at the end of the second year will (in pursuance of the

* *Infra*, p. 28.

established rule) forfeit any claim arising from the examination passed at the end of the first year. They must be examined again for the end of the second year on the next occasion.

2. Whilst the preceding regulations have reference to the examination of students preparing for the office of the teacher, the following are for the examination of teachers already in charge of schools. Such teachers may obtain, by application at the Council Office, a printed syllabus of the prescribed course of examination, and, at the beginning of each year, they will be able to ascertain how the variable subjects in it have been fixed.

Teachers who have completed their thirty-fifth year may choose whether they will attend the first or the second year's examination.

Teachers who have not completed their thirty-fifth year must pass for the first year, and will not be certificated thereupon higher than the third degree of merit. In order to exceed that rating, they must pass for the second year on a subsequent occasion.

I have the honor to be, &c.

To _____ (Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.
Principal of the _____ Training School.

Circular Letter to Principals of Training Schools.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, 25 August 1854.

SIR,

Examina-
tion of Lec-
turers, for
augmenta-
tion grants.

I AM directed to request your attention to section 4 in the enclosed copy of the Minute dated 20 August 1853.

My Lords propose to give effect to that section by examining the candidates for such augmentation as it proposes.

Considering the position of the candidates who (as my Lords hope and believe) will be presented, their Lordships have determined to give an individual and private character to these examinations, so far as the due economy of public time and labour may be found to permit. The examinations will always be held in London; and the examiners in each case will be three, viz., one of Her Majesty's Inspectors, one of the senior officers of the Education Department, and a third person, unofficial; in selecting whom, from time to time, my Lords will be guided by his eminence in the particular study which is to be the subject of examination.

With a view further to meet the case of candidates who differ from mere students, my Lords will allow each candidate to submit (for approval) the books in which he proposes to be examined, and, if no exception is taken to the list, every candidate may assume that his examination will turn upon such knowledge as his own list of books is calculated to supply.

My Lords wish it to be distinctly understood that they decline to entertain any application whatever for dispensing with this examination, or to receive any diploma or degree whatever in lieu of it. The object of the examination is to verify officially the fact that each candidate has acquired such knowledge of a given subject as will qualify him to employ it with effect in the instruction of elementary teachers.

My Lords will not be able to receive the name of any principal. That officer is sufficiently occupied with his own peculiar duties.

The word "resident" is not understood to mean that the lecturer must sleep on the premises of the college, but that his whole time is to be devoted to it. He must be an officer of the college. Lecturers who attend at the college, only as part of other engagements, do not fall within the scope of this Minute, the object of which is not satisfied by special knowledge only, but requires also the special and exclusive application of such knowledge to Normal training. From this point of view it is easy to see the distinction between these lecturers and the other agents of Normal instruction who are mentioned in the Minutes of 1851-2, Vol. I., pp. 26-7. The new lecturers

represent the division of labour in instruction according to *kind*, and not only according to *quantity and degree*. A principal and a master of the practising school will always continue to be needed above and below any such lecturers, but, in the smaller institutions, they may, in time, come to be identified with one or more of the intermediate officers.

My Lords will receive no candidates except on presentation by the authorities of a training school under inspection. Their Lordships leave those authorities wholly responsible for the character of the persons presented. My Lords will confine themselves to verifying the candidate's attainments.

The modes of annually reporting and of annual payment, in the case of lecturers, will follow generally the process stated in the Minutes of 1851-2, Vol. I., p. 26.

* * * * *

I have the honor to be, &c.

To _____ (Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.
Principal of the _____ Training School.

(Annual Grants, Form 43).—*Reply to Teachers applying for Subjects of Examination.*

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, London, 1855.

SIR,
IN reply to your application to be furnished with a syllabus of the examination which must be passed by teachers who desire to obtain certificates of merit in December next, I am directed to furnish you with the enclosed copy,* and with the following instructions.

Subjects of examination for teachers.

1. *Pupil-teachers* are not admissible to be examined for certificates of merit, or to receive the augmentation grants which depend upon such certificates, until they shall have resided one year in some training school under inspection, or shall have acted for three years as principal or assistant teachers in schools rendered liable to inspection. No candidate (*not having been a pupil-teacher, or a student in a training school under inspection*) will be admitted to be examined for a certificate until after he shall have completed his twenty-second year, and his school shall have been inspected and favourably reported upon by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors (Minute of 10 December 1851).

2. Teachers who are qualified and desirous to be examined for certificates of merit must attend at one of the training colleges under inspection (*see list subjoined*), which by the courtesy of the authorities are generally opened to such teachers, being properly introduced, although they may never have been students.

3. *Teachers who have completed their thirty-fifth year* may choose whether they will attend the first or second year's examination. *Teachers who have not completed their thirty-fifth year* must pass for the first year, and will not be certificated thereupon higher than the third degree of merit. In order to exceed that rating, they must pass for the second year on a subsequent occasion.

4. All further correspondence, whether with the Committee of Council, or with the authorities of a training college, should be conducted by the managers of your school.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

* *Vide supra*, p. 17.

Training
schools.

LIST OF TRAINING SCHOOLS UNDER INSPECTION.

Training Schools for Masters only.

<i>Name of Training School.</i>	<i>Name and Address of Correspondent.</i>
1. BATTERSEA (National Society's)	Rev. S. Clark, Battersca.
2. CAERMARTHEN (National Society's)	Rev. W. Reed, Caermarthen.
3. CAERNARVON (Church of England)	H. P. Manley, Esq., Caernarvon.
4. CHELSEA, ST. MARK'S (National Society's)	Rev. Derwent Coleridge, St. Mark's, Chelsea.
5. CHESTER (Diocesan)	Rev. Arthur Riggs, Chester.
6. CHICHESTER (Diocesan)	Rev. M. Parrington, Chichester.
7. CULHAM (Oxford Diocesan)	Rev. A. R. Ashwell, Culham, Abingdon.
8. DURHAM (Diocesan)	Rev. J. G. Cromwell, Durham.
9. EXETER (Diocesan)	Rev. W. David, Training College, Exeter.
10. HAMMERSMITH, ST. MARY'S (Roman Catholic)	Rev. J. M. Gicno, Brook Green House, Hammersmith.
11. KNOLLER HALL (for workhouse schools, and for schools connected with Government establishments).	Rev. P. Temple, Knoller Hall, Isleworth, Middlesex.
12. METROPOLITAN (Church of England)	Rev. C. R. Alford, Highbury Park, London.
13. SALTLEY, near Birmingham (Worcester Diocesan).	Rev. W. Gover, Saltley, Birmingham.
14. WINCHESTER (Diocesan)	Rev. P. Jacob, Winchester.

Training Schools for Mistresses only.

15. BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Rochester Dioc.)	Rev. J. Menet, Hoockerill, Bishop's Stortford.
16. BRIGHTON (Chichester Diocesan)	Rev. H. Foster, 76, West Street, Brighton.
17. BRISTOL, GLOUCESTER, and OXFORD (Diocesan.)	Rev. W. Smith, Fishpounds, Bristol.
18. DERBY (Lichfield Diocesan)	Rev. J. Latham, Little Eaton, Derby.
19. GRAY'S INN ROAD (Home and Colonial Society's).	J. S. Reynolds, Esq., Gray's Inn Road.
20. NORWICH (Diocesan)	Rev. A. B. Power, Norwich.
21. SALISBURY (Diocesan)	Rev. Precentor Heatlicote, Salisbury.
22. WARRINGTON (Chester Diocesan)	Rev. R. Greenall, Stretton, near Warrington.
23. WHITLANDS (National Society's)	Rev. Harry Baber, Whitlands House, Chelsea.

Training Schools for both Masters and Mistresses.

24. BOROUGH ROAD (British and Foreign School Society's).	Henry Dunn, Esq., Borough Road, London.
25. CHELTENHAM (Church of England)	Rev. C. H. Bromby, Cheltenham.
26. EDINBURGH, Castle-hill-terrace (Church.)	Rev. Dr. Cook, Edinburgh.
27. GLASGOW, Dundas Vale (Free Church)	James Fulton, Esq., Moray House, Edinburgh.
28. " (Free Church)	J. Douglas, Esq., Dundas Vale, Glasgow.
29. WESTMINSTER (Wesleyan)	David Stow, Esq., Normal School, Glasgow.
30. YORK and RIPON (Diocesan)	Rev. J. Scott, Wesleyan Training School, Horseferry Road, Westminster.
	Male - Rev. H. G. Robinson, York.
	Female - Rev. E. J. Randolph, Dunnington, York.

Re-examination of
certificated
teachers.

Letter from Vice-Principal of Wesleyan Training School in Westminster,
relating to Examination of Certificated Teachers.

SIR,

Westminster, 8 September 1854.

REFERRING to their Lordships' Minute of 23 June last, and your Circular of the 29th of July last, we beg leave to say that we do not clearly understand what will be the course of examination for those teachers who are already on the class list and seek higher certificates. Your explanation on this subject will greatly oblige many inquirers.

I have the honor to be, &c.

To the Secretary of the

(Signed) M. C. TAYLOR.

Committee of Council on Education.

Reply to foregoing Letter.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, 22 September 1854.

REVEREND SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 8th instant, wherein you inquire how the Minute of 28 June last, and the Circular of 29 July, affect teachers who already hold certificates of merit and seek to raise the value of them, I am directed to state that their Lordships, so far back as April 1850 (Minutes of 1850-1, Vol. I., p. lxxxv.) have publicly expressed their opinion on the subject of re-examination, and the 11th section in the Minute of 1853 does little more than give practical effect to the same views. The authorities of training colleges, who desire to encourage a second year's residence, are deeply interested in regulating the facility whereby the student who is content to leave with a first year's certificate may improve it by immediate re-examination as a teacher.

Premising thus much, upon the general question, I have to state that in December 1855, and thenceforth, *re-examination will not affect the value of the certificate until the time comes for revising it at the end of five years.* If, at the end of any such period, a teacher is found to have afforded evidence, not only of improved school-keeping, but also, of increased attainments, he will not fail to reap the benefit of such *two-fold* merit; but, in the meantime, the result of the re-examination will be simply recorded.

It will be evident, from these observations, that my Lords do not wish to encourage the practice of seeking re-examination, except with strict attention to the discharge of daily duties in school. Re-examination (since the Minute of 20 August 1853) is no longer the only path by which an improved certificate can be reached.

So far as a *certificated* teacher has time for study, it is desirable that he should devote himself to some *speciality* rather than to the whole circuit comprised by another *general* examination.

My Lords have already provided for special examinations in the knowledge required for the use of scientific apparatus, as you will see by Professor Moseley's Report* on that subject. They have also placed drawing, and may be enabled to place music, upon the like footing. The names of the teachers who pass really good examinations, to the satisfaction of competent authorities, in one or more of these subjects, will be specially noted by the letters A., D., or M., in the calendar, in addition to the entry of their general certificate.

Much also may be done by such a teacher for the improvement of his school (and consequently of his own certificate, through the Inspectors' reports) by giving his attention to some study which carries with it local importance, *e. g.*, navigation in a seaport town, mechanics and geology in the neighbourhood of foundries and mines, agricultural chemistry in rural districts, and the like. A schoolmaster who steadily pursues his *work in school*, and who gives his *leisure to some one such study*, will soon find, in respect both to himself and his pupils, how much more is to be gained in this way than by preparing himself for constant examinations in all the subjects which enter into a complete course of Normal training.

Such an examination cannot be dispensed with, but it should be passed once for all, before the time of application to practice begins.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

Rev. M. C. Taylor, Wesleyan Training School,
Horseferry Road, Westminster.

From John Martin, Esq., on behalf of the Metropolitan Training Institution.

SIR,

Lincoln's Inn, 6 November 1854.

Re-examination of certificated teachers.

A SCHOOLMASTER, who as a student at Highbury obtained a third class certificate last December, desires to be examined on the second year's papers next month, but, on reading the Circular of July 29, he is apprehensive that, if he fails on this occasion, he will lose his present certificate.

The words seem to bear this construction, though they are in answer to the question whether, in such a case, the college will lose its grant, or rather fail to obtain a grant.

It might be quite reasonable that the college should obtain no grant under such circumstances, but, seeing that in the words of the Circular "The second year [is] wholly distinguished from the first," there does not appear to be any reason why the student should lose his old certificate; because no inference can now be drawn that he has gone backward, as was the case when the subjects for examination were identical.

We have troubled you on this point, because in all quarters the regulation laid down, or supposed to be laid down in the Circular of July 29, is considered to be one of great hardship, and not required for any practical purpose.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JOHN MARTIN.

To the Secretary of the
Committee of Council on Education.

Reply to foregoing Letter.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, 21 November 1854.

SIR,

ADVERTING to your letter of the 6th instant, in which you inquire whether a schoolmaster already holding a certificate of the third degree, and attending for another examination, but this time upon the second year's papers, will, in the event of failure, forfeit the certificate which he already holds, I am directed to state that such will not necessarily be the case.

My Lords reserve to themselves the right of withdrawing the first certificate, if the result of the examination appears to them to call for such a measure; but, generally speaking, the holder of a certificate obtained upon the first year's papers may be examined (after an interval of not less than one year) upon the second or third year's papers, without more risk* to his certificate than may result from his then showing that he falls below the standard upon which that certificate was granted.

At the same time, it is necessary to guard this statement with reference to those students who may endeavour to make use of it for the purpose of quitting their colleges at the end of their first year.

The first quinquennial certificate, pursuant to section XI. in the Minute of 20 August 1853, will be fixed (so far as it depends upon examination) by the position of the holder in the *Students' Class List*. Whatever examination he may pass, between the time of leaving college and the end of the seven years which must elapse before a new certificate is issued, will have no immediate effect, but will only be recorded in his favour for consideration (among other data) when the proper time comes.

While, therefore, a student who stays in college two full years may possibly obtain the benefit of a high certificate after the end of two years' service as an elementary teacher under inspection, the same student, if he leaves his college at the end of the first year, may indeed get into employment by one year the sooner, but will be a loser by four years in the time that must elapse before his certificate is raised above the third (lowest) degree. For instance:—

* *Supra*, p. 23.

1. A. B., who enters the college in December 1854, passes for the second year in December 1856, and forthwith enters into service as a teacher, may be certificated in the second degree in the early part of 1859.

2. C. D., who enters the college at the same date, passes for the first year in December 1855, and forthwith enters into service as a teacher, cannot be certificated above the third degree before the early part of 1863.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. Martin, Esq., *Lincoln's Inn.*

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

Circular Letter to Principals of Training Schools.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,

Downing Street, 20 October 1854.

SIR,

THE returns recently made in claiming payment of the exhibitions due to Queen's scholars show that several of such students have been allowed by the authorities of their colleges to withdraw from training before the end of the year. Queen's scholar-
ships.

I am to state that, in awarding Queen's scholarships, my Lords contemplate the exhibitor's residence throughout the year, and his examination at the end of it.

Their Lordships do not offer exhibitions for one, two, or three quarters, but only for whole collegiate years.

If illness or other special circumstances arise, they should be reported to my Lords at the time.

Their Lordships are ready to support the authorities by refusing to recognize, as a certificated teacher, any Queen's scholar who withdraws himself from teaching before the end of the year which is covered by his exhibition; and my Lords look to the same authorities for assistance to enforce this rule, as a condition of providing new scholarships out of the public funds.

I have the honor to be, &c.

To _____

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

Principal of the ——— Training School.

Circular to Principals of Training Schools.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,

Downing Street, 15 November 1854.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward, for your information, the subjoined copy of Queen's correspondence between the Committee of Council on Education and the Secretary of the National School Society. Queen's scholar-
ships.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

Letter from the Rev. the Secretary of the National Society, containing inquiries as to Queen's Scholarships.

National Society's Office, Sanctuary, Westminster,

SIR,

1 November 1854.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that, on the 3rd of October last, an adjourned meeting of Principals and Chaplains of Training Colleges in union with this society was held in London at which meeting those gentlemen were authorized to express the opinions of the governing bodies of their respective institutions on certain definite points, which had been previously circulated among them for consideration.

I was desired at that meeting to communicate to their Lordships the unanimous opinion of the Principals and Chaplains, representing 20 training colleges either belonging to or in union with the society, and under the inspection of H. M. Inspectors, on the four following points:—

1. Whereas the payment made by their Lordships to a training school on account of a Queen's scholar is a bare remuneration for expenses actually incurred in each case for maintenance, and by no means a proportional share of the total annual cost of the institution, it seems altogether unreasonable that this should be forfeited by the college from any moral dereliction on the part of the student, and that to require a certificate of good conduct as the condition of repayment for an actual outlay must prove injurious to the moral interests of education; the college being obliged either to give a lax interpretation to the words of their credential, thus defeating the object for which it was required (a course which the Privy Council would be as little disposed to recommend as the colleges to adopt), or to suffer a loss which, as their Lordships must be well aware, can be very ill afforded. A certificate of residence appears to be all that ought with propriety to be required on this behalf. And further, as pre-payment is invariably demanded from the ordinary students, it seems to be but reasonable, and would on many accounts be most desirable, that the Queen's scholars should be placed on the same footing in this respect.

2. Since a third year's course of study is now prescribed by their Lordships' Minutes for advanced students, the Queen's scholars are virtually excluded, as a body, from the advantages to be derived from this long period of training, as no provision has been made for their maintenance at a training college for more than two years. A second renewal of the Queen's scholarships seems of necessity to be involved in the provision for a third examination.

3. Since the intercourse of Queen's scholars with ordinary students in the same institution is found to be a great advantage to both; and since it not unfrequently occurs that young men, differently circumstanced from pupil-teachers, in age, social position, and previous education, but possessing great aptitude for the office of a teacher, are excluded from the benefit of training, by want of funds, there can be little question that the Committee of Privy Council would confer an important boon on the cause of education by admitting such ordinary students to compete for Queen's scholarships at the expiration of one year's residence in any training school, such students being *specially recommended by the Principal*.

Lastly, with respect to the arrangement proposed for the ensuing examination in training schools for male students, I am desired to represent that great inconvenience will be incurred by holding the examination of pupil-teachers at the same time with that of students for the first year.

If the arrangement be carried out, it will be impossible to lodge a great proportion of the candidates within the walls of the college, or to bestow upon them that amount of observation which the occasion demands. To lodge them out of the college must be in all cases undesirable, and in many cases impossible.

And further, the students who may be expected to attend both examinations—those for whom alone the proposed arrangement can be favourable—will be so few as not to deserve consideration in comparison with the very great inconvenience, both disciplinary and financial, which the proposed change must occasion.

I am therefore requested to solicit the attention of their Lordships to the four points mentioned above, in the hope that their Lordships may be induced—

First.—To make the payments of the Queen's scholars conditional only upon residence, and, if possible, prospective; the renewal of the scholarship being contingent upon his good conduct, as certified for the last year.

Secondly.—To renew the Queen's scholarship, under certain limitations, a second time, so as to enable the Queen's scholar to pass special examination at the end of the third year.

Thirdly.—To open the competition for Queen's scholarships to ordinary students after one year's residence in a training school.

And lastly.—To examine the candidate for Queen's scholarships, as was done last year, after the close of the examination of students.

I have the honor to be, &c.

To the Secretary of the *Committee of Council on Education.* (Signed) JOHN G. LONSDALE.

Reply to the foregoing Letter.

REVEREND SIR, Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, 15 November 1854.

IN reply to the several points of your letter dated the 1st instant, I am directed to state that, Queen's
scholar-
ships.

1. My Lords cannot dispense with the certificate on which the quarterly payments for the maintenance of Queen's scholars are issued.

It appears to their Lordships that the hold of the colleges over the Queen's scholars would be weakened rather than increased by the proposal, which only shifts the incidence of the loss, but inflicts no penalty upon the delinquent who causes it.

The exhibition contemplates a training, moral and intellectual, of one year, and is paid by instalments for so much of the work done.

The Committee of Council has always repudiated direct responsibility for the moral character of pupil-teachers (*Minutes of 1848-9*, p. 110) and Queen's scholars (*Minutes of 1851-2*, Vol. I., p. 106).

You will see upon reference to the *Minutes of 1850-1* (Vol. I., p. xix) that my Lords contemplated the Queen's scholarship, in relation to the Queen's scholar, as a set-off against payments "due" from him, in the same manner as from any other student.

As Queen's scholars cannot forfeit their scholarship except by misconduct or desertion, it would not be unreasonable on the part of each college to give notice, on the admission of such scholars, that the parents or guardians are chargeable for the cost of maintaining and instructing the several scholars to the extent that those scholars may forfeit their scholarships.

Death, sickness, and reasonable causes for a change of destination in life, have always been, and will be, admitted by my Lords as sufficient indemnities.

It appears to their Lordships that they could not take any other ground without involving the principle that the Committee of Council presents candidates of its own for training, instead of confining itself to ascertaining that the candidates presented are intellectually qualified, and have satisfied the proper judges of their moral and religious character.

My Lords have too much reliance upon the attested soundness of the pupil-teacher system to expect that the necessity of forfeiture will be frequent, and too much reliance upon the high character of the training colleges to suppose that it will ever fail to be inflicted when necessary.

For the reasons stated, my Lords do not consider that they can properly charge the Parliamentary Grant with the loss.

2. My Lords find that Professor Moseley has arrived at the conclusion that two years is as long a period of training as, when added to an apprenticeship of five years, suffices to fit ordinary students for the office of elementary schoolmasters.

Their Lordships are of opinion that, taking the entire scale of grants as settled by the Minute of 28 June 1854 into account, it sufficiently enables the colleges to provide for a third year's course of training, to the extent that the interests of elementary education are concerned therein.

3. The Queen's scholarship has been offered hitherto as a pupil-teacher's prize. To open it beyond that body, involves a change of considerable importance. Taking into account, however, the relaxation in the number of such

* Two-thirds in the case of females.

scholarships allowed in December last, my Lords are not indisposed to add some force to the present competition. The authorities of training colleges may therefore name, *not only Queen's scholars of the first year for renewal as at present, but also, any other student (over 20 years of age) of the same standing*, for the grant of such a scholarship, during the next year. The scholarship in these cases will be awarded on the student's examination, viz., scholarships of 25l.* to those placed in the first and second divisions, and 20l.* to those in the third. The Principal will, of course, have to diminish his number of admissions open to *new Queen's scholars*, in proportion as he retains a larger margin (*see Minute of 20 August 1853, sec. 3, supra, p. 10*) for the scholarships of *former Queen's scholars and students*. The scholarships opened to the latter will not be renewable.

4. My Lords will examine the first and second year's students *together*, and the candidates for new Queen's scholarships *afterwards by themselves*. The reasons given for this change entirely convince their Lordships.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

From the Rev. Richard Greenall, on behalf of the Warrington Training School.

SIR,

Stretton, 10 November 1854.

Examina-
tion of stu-
dents in
Training
schools.

I SHALL feel obliged if you will inform me what the requirements of the Committee of Council are on the following points, respecting which the managers of this institution, and, I have reason to think, of similar others, both of male and female teachers, are in some doubt:—

1. Are *all* the students who have been in residence for a full year to be offered for examination, and will this rule be considered binding on the managers?

2. Are *any* of those who have not resided a full year to be offered?

Some difference of practice has hitherto prevailed on these points, which it seems expedient to have definitively understood.

I have the honor to be, &c.

To the Secretary of the

(Signed) RICHARD GREENALL.

Committee of Council on Education.

Reply to foregoing Letter.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
REVEREND SIR, Downing Street, 21 November 1854.

IN reply to the inquiries contained in your letter of the 10th instant, I am directed to state, that,—

1. All students who have been in residence for one full year ought to be presented to Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, for examination.

2. Students who have resided less than one full year should not be presented. No grants can be made for the examinations which such students may pass, and their papers add unnecessarily to the bulk (already excessive) of those which must be revised with reference to the distribution of grants.

My Lords are aware that some difference of practice, which it is not always in the power of their Lordships to prevent, has prevailed in different colleges, but the foregoing explanation represents the rule which the Committee of Council desires to see uniformly adopted.

I have the honor to be, &c.

To the Rev. R. Greenall, Stretton.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

* Two-thirds in the case of females.

(No. 4.)

PAPERS USED AT THE GENERAL EXAMINATION.

CHRISTMAS 1854.

MALE STUDENTS.—FIRST YEAR.

All your answers are to be written on this paper. Answers written on any other paper will not be looked over.

You are not permitted to answer more than one question in each section.

Before beginning your answers, you are to fill up the following table, so far as it applies to you.

<i>The Name of the Training School at which you are now being examined.</i>	<i>Your Christian Name and Surname in full, and the current Year of your Age.</i>	<i>Do you attend this Examination as— 1. A resident Student. 2. A Teacher to be examined for a Certificate of Merit, and from what School?</i>	<i>If you are or have been a Student, state the Month and Year in which you entered the Training School, and the Month and Year in which you left it.</i>

1. THE HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

2. THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. LUKE.

(Three hours allowed for this paper.)

Section 1.

1. Where are the following places situated? State what is recorded in Scripture of one of them:

Damascus, Nineveh, Babylon.

2. What are the principal rivers of Palestine? and what events are recorded in connexion with them respectively?

3. Describe the mountains of Palestine, illustrating your description by a map.

Section 2.

1. Give dates for the following events:

The call of Abram. The Exodus.

The death of Jacob.

The anointing of Saul.

The first destruction of Jerusalem.

2. What division did the ancient Jews make of the Books of the Old Testament? what Books were included in each division, and what references are made to this division in the New Testament?

3. Give some account of the Prophet Isaiah. What are the most important subjects to which his prophecies relate? What historical facts does he record?

Section 3.

1. Give an account of the life of Jacob.

2. Describe the conquest of Canaan by Joshua.

3. Give the principal events in the history of Jerusalem, with the dates.

Section 4.

1. Relate the principal events in the life of one of the following kings—Rehoboam, Jeshoshaphat, Hezekiah.

2. Give some account of the nations bordering on Judea.

3. Give some account of the history of idolatry among the Jews.

Section 5.

1. What reason is there for believing that St. Luke was descended from Gentile parents?

2. What internal evidence does the Gospel of St. Luke afford that it was written for the benefit of the Gentile converts?

3. "Now, in the fifteenth year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, Pontius Pilate being governor of Judea, and Herod being tetrarch of Galilee, and his brother Philip, tetrarch of Iturea and of the region of Trachonitis, and Lysanias, tetrarch of Abilene,"—(*Luke* iii. 1.) Give some account of the time, and the persons and places mentioned in this passage.

Section 6.

1. Into what principal sections may St. Luke's Gospel be divided, and what chief events are recorded in each?

2. What important events in the Gospel history are recorded exclusively by St. Luke?

3. What appears from the introduction to St. Luke's Gospel to have been his scope and design in writing it? In the words "For as much as *many* have taken in hand to set forth," &c.—(*Luke* i. 1.)—could any other of the Evangelists have been intended? And why? Could St. Luke have been one of the Seventy? What reason is there for believing that his Gospel was composed from that preached of St. Paul?

Section 7.

1. Relate the miracles of the healing of the man with the withered hand, and the stilling of the tempest.

2. Whither did our Lord send "the Seventy?" Give in your own words the substance of his charge to them.

3. What passages of St. Luke's Gospel admonish us to practise humility, Christian courage, perseverance, and constant preparation for death?

Section 8.

1. Relate the events of the successive days of Passion Week, as recorded by St. Luke.

2. "When Pilate heard of Galilee he asked whether the man were a Galilean."—(*Luke* xxiii. 6.) Can you assign any reason other than curiosity for this question?

3. Describe the Feast of the Passover as it was observed in the time of our Lord, and compare it with what is recorded by St. Luke of the Last Supper.

CATECHISM, LITURGY, AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY TO THE COUNCIL OF CHALCEDON.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. Give texts of Scripture illustrative of the four last articles of the Apostles' Creed.

2. Write out the address of the catechist to the child on repeating the Lord's Prayer, and give texts of Scripture illustrative of it.

3. State what is required of those who receive the Sacraments respectively, and prove the answers from Scripture.

Section 2.

1. Mention texts of Scripture to show that "we ought at all times humbly to acknowledge our sins before God, but chiefly when we assemble and meet together," &c. &c.

2. What are the principal parts of the public worship of God as stated in the "general exhortation," and what Scriptural authority have we for each of these forms of worship?

3. "Wherefore let us beseech Him to grant us true repentance and His Holy Spirit," &c. What blessings are stated in "the Absolution" to be consequent on these gifts?

Section 3.

1. Write out the collect "for Grace" at Morning Prayer.
2. How may the supplications in the Litany be divided? Write out one in each division.
3. With what clause do the prayers of the Church usually terminate? Give texts of Scripture illustrative of that clause.

Section 4.

1. What reasons are there for believing St. James to have been the first bishop of Jerusalem?
2. Give some account of the history of the Church of Palestine after the death of St. James.
3. Who were the Apostolic Fathers? Give an account of one of them and of his writings.

Section 5.

1. Under what emperors did the Church chiefly endure persecution, and at what dates?
2. Give a particular account of the persecution of the Church under one of the Roman emperors.
3. What testimony is borne by heathen authors to the early spread of Christianity, and what as to the nature of the religious worship of Christians and their morality? What reasons were alleged for their persecution?

Section 6.

1. Give some account of the life of Constantine the Great.
2. What great doctrines did the first four Councils severally affirm, and in opposition to what heresies?
3. Give an account of Julian the Apostate.

ARITHMETIC.

(Three hours allowed for this paper.)

Section 1.

Give the reason for each step in working one of the following sums:

1. (a) Multiply 231 by 29.
(b) Multiply $\frac{2}{3}$ by $\frac{4}{5}$ and divide the product by $\frac{1}{2}$.
2. (a) Multiply 3076 by 1.072 and divide the product by .008.
(b) Reduce 7s. 10½d. to the decimal of 1l.
3. (a) Extract the square root of 652864.
(b) Multiply 12 ft. 5 in. by 11 ft. 7 in.

Section 2.

1. If the poor-rate on 23l. 17s. 6d. be 3l. 9s. 7d., how much is that in the pound?
2. How much loaf sugar at 11d. per lb. is equal in value to 3 qrs. 7 lbs. of moist sugar at 6½d. per lb.?
3. I buy goods for 600l. ready money, and sell them directly for 680l., giving 3 months' credit, what is gained per cent. per annum?

Section 3.

Express the sums of money mentioned in the following questions, in the decimal coinage; work the sums decimally, and reduce the answers to the present currency:—

1. A spoon costs 7s. 9d., how many dozen can be bought for 44l. 8s. 3d.?

2. A man who owes 2,348*l.*, pays 12*s.* 9½*d.* for every pound which he owes, how much does he pay in all?

3. What sum of money is that which being lent at simple interest will in 8 months amount to 297*l.* 12*s.*, and in 15 months to 336*l.*, and at what rate per cent.?

Section 4.

The following questions are to be worked decimally, and the answers given in the decimal coinage:—

1. In what time will 188*l.* 3 florins 2 cents amount to 192*l.* 1 florin, at 5 per cent. per annum?

2. A bankrupt's effects were worth 4,265*l.*, and his estate paid three dividends of 2 florins 5 cents, 1 florin 1 cent. 8 mills, and 2 florins 9 mills, in the pound, respectively; what was the whole loss sustained by his creditors?

3. If 2,843*l.* 7 florins 5 cents be due from London to Paris when 1*l.* is worth 25 francs, how much must be remitted when a guinea is worth 27 francs?

Section 5.

1. What is the cost of building a wall 1 mile long, 6 feet high, and 2½ bricks thick, at 13*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per rod?

2. Zinc sheets are 7 feet long and 2 feet 8 in. wide; how many such sheets would be required to cover a roof 50 feet long and 13 ft. 6 in. wide? Each square foot of the zinc weighs 26 oz. and costs 6½*d.*, what would be the cost and weight of such a roof?

3. One bushel of cement mixed with two of sand will cover 3½ square yards when laid on one inch thick; the cement costs 1*s.* per bushel, the sand 5*s.* 6*d.* for 20 bushels, and the labour 1*s.* 7*d.* per square yard; what is the cost of plastering a house-front 40 feet high and 70 feet long?

Section .

1. Paper hangings are sold in pieces 12 yards long and 21 inches wide, how many pieces are required to paper a room 20 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 13 feet high; and what does the work cost when done with paper at 6*s.* per piece, allowing 1 piece in 7 for waste, and 1*s.* 10*d.* per piece for hanging?

2. How many deal planks 10 feet long, 11 inches wide, and 2½ inches thick are required to plank a floor 20 feet 2 inches wide and 30 feet long, and what is the cost of the timber at 7*l.* per load of 50 cubic feet, and 1*l.* per load for sawing and carting?

3. The mortar for a rod of brickwork requires 1½ cubic yards of lime at 12*s.* per yard, and 3 cubic yards of sand at 3*s.* 6*d.*; what is the cost of the lime and sand required for building a circular tunnel whose internal diameter is 6 feet, and which is 3½ bricks thick and 100 yards long?

ENGLISH HISTORY.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. Give some account of Caesar's invasions of Britain.

2. Under what emperor and what general was Britain next invaded by the Romans? Give some account of its history from that time until the end of the century.

3. Give some general account of the state of Europe in the century in which the Roman legions were withdrawn from Britain.

Section 2.

1. Whence did the Anglo-Saxons come? Give some account of their successive invasions, and of the kingdoms they established.

2. Give some account of the reign of one of the following Anglo-Saxon kings:—

(a) Egbert, (b) Alfred, (c) Edward the Confessor.

3. Give some account of the Danish invasions of England and of other countries of Europe.

Section 3.

Give some account of the History of England in one of the following centuries :—

1. The eleventh.
2. The fifteenth.
3. The eighteenth.

Section 4.

1. Give some account of the reign of one of the following sovereigns :—

(a) Henry II., (b) Edward I., (c) Edward IV.

2. Give some account of the leading statesmen in one of the following reigns :—

(a) Edward VI., (b) Anne, (c) George III.

3. Give some account of one of the following historical epochs, and of its influence on the national prosperity :—

(a) The loss of his French dominions by King John.

(b) The Union of England with Scotland.

(c) The American War of Independence.

Section 5.

Give some account of one of the following series of events :—

1. The settlement of America.

2. The acquisition of the West India Islands.

3. The conquest of India.

GEOGRAPHY.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

Describe one of the following coast lines :—

1. The west coast of England from the Solway to the Bristol Channel.

2. The west coast of Ireland.

3. The coast of Europe from the mouth of the Elbe to that of the Adour.

Section 2.

Describe one of the following coast lines :—

1. The west coast of Africa.

2. The coast of Asia from Aden to Cape Comorin.

3. The coast of the United States of America from the Bay of Fundy to Cape Hatteras.

Section 3.

Describe the course of one of the following rivers and its tributaries, mentioning the most important cities and towns upon their banks.

1. The Thames.

2. The Seine.

3. The Rhine.

Section 4.

Give the names of six of the most important cities or towns in one of the following countries, describe the position of each, and mention anything for which it is remarkable.

1. Scotland.

2. Belgium.

3. Prussia.

Section 5.

Draw an outline map of Asia.

Section 6.

Draw an outline map of Russia.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Every Candidate is *required* to write out the paraphrase..He may select questions to answer at his discretion from all the sections, not however exceeding *six* in the whole, exclusively of the paraphrase.Paraphrase the following passage. (*You will be good enough to remember that you are not asked to expand the passage; but to render the same sense in different, though equivalent, terms.*)

The office of justices in eyre was instituted in the reign of Henry the Second, the king having divided the kingdom into six circuits, a little different from the present, and commissioned these new created judges to administer justice and try writs of assize in the several counties. These remedies are said to have been then first invented; before which, all causes were usually terminated in the county courts, according to the Saxon custom; or before the king's justiciaries in the Aula Regis, in pursuance of the Norman regulations. The latter of which tribunals travelling about with the king's person, occasioned intolerable expense and delay to the suitors; and the former, however proper to little debts and minute actions, where even injustice is better than procrastination, were now become liable to too much ignorance of the law, and too much partiality as to facts, to determine matters of considerable moment.

Section 1.

Read as far as the first full stop.

1. "The king having divided." How are these words connected with the rest of the sentence in point of construction? Do they belong to the subject or to the predicate of the sentence? State the reasons of your answer.

2. With what noun does "different" agree? With what noun "commissioned"? With what other preceding word, besides its noun, must "commissioned" be joined in order to parse it fully?

3. What parts of speech are "little" and "new"? Do you know this by their form or by their position? Add a few remarks, such as you would address to children of a senior class upon these words, in explaining the use of inflexion.

Section 2.

"These remedies . . . regulations."

1. "These remedies are said to have been then first invented." Pick out the auxiliary verbs from this sentence. What voices, moods, and tenses do they respectively help to constitute?

2. "Before which," "Before the king's justiciaries." Explain the difference of meaning in the word "before" in these two clauses. Which is likely to have been the earlier of the two meanings? Why?

3. Name an adjectival form of each of the following words—*remedy, invent, terminate, custom, regulate*; marking off by hyphens the syllable which in each case gives the adjectival force to the word.

4. Name (singular and plural) the demonstrative pronouns. Show how they differ in sense from each other. Name the adverbs of *time*, and the adverbs of *place*, which correspond respectively to each demonstrative pronoun.

5. "All causes were usually terminated in the county courts according to the Saxon custom, or before the king's justiciaries in the Aula Regis in pursuance of the Norman regulations." Parse each word separately. What is meant by *antithesis*? Illustrate your answer by means of this sentence.

Section 3.

"The latter of which tribunals."

1. Parse, (a) according to etymology, (b) according to syntax, the words—*latter—former—better—as* they occur in the passage just given.

2. What is the difference between the possessive and the objective case? In what different ways may the objective case be governed? Illustrate your answer from the same passage.

3. Give English words (with their meanings) derived from the Latin—pendo—cado—tribuo—ago—pars—moveo.

4. "*Minute actions*," "*partiality as to facts*," "*to determine matters*." Explain the government of each of the words in italics in the last passage.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Write the first line of your first answer as a specimen of copy-setting in *large-hand*; and the first line in your second answer as a specimen of copy-setting in *small-hand*.

Section 1.

1. What are the advantages, and what the disadvantages, of the individual and the simultaneous methods, respectively, of teaching to read, and how may the disadvantages best be obviated? If you are acquainted with any union of the two methods which has been adopted with advantage, describe it.

2. After the mechanical difficulties of reading have been overcome, what are the difficulties which the elementary teacher has chiefly to contend with in the manner of reading; and how may they best be overcome?

3. What are the characteristics of a good manner in reading? What works may be used to teach accentuation and intonation?

Section 2.

1. What are the characteristics of good writing as adapted to the purposes of elementary instruction? In what respects does what is called "calligraphy" fall short of this object? Describe the steps to be taken successively to form the handwriting of a child.

2. Describe Mulhauser's method of teaching to write, and illustrate it by a series of models adapted to the teaching of it.

Section 3.

1. What is the best means of correcting dictation lessons?

2. When the mechanical difficulties of "writing from dictation" have been overcome, what other things may the same process be employed to teach, and how best?

3. What faculties of the mind are exercised in "composition lessons? Write down the subjects of a graduated series of composition lessons.

Section 4.

Describe fully the expedients best to be adopted in teaching one of the following rules of arithmetic, so that the reason of every step in the working may be understood, and illustrate them by examples.

1. Subtraction.

2. Long division.

3. Compound multiplication by more than one figure, in the decimal coinage.

LATIN.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. State generally the *relations* (of one word to another) which are expressed by the cases of nouns in Latin.

2. Does the Latin language contain any article (part of speech)? What Latin word has been classed under this title, and for what purpose?

3. Decline through all cases, of both numbers,—

passus (*gen. passus*). mensis (*gen. mensis*). latus (*gen. lateris*).

4. Decline (case, gender, number) the following adjectives—

curvus. sacer. fortis. ferox.

Section 2.

1. Decline the personal pronoun *tu* and the relative pronoun *qui*.2. Give the *possessive* forms of—

ego. tu. ille. nos. vos.

Point out the difference of concord in the following Latin and English versions—

He cut off *his own* feet,

Ipse suos pedes sibi abscidit.

She cut off *her own* feet,

Ipsa suos pedes sibi abscidit.

They cut off *their own* feet.

Turn this last line into Latin in further illustration of your answer.

3. What is the difference between *declension* and *conjugation* as applied to Latin verbs? Illustrate each part of your answer by examples.

4. What are the concords between Noun and Verb? Pronoun and Verb? Noun and Adjective? Give an example of each.

Section 3.

1. Give the following tenses, at length, from the verb *Possum*—

The present indicative.

The future indicative.

The perfect indicative.

The pluperfect subjunctive.

2. Compare the Latin with the English language as regards the employment of *auxiliary* verbs. Give examples throughout your answer.

3. Render into Latin the following expressions—

I shall love.

To have advised.

I shall have heard.

Ye may have been.

I may have been advised.

(Worthy, or in order,) to be loved.

By ruling.

They would be ruled.

Section 4.

1. Name the *undeclinable* parts of speech in Latin. Which of these words, though undeclined themselves, may affect the declension of other words? Give instances in each case.

2. Examine the correctness, or otherwise, of the following expressions—

ante domino.

apud urbem.

sine matrem.

juxta patrem.

cum fratre.

post sororem.

pro patriam.

trans monte.

Is the government of one case rather than another by prepositions entirely conventional, or is it capable of being accounted for by any general difference of meaning?

3. To what extent will the *meaning* of Latin words guide you to the *gender* of them? Why is not this rule sufficient? What other rules have you got to supply its failure?

4. Give the gender and genitive case singular of the following nouns—

Mars. October.

Britannia.

Argentum.

sedes.

virtus.

sanguis.

opus. rus.

Section 5.

1. Give the—

2nd person, present indicative; 1st person, perfect indicative; infi-

nitive mood; gerunds; participles active; participles passive;

of each of the following verbs—

specto.

scribo.

traho.

peto.

capio.

trado.

deleo.

frango.

intelligo.

2. Translate the following sentence into English *literally*—

Vera autem et sapiens animi magnitudo principem se esse mavult quam

videri. Etenim, qui ex errore imperitiæ multitudinis pendet, hic in magnis viris non est habendus.

Parse every word as far as the first full stop. Prove, from this passage, the rule for concord between relative and antecedent.

MUSIC.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

- 1.—The supplementary questions are not to be attempted by any *candidate of the first year* who has not answered one question in each of the preceding sections. No such candidate may answer more than two of the supplementary questions.
- 2.—Candidates of the second year, and teachers in charge of schools, may not answer more than six questions, but may choose them from any part of the paper.

DIVISION I.

Section 1.

1. If Music were more generally cultivated in our public schools, what effect would it have on the general progress of our pupils?

Section 2.

1. What do we employ in order to represent to the *eye* the different pitch of the musical notes?

2. What is an interval, and what is the distinguishing interval between the major and minor modes?

3. Which major key has 4 sharps, and which minor key 4 flats? What is the relative major key to D minor?

Section 3.

1. Write the common chords of C, G, and F, major and minor, with their inversions.

2. Why and how are consecutive fifths and octaves to be avoided?

3. What is meant by modulation? What rule or rules would you lay down as a guide in modulation? (1) Starting from a major key, and in a short piece—"a song or a tune"—what is the usual course observed in composition? Give an example. (2) Starting from a minor key, and in a piece of small dimensions, what is the usual course? Give an example.

DIVISION II.

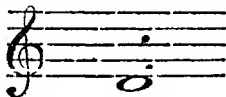
1. Classify the various voices, male and female.

2. Draw a diagram showing the lines taken from the full stave of eleven lines to form the particular staves for separate voices.

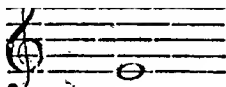
3. Write any *two* of the following exercises—

1. Write the middle note C in the four clefs.

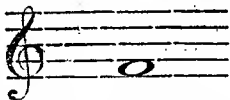
2. Write the lower treble D for the three other parts.



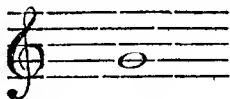
3. Write the lower treble E for the three other parts.



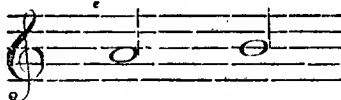
4. Write the lower treble F for the three other parts.



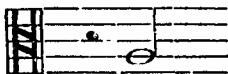
5. Write the lower treble G for the alto and the tenor.



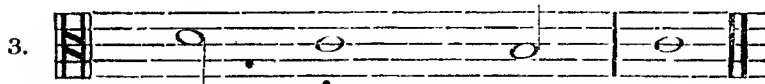
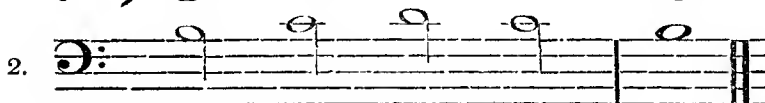
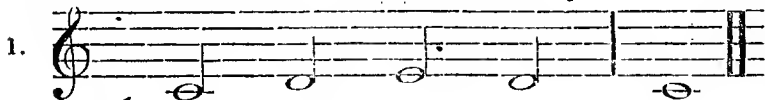
6. Write the treble notes A and B as they should appear in the alto part.



7. Write the lower alto A with the signature of the bass clef.



4. Write these passages in the three other clefs.



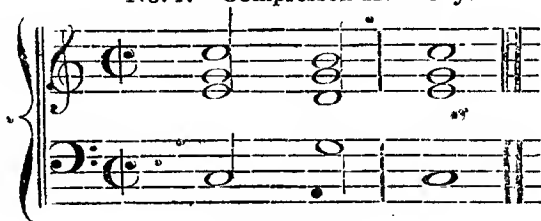
5. Show on the following staff the alterations between the dominant 7th in its four positions, and the tonic.



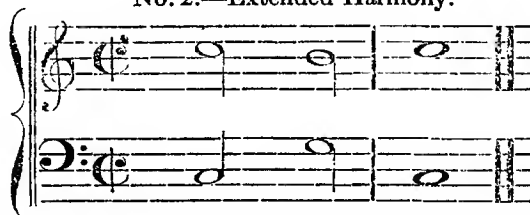


6. Give the chords of No. 1, compressed harmony in extended harmony in No. 2, and show the practical advantage resulting from a simple extension of the chords.

No. 1.—Compressed Harmony.



No. 2.—Extended Harmony.



7. Transpose the bass and melody of the following chant into the major keys of F natural and D; and form in each the two inner parts from the figured bass.

6 6 6 6 5

6 6 5 6 8 7 6 5 4 3 7

EUCLID.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper).

Books I. to IV.

Section 1.

1. Upon the same base and upon the same side of it there cannot be two triangles which have their two sides terminated at one extremity of the base equal to one another, and likewise those which are terminated at the other.

2. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the angle contained by the two sides of the one of them, greater than the angle contained by the two sides equal to them of the other, the base of that which has the greater angle shall be greater than the base of the other.

3. To a given straight line to apply a parallelogram which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

Section 2.

1. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the squares of the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the two parts.

2. If a straight line be divided into two equal and also into two unequal parts; the squares of the two unequal parts are together double of the square of half the line, and of the square of the line between the points of section.

3. To describe a square that shall be equal to a given rectilineal figure.

Section 3.

1. If any two points be taken in the circumference of a circle, the straight line which joins them shall fall within the circle.

2. The diameter is the greatest straight line in a circle; and of all others that which is nearer to the centre is always greater than the one more remote: and the greater is nearer to the centre than the less.

3. If from any point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it; the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle, shall be equal to the square of the line which touches it.

Section 4.

1. About a circle to describe a triangular equiangular to a given triangle.

2. To describe an isosceles triangle, having each of the angles at the base double of the third angle.

3. To inscribe an equilateral and equiangular pentagon in a given circle.

MECHANICS.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. Define the unit of work, and prove that if a pressure of 5 lbs. be exerted through 7 feet, the number of units of work done is represented by 7×5 .

2. State the principle of the parallelogram of pressures, and describe fully an experiment by which it may be proved.

3. Prove that in a straight lever the power and weight are inversely as their distances from the fulcrum.

Section 2.

1. What is the strength of a wire, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, of iron which will bear 25 tons per square inch?

2. A train weighing 50 tons travels on a railway at the rate of 20 miles an hour, the resistances of friction and the air being estimated at 8 lbs. per ton; at what horse-power does the engine work?

3. The piston of a steam-engine is 36 inches in diameter, the length of the stroke is 6 feet, and it makes 6 strokes per minute; under what effective pressure per square inch must it work in order to yield 75 horse-power at the piston?

Section 3.

1. A bar of iron 15 feet long, and supported at its extremities, has 3 cwt. suspended from a point distant 6 inches from one point of support, what is the pressure on the other point of support, first when the weight of the bar is neglected, and secondly, when 15 lb. is allowed per foot for the weight of the bar?

2. Exhibit, by means of diagram, any useful combination of three pulleys, and determine the relation between the power and weight in that combination.

3. A weight is suspended from a given point in a cord whose extremities are fixed to any two given points; show how the tensions on the two parts of the cord may be determined by means of a scale and compasses.

Section 4.

Describe fully one of the following machines, illustrating your description by a diagram.

1. A thrashing machine.
2. A gas meter.

Section 5.

Describe one of the following machines, illustrating your description by a diagram.

1. A flour mill.
2. An organ.

ALGEBRA.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. From $2a + b(2x - c)$ take $3bc - a + 5bx$.

2. Divide $a^3 - 3a^2x - 3ax^2 + x^3$ by $a + x$.

3. Show that if $-b$ be subtracted from a the remainder is $a + b$; and that if $-a$ be multiplied by $-b$ the product is $+ab$.

Section 2.

1. Multiply $4a^2 - 6a + 9$ by $2a + 3$.

2. Show that $a^m \times a^n = a^{m+n}$ and $a^m \div a^n = a^{m-n}$; and divide $a^{3m} - 3a^m c^n + 2c^{2n}$ by $a^m - c^n$.

3. Divide $\frac{x^4}{3} - \frac{11x^3}{12} + \frac{41x^2}{8} - \frac{23x}{4} + 6$, by $\frac{2x^2}{3} - \frac{5x}{6} + 1$.

Section 3.

1. Reduce to its simplest form—

$$\frac{a}{a+x} + \frac{x}{a-x} + \frac{a^2+x^2}{a^2-x^2}.$$

2. Show that $\sqrt{24} + \sqrt{54} - \sqrt{6} = 4\sqrt{6}$, and extract the square root of $4x^4 - 12x^3 + 25x^2 - 24x + 16$; proving the principal steps of the process.

3. Prove the rule for finding the greatest common measure, and find the greatest common measure of

$$6x^5 - 4x^4 - 11x^3 - 3x^2 - 3x - 1, \text{ and } 4x^4 + 2x^3 - 18x^2 + 3x - 5.$$

Section 4.

1. Solve the equations—

$$(a) 1\frac{1}{2} - \frac{2x}{3} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{x}{2}$$

$$(b) \frac{x+5}{4} + \frac{x+4}{5} - \frac{x+13}{8} = 3\frac{1}{40}.$$

$$2. (a) \frac{ace}{b} - \frac{(a+b)^2x}{a} - bx = ae - 3bx.$$

$$(b) a + x + \sqrt{a^2 + bx + x^2} = b.$$

$$3. (a) \sqrt{(1+a)^2 + (1-a)x} + \sqrt{(1-a)^2 + (1+a)x} = 2a.$$

$$(b) \frac{xy}{2y+3x} = 1, \frac{yz}{2x+3y} = 2, \frac{xz}{2x+3z} = 3.$$

Section 5.

1. Find two consecutive numbers such that the half and the fifth parts of the first taken together shall be equal to the third and fourth parts of the second taken together.

2. What two numbers are those whose sum is 40 and the sum of their cubes 19000?

3. If 18 oxen, in five weeks, eat 6 acres of grass, and 45 oxen eat 21 acres in nine weeks, the grass growing uniformly; how many weeks' food for an ox were there on each acre before they began to feed, and how many grew on an acre per week?

Section 6.

1. There are three schools, boys', girls', and infants', containing together 266 children. There are four times as many in the infants' school and twice as many in the girls' as there are in the boys'. How many are there in each?

2. A square room requires 576 superficial feet of paper to cover its walls; but if it were 3 feet higher this quantity of paper would only cover three of its walls. What are its dimensions?

N.B.—Windows, doors, &c. are to be neglected in the calculation.

3. A book is published at a cost of 5s. per copy and sold at 10s. per copy. Now if it had been sold at 6s. 8d. per copy the annual sale would have been 200 copies more, the edition would have been sold off two years sooner, and it would have begun to pay profit one year later. How many copies were published and what was the annual sale?

N.B.—The interest of money is to be neglected in the calculation.

WELSH.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

1. Translate into English one of the two following passages:—

Fy mol, fy mol; gofidus wyf o barwydenau fy nghalon; mae fy nghalon yn terfysgu ynof; ni allaf dewi. am i ti glywed sain yr udgorn, O fy enaid, a gwaedd rhyfel. Dinystr ar ddinystr a gyhoeddwyd; canys yr holl dir a anrheithiwyd; yn ddisymmwth y distrywiwyd fy lluestai i, a'm cortenni yn ddiattreg.

Hai! lleisiwch yr udgyrn ar goppa bryn Sion;

Dadgenwch gan molawd, chwi fedrus gantorion,

I'n Blaenor cadarnaf, a hollol orchfygodd

Dywysog yr Awyr, a'i aml fyddinoedd.

Daeth heddyw o'r frwydr, âi ddillad yn gochion;

A'i gleddyf yn liflo gan waed ei elynion;

A llefodd "Efengyl, sef rhyddid tra'gyddol,
Iwch feibion caethiwd, mewn teyrnas ddymunol,
Ennillais i heddyw, 'r ol ymdrech anhydyn,
A'r dieflig ormesdeyrn, oedd beunydd eich gelyn."

2. Parse fully, in English, the *first two* lines of whichever of the above passages you have translated; and explain the literal mutations of the whole passage.

3. Translate into Welsh *one* of the two following passages:—

Come let us walk abroad and see the wonderful works of God. Let us behold the earth, the sky, the sea, the animals, the birds, the fishes, and the plants. Do they not all bear witness to the goodness of our Creator? Do they not all show his handiwork, and his providence? Examine them well, O man; try to understand them; and be thankful!

He was a young man, born in a humble position, who, thanks to the institutions of his country, had been able to gain a slight amount of general knowledge. He was placed in a situation, fairly remunerated, which tended to separate him from his fellow-parishioners. Such a rapid rise completely turned his head; he gave himself airs, disdained his equals, became insolent to his employers, aspired to an higher occupation, and, like the frog in the fable, thought that by puffing himself up, he should become as big as an ox.

4. Explain fully the construction of the following phrases:—

Bod eisiau arno sydd eglur.

Nid yw hyd yn nod y cyfoethogion heb drallod.

Yr hon yr oedd ei brawd yn glaf.

MALE STUDENTS (*continued*).—SECOND YEAR.

I. THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. II. THE EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

On what occasions was St. Peter cast into prison at Jerusalem, and under what circumstances was he set free? In what words did he address the council on his second appearance before them?

2. Describe geographically the countries from which those persons came who heard the Apostles preach on the day of Pentecost.

3. "And all that believed had all things common" (Acts ii. 44). In what sense are the words "had all things common," to be received? Give Scriptural grounds for your answer to this question.

Section 2.

1. Relate, shortly, the history of the Church, between the conversion of St. Paul and the departure of Barnabas from Antioch to Tarsus to seek Saul (Acts xi. 25).

2. Give some account of the chronology of the Acts of the Apostles.

3. Have you any observations to make on the following passages?—

"Which was with the deputy of the country Sergius Paulus"
(Acts xiii. 7).

"Philippi which is the chief of that part of Macedonia and a colony"
(Acts xvi. 14).

"For as I passed by and beheld your devotions I found an altar with this inscription, TO THE UNKNOWN GOD" (Acts xvii. 23).

Section 3.

1. What is recorded of St. Paul's last visit to Jerusalem?
2. What probable account may be given of St. Paul's labours during his confinement at Rome, and after his release?
3. What is known of the following persons mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles?

Apollos, Titus, Erastus, Aristarchus, Tychicus, Trophimus, Gallio, the high priest Ananias (Acts xxiii. 2), Herod the king (Acts xii. 1), King Agrippa (Acts xxv. 13).

Section 4.

1. Describe Galatia geographically, and give some account of its history.
2. What is recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, concerning St. Paul's visit to Galatia?
3. "I marvel that ye are *so soon* removed from him that called you" (Gal. i. 6). To what period does the expression "*so soon*" probably refer? Assign reasons for the answer you give to this question.

Section 5.

1. What difference is observable in respect to the authority with which St. Paul addresses the Galatians and the Romans? How do you account for the difference?
2. St. Paul does not in the Epistle to the Galatians lay down the doctrine of the Gospel *at large* as he does in that to the Romans. Assign a reason for this.
3. The church of the Galatians included *Jews* and *Jewish proselytes*. How does this appear from the Epistle?

Section 6.

1. "When the brethren knew, they brought him down to Cæsarea and sent him forth to Tarsus a city of Cilicia" (Acts x. 30). What passage in the Epistle to the Galatians refers to this journey, and what argument may thence be derived for thinking that the journey in question was made by land?
2. "And I, brethren, if I yet preach circumcision, why do I yet suffer persecution? Then is the offence of the cross ceased" (Gal. v. 11.) Explain this passage and illustrate it by passages from the Acts of the Apostles.
3. "Then after three years I went up to Jerusalem to see Peter and abode with him fifteen days" (Gal. i. 18.) Prove from the Acts of the Apostles that St. Paul abode but a *short time* at Jerusalem on this visit, and show how he was employed.

Section 7.

1. Explain the following passages:—
 "Brethren, if any man be taken in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one, in the spirit of meekness, considering thyself lest thou also be tempted" (Gal. v. 1).
 "Brethren I beseech you be as I am; for I am as ye are: ye have not injured me at all" (Gal. iv. 12).
2. Explain the following passage:—"Having begun in the spirit are ye now made perfect by the flesh?" (Gal. iii. 3). In what sense are the words spirit and flesh used in this Epistle?
3. What reason is to be assigned for the use of the following words by St. Paul in the commencement of his Epistle?—"Paul an Apostle, *not of man* neither *by man*" (Gal. i. 1). Give other passages in which he asserts his apostleship to have been derived immediately from Christ. From what other Apostle was he distinguished in this respect?

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

1. The 15th and the first half of the 16th centuries.
2. The Reformation in England.

Section 1.

1. Give some particulars of the life of one of the following persons:—
(a) Wickliffe; (b) Huss; (c) Erasmus.
2. Give some account of those communities of Christians who, before the Reformation, repudiated fundamental doctrines of the Church of Rome.
3. What circumstances in the political state of Europe, and in the progress of knowledge and the arts of civilization, towards the close of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth centuries; favoured the Reformation, and in what way?

Section 2.

1. Give some account of the early life of Martin Luther.
2. Who were the three principal sovereigns of Europe at the time of the Reformation in Germany? What were their characters respectively, and in what relation did they stand to each other?
3. Who were the Popes during the first quarter of the sixteenth century? Give some account of their history. Name the great commercial state of that age, and state who were its greatest merchants, writers, and artists?

Section 3.

1. Give some account of one of the following reformers:—
(a) Zuinglius; (b) Farel; (c) Calvin.
2. What were indulgences? Give some account of the measures taken by Tezel to promote the sale of indulgences in Germany, and their results.
3. What means were taken by the Pope to silence Luther? Who were his chief antagonists? Give some account of his appearance at the Diet of Worms. What testimony does his early life afford to the existence of piety and learning among the monastic orders in Germany?

Section 4.

1. What, before the reign of Henry VIII., had been the chief grounds of collision between the the Popes and the Sovereigns of England? What were the objects of the statutes of *Provisors* and of *Premunire*?
2. What measures were taken for the suppression of Wickliffe's translation of the Scriptures? Give some account of the history of the Lollards in the reigns of Henry IV. and Henry VII.
3. What general councils were held in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and under what circumstances?

Section 5.

1. Give some account of one of the following persons:—
(a) Sir T. More; (b) Tyndal; (c) Latimer.
2. Give some account of the books issued by authority in the reign of Henry VIII. By whose authority were they issued? What three great principles of the English Reformation were established in that reign?
3. What bishops of Henry the Eighth's reign were on the side of the Reformation; and what on the side of the Pope? How did Cranmer act in regard to the Six Articles? What did he advise in regard to the revenues of the monasteries?

Section 6.

1. How long did the reign of Edward VI. last? What were the first acts of his reign in favour of the Reformation?
2. Give some account of the history of the Liturgy in the reign of Edward VI. What controversy was raised by Hooper, and with what results?
3. Give some account of the history of Cranmer during the reign of Mary.

LOGARITHMIC ARITHMETIC.

(Two Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. Define a logarithm; and show that the logarithm of the product of two numbers is equal to the sum of their logarithms; and the logarithm of their quotient, to the difference of their logarithms.

2. Show that the integral portion or index of the logarithm of an integral number is equal to one less than its number of integers.

3. One person out of 46 is said to die every year in England, and one out of 34 to be born; if there were no emigration, in how many years would the population double itself?

Section 2.

1. Find the value of

$$\frac{(1.0365)^3 \times (59.4283)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(6.9243)^2}$$

2. Find the value of

$$\frac{\sqrt{0.006453} \times \sqrt[3]{(0.05943)^2}}{(.000059)^3}$$

3. Given $2^x + 35 \times 2^{-x} = 12$, find the value of x .

Section 3.

1. What will a capital of 120*l.* amount to in 10 years at 6 per cent. per annum compound interest?

2. In how many years will 1*l.* become 2*l.* at 4 per cent. per annum compound interest?

3. What is the present value of an annuity of 20*l.* to continue 40 years, reckoning interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum?

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

*The constitutional History of England.**The history of manners and customs in England.*

Section 1.

What particulars can you give of the manners and customs of the people in England in one of the following periods?

1. The Anglo-Saxon period.
2. From the reign of Henry IV. to that of Richard III.
3. The reigns of Charles II. and James II.

Section 2.

What account can you give of the condition of the people as regards their habitations, their clothing, and the relation of the employers to the employed, in one of the following periods:—

1. The Norman Conquest to the death of King John.
2. The reign of James II. and Charles II.
3. From the accession of George III. to the commencement of the present century.

Section 3.

What general account can you give of the progress of arts and manufactures, and of the state of national industry and commerce, in one of the following periods?—

1. From the revolution of 1688 to the accession of George III.

2. The period from the accession of George III. to the commencement of the present century.
3. The present century.

Section 4.

1. Into what six periods does Blackstone divide the history of the law of England.
2. What great department of law does he state to be of Anglo-Saxon parentage? What principal changes in the law were introduced at the Norman conquest? Of what classes of persons did the nation then consist? In what terms does Blackstone describe the violence and oppression of that period? In what respects were these mitigated in the reign of Henry I.
3. Mention some of the chief of our liberties established by Magna Charta. In what respects were these violated by the Tudors and the Stuarts? What circumstances favoured the encroachments of power under the Tudors? What does Blackstone say of the reign of James I?

Section 5.

1. Under what circumstance were knights of the shire first called to Parliament? How were they elected? When did the two Houses begin to sit separately?
2. Give some account of the Petition of Right, the Habeas Corpus Act, the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement.
3. What is the right of the House of Commons in regard to taxes; on what constitutional principle is it founded? What is the method of bringing a Private Bill into the House of Commons; and what is that of bringing in a Public Bill? What is done at the first, and what is done at the second reading? What is a Committee of the whole House?

Section 6.

1. How did the feudal system originate? What were the qualifications of knighthood in feudal times?
2. Give some account of the conditions under which the barons held lands of the crown, and particularly of the money payments to which they were subject.
3. What was Domesday Book? What was the distinction between free soccagers and villeins? Give some account of the condition of the latter. What causes led to their emancipation?

HIGHER MATHEMATICS.—No. I.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. If the angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line, which also cuts the base; the segments of the base shall have the same ratio which the other sides of the triangle have.
2. If two triangles have one angle of the one equal to one angle of the other, and the sides about the equal angles proportional, the triangles shall be equiangular, and shall have those angles equal which are opposite to the homologous sides.
3. If four straight lines be proportionals, the rectangle contained by the extremes is equal to the rectangle contained by the means, and conversely.

Section 2.

1. To describe a rectilineal figure which shall be similar to one, and equal to another, given rectilineal figure.
2. To cut a given straight line in extreme and mean ratio.
3. If an angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line which likewise cuts the base, the rectangle contained by the sides of the triangle is equal to

the rectangle contained by the segments of the base, together with the square of the straight line which bisects the angle.

Section 3.

1. Show that equal triangles on equal bases have equal altitudes, whether they be situated on the same or on opposite sides of the same straight line.

2. Divide a given straight line into two parts such that the squares of the whole and of one of the parts shall be equal to twice the square of the other part.

3. From a given point without a circle, at a distance from the circumference of the circle not greater than its diameter, draw a straight line to the concave circumference which shall be bisected by the convex circumference.

Section 4.

1. Describe a levelling instrument. Explain the method of using it for determining the difference of level of two distant objects, and give an example of a level book, making the calculations indicated by it.

2. Prove the formula for determining the area of a triangle in terms of the sides.

3. There is a rectangular plot of land of two different qualities, one portion of it being £*m*, and the other £*n* per acre; the boundary of the two is a straight line whose intersections with the side and one end of the rectangle are at the same distance *a* from one of its angles. A portion of this land, of a given value £*c*, is to be cut off by means of a straight fence parallel to the end of the rectangle whose length is *b*. Where must this fence be drawn?

Section 5.

1. Describe and explain the use of

(*a*) The Vernier scale. (*b*) The prismatic compass.

2. Give an example of a field book, lay down the corresponding field, and calculate its area.

3. Prove Thomas Simpson's rule for determining an area bounded by a curved line.

Section 6.

1. Given the meridian altitude of a heavenly body whose declination is known; show how the latitude of the place of observation may be found.

2. Given the mean time at any place, and also the Greenwich time; explain fully how the longitude of that place may be found.

3. There are two points A and B, situated due north and south, 2*l* feet from one another; and there is a third point C, half way between them. Supposing *l* to be exceedingly small as compared with the radius of the earth, determine how much less a distance A is carried round in an hour by the rotation of the earth than C, and how much greater B. Apply the resulting formula to explain Foucault's Pendulum experiment.

HIGHER MATHEMATICS.—No. II.

(Three hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. Show that $\frac{a}{b^2} + \frac{b}{a^2}$ is greater than $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}$.

2. Find the series in arithmetical progression of which 2 and 10 are the 4th and 7th terms.

3. Investigate expressions for the number of permutations of *n* things taken *r* together; and of *n* things taken altogether when the quantities recur, and calculate the number of permutations that can be made with the letters taken all together of the word *characteristic*.

Section 2.

1. Prove the binomial theorem in the case in which the index is a positive integer.

2. Show that a number and the sum of its digits leave the same remainder when divided by 9.

3. Show that converging fractions are alternately too great and too little; deduce the law by which any continued fraction may be converted into a series of converging fractions, and show that the difference between any two consecutive convergents has ± 1 for its numerator.

Section 3.

1. Show by the method of indeterminate coefficients that—

$$\frac{x+1}{x(x-2)} = \frac{3}{2(x-2)} - \frac{1}{2x}$$

2. Given $\begin{cases} 6x + 7y + 4z = 122 \\ 11x + 8y - 6z = 145 \end{cases}$
find x, y, z .

3. Solve the equations

$$\begin{cases} x^2y^2 - y - x^2y = 744 \\ x^2y + y - xy = 126 \\ xy^3 + x^2y = 42500 \\ x^4 + y^4 = 160625 \end{cases}$$

Section 4.

1. If an event may happen in a ways, and fail in b ways, determine the chance of its happening or failing; and apply it to determine the probability of a person's death in his 23rd year; the number of persons out of 586 of the age of 22 who attain their 23rd year being 579.

2. A sum of money $\mathcal{L}a$ is to be raised in n years by the investment of $\mathcal{L}b$ at $\mathcal{L}r$ per $\mathcal{L}1$ compound interest for a certain portion of the term, and of $\mathcal{L}c$, at the same rate of interest, for the rest of the term. At what period of the term must the $\mathcal{L}c$ be substituted for the $\mathcal{L}b$?

3. The toll of a bridge is one penny; it is proposed when the decimal coinage shall be introduced to fix the toll at 5 mills for a part of the n years which the lease will have to run, and at 4 mills for the rest of the term. How long should 5 mills be paid that its excess over the penny toll may compensate for the deficiency of the 4 mills; compound interest being allowed at $\mathcal{L}r$ per $\mathcal{L}1$ per annum?

Section 5.

1. Show by means of a diagram under what circumstances the sine, cosine, and tangent of an angle become negative quantities; and prove that $\sin(A+B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$.

2. Having given $\sin 18^\circ = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)$ and $\sin 30^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, find $\sin 48^\circ$ and $\sin 12^\circ$.

3. Prove that $\frac{2 \sin A - \sin 2A}{2 \sin A + \sin 2A} = \tan^2 \frac{A}{2}$

Section 6.

1. Having given three sides of a plane triangle, show either angle may be determined.

2. Having given two sides of a plane triangle, and the angle they contain, show how either of the other angles may be determined.

3. Standing on a line of railway I can see each of two distant objects, but if I move either way along the line I lose sight of one of them. By what observations and calculations may I determine the distance of those objects from one another?

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

Describe fully one of the following instruments, and explain the precautions to be adopted in the use of it. Illustrate your description by a diagram.

1. The air-pump.
2. The electrifying machine.
3. The galvanic battery.

Section 2.

1. Describe the thermometer and explain the two principal graduations of that instrument.

2. Describe the hydrometer and show how it may be graduated.

3. Explain why it is that an object appears magnified when seen through a lens. Describe the construction of the astronomical telescope, and show how its magnifying power may be determined.

Section 3.

1. Explain what is meant by specific gravity. Describe a method of determining the specific gravity of a solid, and give an example illustrative of it. What is the weight of a cubic foot of iron whose specific gravity is 6.953.

2. By what three methods may heat be transferred from one portion of matter to another? Describe experiments illustrative of these three forms of the propagation of heat.

3. Explain what is meant by latent heat; and give experiments illustrative of the disappearance of heat in the conversion of solids into liquids, and of liquids into vapours; and conversely.

Section 4.

Describe the laws of equivalent proportions by a series of compounds in one of the following substances:—

1. Nitrogen.
2. Sulphur.
3. Iron.

Section 5.

Describe a process by which one of the following Chemical substances may be disengaged, and explain by a diagram or by a chemical equation the changes which take place in the act of disengaging it.

1. Hydrogen.
2. Nitric acid.
3. Phosphorus.

Section 6.

Describe experiments illustrative of the chemical properties of one of the following substances:—

1. Oxygen.
2. Carbonic acid.
3. Chlorine.

GEOGRAPHY.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. The surface of the globe may be divided into hemispheres, of which one contains nearly all the land, and the other the greater portion of the water. Illustrate this division by a diagram.

2. All the continents rise gradually from the shores of the seas towards a line of highest elevation. What is observed generally in respect to the position of this line? How does it affect the slope of the land? Illustrate your answer by examples.

3. The continents of Asia and Europe are divided physically into a northern and a southern region. Contrast these regions with one another, and trace

their common boundary. Contrast the races of men who inhabit them with one another, and show in what respect history confirms this contrast.

Section 2.

1. Draw a map of the basin of one of the following rivers :—

1. The Thames.
2. The Seine.
3. The Mississippi.

Can you give any particulars as to the dimensions of these basins, and the rain-fall upon them?

2. Give some general account of the classification of rocks, and draw an outline geological map of Great Britain.

3. (a) What causes the waters of equatorial and polar regions continually to intermingle, and what is the influence of this on the temperature of the earth's surface?

(b) If there were no land, what would be the currents of the ocean?

(c) Give examples of the influence of prevalent winds on the mean temperature, and the rain-fall of regions within and without the tropics? What seasons are the rainy seasons of the tropics, and why?

Section 3.

1. Point out analogies in the forms of the different continents.

2. Give some account of the animal kingdom in South America. Under what varieties does it represent the typical forms of other continents?

3. By what astronomical causes is the extreme summer heat of different latitudes influenced? Show that these have a tendency to counteract one another. Give examples of extreme summer heat attained in high latitudes and account for them.

Section 4.

1. What is conjectured to be the total number of the human race, and how is it distributed through the different continents of the world? Out of what number of persons does one die annually in England, and out of what number is one born?

2. The varieties of the human race have been classed as the white race, the yellow race, and the black race? What parts of the globe are inhabited by these races respectively? They have also been grouped as civilized, half-civilized, and savage; how, with reference to this division, would you place them?

3. In what countries do the following forms of religious belief respectively prevail?

Brahminism, Buddhism, Mahometanism. Give some account of one of these forms of religion.

Section 5.

1. From what countries may the principal articles sold by a grocer be supposed respectively to come, and from what ports and through what hands? Give some account of the growth and cultivation of one of them.

2. Into what six principal classes may the manufactured articles exported from Great Britain be divided: to what amounts are they annually exported, and what are the seats of their manufacture, respectively?

3. The commerce of Great Britain differs from that of other countries in this respect, that in many cases it exports to them articles in a manufactured state, which, as raw material, it has first imported from them. Give examples of this, and account for it.

Section 6.

State generally how the following astronomical truths are proved:

1. The great distance of the fixed stars as compared with the sun.

2. The nearly spherical form of the earth, and its dimensions.

3. The annual motion of the earth.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Write the first line of your first answer as a specimen of copy-setting in *large-hand*, and the first line in your second answer as a specimen of copy-setting in *small-hand*.

Section 1.

Write a theme on one of the following subjects:—

1. The example of the teacher, however good in other respects, is of little avail unless love be the chief feature in it.
2. Other things besides the gravity of the offence are to be taken into account in the punishment of a child.
3. The teacher should be what the children ought to be.

Section 2.

1. Show, by an example, how you would teach boys to write out a sum in the Rule of Three.
2. Show, by an example, how a sum in Subtraction of Decimals should be written out so as to show the reason of every step in the working of it.
3. Explain fully the method you would adopt in teaching book-keeping, and give examples of entries in the different books you would use.

Section 3.

1. By what steps may a child best be led to form for itself the idea of a country from a map?
2. The working man's geography has been described as the knowledge of things in other countries of like kind with those familiar to him in his own. Give the outline of a lesson in geography according to this idea of it.

Section 4.

1. Show, by means of a diagram, and an example, what you think the best method of using the black-board in teaching history.
2. What are the advantages of teaching history by centuries? Give the abstract of a lesson on some century of English history.
3. The working man's history has been described as "the knowledge of things in former times of like kind with those familiar to him in his own." Give the outline of an historical lesson according to this idea of it.

Section 5.

Write the abstract of a lesson on one of the following subjects:—

From the Fourth Reading Lesson Book of the Irish Commissioners, Sections 1 and 4:—

1. On the Nature and Habits of Quadrupeds.
2. On Rich and Poor.
3. On Capital.

From the Fourth Reading Lesson Book of the British and Foreign School Society:—

1. On the Crusades.
2. On Rain and Snow.
3. On Mollusca.

From M'Culloch's "Course of Reading:—

1. On Iron.
2. On Sulphur.
3. On Nitre.

Section 6.

1. Describe a group of desks and benches.
2. Describe a gallery.
3. Describe (what has been called) the tripartite arrangement of a school.
4. Write out a few simple rules, with concise reasons for each, such as might be hung up in a school-room, about *ventilation*.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

MILTON.

The first two sections refer to the Second Book of Milton's "Paradise Lost."

The last two to Shakspeare's play of "Julius Cæsar."

You are not at liberty to answer upon each author.

Your paper will not be read over unless it contains a paraphrase of one of the passages (including the parsing of the words in italic in the same passage).

You may take the other questions for answering at your discretion from either of the two sections, but you must *not attempt to answer more than four questions* (exclusive of the paraphrase and parsing). You are advised to confine yourself as far as possible to the questions arising upon the passage which you paraphrase.

- " But I should ill *become* this throne, O Peers,
And this imperial sov'reignty, *adorn'd*
With splendor, *armed* with power, if aught *propos'd*
And *judg'd* of public moment, in the shape
5. Of difficulty or danger, could *deter*
Me from *attempting*. Wherefore do I assume
These royalties, and not refuse to reign,
Refusing to accept as great a share
Of hazard as of honour, *due* alike
10. To him who reigns, and so much to him *due*
Of hazard more, *as* he above the rest
High honour'd sits?"

1. Paraphrase this passage (*you will bear in mind that you are not asked to expand it, but to render the sense in different, though equivalent, words*).

2. Parse the words printed in italics, and fully explain the construction of each with the rest of the sentence.

3. By whom is the passage supposed to be spoken? How does it connect the preceding and subsequent parts of the book?

4. What is the difference between the indicative and subjunctive moods? Illustrate your answer from this passage.

5. What is the precise difference of meaning between "Sovereignty and Royalty?" Does your answer enable you to say whether the epithet "imperial" is idle, or has a specific force in line 2?

6. In each of the following words separate the root (by hyphens) from the other part, and state precisely the grammatical difference which that other part makes to the root:—

Splendor. Assume. Moment.

Exhibit the same roots in combination with other prefixes or terminations, and state the precise change thereby occasioned in each instance.

7. Define a pronoun. Apply your definition to the word *him* in the tenth line.

Define the objective case.

Apply your definition to the same word *him*, in the tenth line.

Section 2.

- " Part in the plains, or in the air *sublime*
Upon the wing, or in swift race, *contend*,
As at th' Olympian games, or Pythian fields;
Part curb *their* fiery steeds, or shun the goal

5. With rapid wheels, or fronted brigades form.
 As when, to warn proud cities, war appears
Wag'd in the troubled sky, and armies rush,
 To battle in the clouds; before each van
 Prick forth the airy knights, and couch their spears
 10. Till thickest legions close; with feats of arms
 From either end of Heav'n the welkin burns."

1. Paraphrase this passage (as above).
2. Parse the words printed in italics, and fully explain the construction of each with the rest of the sentence.
3. Give so much of the argument of the book as will serve to connect this passage with the rest.
4. Divide the two first lines into subject and predicate, and distribute the accessory clauses accordingly as they belong to one or the other of those parts. Give your reasons for the analysis which you adopt.
5. "Fiery steeds." Make this epithet the text whereby to explain (as you would to pupil-teachers) the use of metaphors in language. Endeavour to state precisely the several steps of your explanation.
6. Exemplify from the foregoing passage,—
 - (a) The distinctions between active verbs and neuter.
 - (b) Adjectives proper, and participles used as adjectives.
 - (c) Nouns which are plural in form, and nouns which are plural in sense.
 - (d) Adverbs expressed not by one word, but by several.
7. What particulars in Classical or Jewish History may have suggested to Milton the imagery of this passage?

SHAKESPEARE.

Section 3.

- C. "Let Antony and Cæsar fall together.

- B. Our course will seem *too bloody, Caius Cassius,*
 To cut the head off, and then *hack* the limbs;
 Like *wrath* in death, and envy *afterwards*;
 5. For Antony is *but* a limb of Cæsar.
 Let us be *sacrificers*, but not butchers, Caius.
 We all stand up against the spirit of Cæsar;
 And in the spirit of men *there* is no blood:
 O *that* we then could come by Cæsar's spirit,
 10. And not *dismember* Cæsar! But alas,
 Cæsar must bleed for it! And gentle friends,
 Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
 Let's carve him as a dish *fit* for the Gods,
 Not *hew* him as a carcase fit for hounds."

1. Paraphrase this passage (as directed under section 1).
2. Parse the words printed in italics, and fully explain the construction of each with the rest of the sentence.
3. Analyze the second and third lines into subject and predicate.
4. "Sacrificers, but not butchers." In what subsequent lines of the passage is this same idea repeated? To what practice of ancient times does the passage allude?
5. Distinguish between the characters, as represented in his play, of
 Brutus. Cassius. Julius Cæsar, Casca.
- In each instance, quote, or refer to, passages in the play which support your view.
6. Exemplify from the foregoing passage the rule that pronouns agree in number, gender, and case, with the substantives to which they refer.

In connexion with this answer, show to what extent the inflexions of the pronouns in English do, or do not, mark such distinctions.

In the absence of inflexions, how are we to determine the grammatical relation of words to each other?

7. "Antony is but a limb of Cæsar."

In what case is the word "Antony?" in what case "limb?" State the general rule on which your answer depends, and examine thereby the correctness, or otherwise, of the following expressions:—

All things are vanity. Godliness is great riches.

8. Distinguish exactly the meaning of those imperative moods, in the foregoing passage, which begins with the word *let*, from the meaning conveyed by the words,

"O that we then could."

Explain fully the construction of this last phrase, and show what is the peculiar force of the word *then* in it.

Section 4.

- A. "This is a slight, unmeritable man,
And *though* these honours we do lay on him,
• To ease ourselves of divers slanderous loads,
He shall *but* bear them as the ass bears gold,
5. To groan and sweat under the business
Either *led* or driven, as we point the way :
And, *having-brought* our treasure where we will,
Then take we *down* his load, and *turn* him off,
Like to the empty ass, to shake his ears,
10. And *graze* in commons.
- O. You may do your will,
But he's a tried and valiant soldier.
- A. So is my horse, Octavius; and for *that*
I do appoint *him* store of provender.
It is a creature *that* I teach to fight,
15. To wind, to stop, to run directly on ;
His corporal motions, *govern'd* by my spirit.
And in some taste is Lepidus but *so* ;
He must be taught, and trained, and bid *go forth* ;
A barren-spirited *fellow* ; *one* that feeds
20. On objects, arts, and imitations ;
Which, out of use, and *stal'd* by other men,
Begin his fashion.

1. Parse the words printed in italic, and fully explain the construction of each with the rest of the sentence.

2. Who are the speakers in this dialogue? What was the result of this advice to the giver? Quote, or refer to, passages in this, or other plays of Shakspeare, which illustrate the same person's character.

3. Select from the foregoing passage, and write out in separate columns, the verbs (with perfect tense and past participle) which are inflected by changing the radical vowel, and by adding another syllable respectively.

4. Divide the passage made up of lines 14, 15, 16, into subject and predicate, and distribute the accessory clauses accordingly as they belong to one or the other of those parts. Give your reasons for the analysis which you adopt.

5. Set out, as you would on a black-board, a table of the pronouns compounded with the word "self," showing the original force of the expression, and the reason of the inflexions.

6. Separate the root from the other parts, in the following words, and show the precise effect of each of the additions:—

Unmeritable. Slanderous. Business. Empty. Valiant. Provender.
Corporal. Barren. Fashion.

LATIN POETRY.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Translate into English, literally—

- “Primus equi labor est animos atque arma videre
 Bellantū, lituosque pati; tractuque gementem
 Ferre rotam, et stabulo frenos audire sonantes.
 Tum magis atque magis blandis gaudere magistri
 5. Laudibus, et plausæ sonitum cervicis amare.
 Atque hæc jam primo depulsus ab ubere matris
 Audiat, inque vicem det mollibus ora capistris
 Invalidus, etiamque tremens, etiam inscius ævi.
 At tribus exactis, ubi quarta accesserit ætas,
 10. Carpere mox gyrum incipiat, gradibusque sonare
 Compositis, sinuetque alterna volumina crurum;
 Sitque laboranti similis: tum cursibus auras
 Tum vocet, ac per aperta volans, ceu liber habenis,
 Æquora, vix summâ vestigia ponat arenâ;
 15. Qualis Hyperboreis Aquilo quum densus ab oris
 Incubuit, Scythiæque hiemes atque arida differt
 Nubila: tum segetes altæ campique natantes
 Lenibus horrescunt flabris, summæque sonorem
 Dant silvæ, longique urgent ad littora fluctus:
 20. Ille volat, simul arva fugâ, simul æquora verrens.”

Section 1.

1. What names have been given to the *metre* in which these lines are written? Account for each of those names.
2. What *feet* are admissible in this *metre*? Give an example of each foot from the passage. Mark the *scansion* of the first three lines, noting the *quantity* over each syllable.
3. Give as many as you can recollect of the rules for ascertaining whether a syllable is *long* or *short* in Latin.

Section 2.

1. What English metre has been employed as equivalent to the Latin metre in which the above passage is written? Give a line of that English metre. Of what sort of feet, and of how many of them, is it composed?
2. What English poets are best known as translators of Classic works? Name the works so translated, and the age in which the poets lived.
3. Can you refer to any passage in another book upon the same subject as the foregoing. Write out as much of that other passage as you can recollect.

Section 3.

1. What is meant by *blank verse*? Name English poets who have so written. How do modern times differ from ancient as regards this peculiarity? Can you account at all for the difference?
 2. Explain, as you would to pupil-teachers, the fundamental distinctions between Prose and Poetry.
 3. Look at lines 7 and 10. Why is the last syllable in *audiat* short, and in *incipiat* long? Can you find any other termination in the same two lines which illustrate the same rule?
- Pick out lines which exemplify the elision of the final syllable when a word ends with the letter *m*.

Is the fifth foot of this metre distinguished by any peculiarity from the others?.

Section 4.

1. Look at the word *est* in the first line. Write out, in a column, the several nominative cases to it.
- Look at the sixth line. What are the antecedents to the pronoun *hæc*?

2. Parse (accidence and syntax) each of the following words—
Bellantūm (line 2); stabulo (3); plausē (5); depulsus (6);
exactis (9); volumina (11); aperta (13); segetes (17).
3. Pick out from the passage—
 - (a) Different forms of the copulative conjunction.
 - (b) Adverb of place used to signify time.
 - (c) Ablative case expressing the instrument (that by which something is done).
 - (d) Sarge word used in different senses.

LATIN PROSE.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Translate into English *literally*—

Multas ad res perutiles *Xenophontis* libri sunt; quos legite, quæso, studiosè, ut *facitis*. Quàm copiosè ab eo *agricultura* laudatur in eo libro qui est de *tuendâ* re familiarî, qui *Economicus* inscribitur! Atque, ut *intelligatis* nihil ei tam regale videri quàm studium agri colendi, Socrates in eo libro loquitur (*is made to say in conversation*) cum Critobulo, Cyrum minorem, regem Persarum, præstantem ingenio atque imperii gloriâ, cum Lysander Lacedæmonius, vir summiæ *virtutis*, venisset ad eum Sardis, *eique* dona a sociis adtulisset, et cæteris in rebus communem (*civil*) erga Lysandrum atque humanum fuisse, et *ei* quemdam conceptum (*enclosed*) agrum diligenter *consitum* ostendisse: cùm autem *admiraretur* Lysander et proceritates (*height*) arborum, et directos in quincuncem ordines, et humum *subactum* atque puram, et suavitatem odorum qui afflarentur e *floribus*, Cyrum respondisse: "Atqui ego omnia ista (*neuter plural used as substantive*) sum *dimensus*: mei sunt ordines, mea descriptio; multæ etiam istarum arborum meâ manu sunt satæ."

Section 1.

Parse each of the words printed in italic, as regards both accidence and syntax.

Section 2.

1. Give the derivation of each of the following words—
studiosè. copiosè. agricultura. familiaris. regalis. ingenium.
virtus. communis. humanus. quincunx.
2. Find illustrations from the foregoing passage for each of the following rules—
 - a. The accusative case followed by the infinitive mood.
 - b. Copulative conjunctions unite like cases, moods, and tenses.
 - c. The name of a place in the accusative after a verb signifying motion.
 - d. When the accusative and dative follow the same verb, the accusative expresses the more immediate object of the action denoted by the verb.

Section 3.

1. *Mei sunt ordines: multæ istarum arborum meâ manu sunt satæ.* Analyze each of these sentences into subject and predicate; and state the different relations of the possessive pronoun as shown by your analysis in each case.
2. Find instances in the foregoing passage which show the force of the following words in composition, and explain the full meaning of each compound; *per—in—præ—ad—con—sub—de—di.*
3. Find instances (as above) to illustrate the difference of meaning between *in* followed by the accusative, and by the ablative, respectively.

Section 4.

1. State the principal difference between the Latin and English language as regards the order of words in a sentence. Which language has the greater liberty? Why?

2. Render the following sentences into Latin—

You are like your master.

His mind is free from terror.

This house is one hundred feet wide.

While Augustus was emperor, the temple of Janus was closed.

On that day the king, who had reigned ten years, died.

3. Write a short account of the reasons which led to the preservation of the Latin language after the fall of the Roman empire; and mention some of the principal effects of its use in modern times.

(No. 5.)

FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOLS.

Circular Letter to Principals of Female Training Schools.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, 8 November 1854.

SIR,

YOU are aware that Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. Henry Moseley, has submitted to my Lords a syllabus of studies for young men under Normal training for the office of schoolmaster.

This syllabus, based upon the scale of grants which is introduced by the Minute of 28 June 1854, defines the subjects of examination for the end of a first and a second year's residence respectively.

Mr. Moseley's proposal, approved by my Lords, has also met with general concurrence among the managers of male training schools, and will be put in practice at the examinations to be held next month in those institutions.

Under such circumstances, and seeing that the minute in question applies equally to female colleges—seeing also that the insufficiency of a single year's training has been proved quite as conclusively in the case of females as in that of males—it at once became a question with my Lords whether they should not recommend an analogous division of studies for the female colleges.

For this purpose their Lordships requested the Rev. F. C. Cook, as the most experienced of Her Majesty's Inspectors in the training of schoolmistresses, to report to them upon the subject; and I have the honor to enclose a copy of that gentleman's observations.

Mr. Cook considers it advisable to adhere to the present form of examination papers, which, without being different for the first and second year, nevertheless afford scope for exhibiting progressive attainments, by means of the division into elementary and supplementary parts.

Mr. Cook thinks that a more marked division would accord less with the requirements of female training.

He proposes, however, as you will see from his report, to introduce an important change into that part of the examination which consists of an oral exercise in teaching.

Mr. Cook proposes to dispense with this exercise at the end of the first year, and to concentrate the whole of it (for both years) into an exercise of the same kind, to be performed at the time of the Inspector's annual visit, and to be recorded for consideration along with the papers to be worked in the following December.

My Lords concur entirely in the propriety of these recommendations; and their Lordships do not doubt that they will equally meet with the concurrence of the managers of female colleges. Their Lordships have it in contemplation to put them in force in December next.

In the coming examination their Lordships will, in each instance, add to the marks for the *written* exercises an average number of marks for the *omitted*

Examina-
tions of
male stu-
dents in
training
schools.

oral exercise. This will guard against any general derangement of the class-list, such as might result if the list were to be made up entirely from the marks given for work upon paper. Individual students, whose strength may lie in this exercise, will still have the benefit of their more than average proficiency when the time comes for fixing their certificate pursuant to the 11th section of the Minute dated 20 August 1853.

I have the honor to be, &c.

To _____

(Signed)

R. R. W. LINGEN.

Principal of the _____ Training School.

*Letter from Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. F. C. Cook
(referred to in foregoing Letter).*

SIR,

30 October 1854.

In the report which I have lately completed upon the female training schools, I have given an account of the results of the examinations in each subject of instruction during the last five years, and have stated the modifications which, after a full inquiry and conference with the officers and managers of those institutions, I consider likely to promote improvement in those subjects which are most important to teachers of elementary schools.

Examinations of female students in Training Schools.

Upon the whole I am quite confirmed in the opinion, which I expressed when consulted by you last autumn, that no considerable change is at all necessary; and for these reasons—

1. The subjects of examination include all that is requisite for teachers of good schools; and the papers are so constructed as to give an opportunity to the few who are candidates for the highest certificates to show the extent of their attainments.

2. The course of reading required to pass the examination is not too extensive. It does not include any subject in which the greater part of the students have not been previously instructed; nor any in which Queen's scholars have not already displayed a fair amount of information. The examination requires so much knowledge of Holy Scripture, arithmetic, the English language, geography, English history, and school management as ought to be possessed by every schoolmistress, and it requires no more.

3. The managers of the training schools have expressed their entire satisfaction with the present form of the examination; and I have not attended any meeting of the committees of management without submitting this point to their consideration, and have invited discussion. This year not a single objection has been made.

4. The results of the examinations, both as regards the proportion of certificates and the marks awarded to each subject, have been satisfactory. The continuity of the improvement and the equable progress in elementary subjects are especially remarkable, as appears from my report this year.

5. Papers upon each subject could not be set separately for pupils of the first and second year without interfering with that classification which the principals of training schools find experimentally to be most advantageous.

I therefore propose to leave the general form of the examination unchanged, with the following exceptions, for which I have assigned reasons in my report.

In the religious papers, and in those on arithmetic, grammar, geography, and domestic economy, I propose to increase the number of questions in the supplementary sections; to give general directions to the students of the first year not to touch this part of the paper until they have completed the former; and to allow the students of the second year to choose freely from each.

In the paper on English history, to make the elementary questions general, such as can be answered from text-books in common use; to arrange the supplementary questions in three sections, each referring to a different epoch, and to give the same discretion to students.

On school management only I propose to set different papers to the students of the first and second year;

The first to contain questions on methods of teaching;

The second on school organization, and on the principles of teaching, together with an essay.

One change, however, of great importance, I would propose for your immediate consideration. It refers to the Inspector's report on the personal qualifications and ability of the students.

At present the students give lessons in the presence of Her Majesty's Inspectors at Christmas. The object is most important, viz., to impress upon them and the managers the fact that the Lords regard skill in teaching as the most essential qualification.

But the result is not satisfactory; and, as I believe, for the following reasons:—

1. The student is anxious, and in a state of great excitement, her mind and energies being quite absorbed by the written examination.

2. The classes of children cannot be collected without much difficulty, and the lessons so given are positively detrimental to them.

3. The reports of the various Inspectors are not and cannot be made with reference to a fixed and uniform standard. I have observed that the comparative results of this part of the examination do not correspond with the actual condition of the several institutions.

I could give other reasons; but I believe that there is no difference of opinion either as to the importance of hearing such lessons, or as to the defectiveness of our present system.

I would therefore propose in future that a list of those students who have passed the examination at the end of the first year be forwarded to the Inspectors of training schools; that he and the district Inspector hear each of those students teach a class when they inspect a training school; and that the report which they then make be taken into account at the end of the second year.

That the Inspector of training schools should also make a special report upon the comparative efficiency of the teaching in each and every institution.

From this plan I consider that the following advantages are likely to accrue:—

1. As an interval of some three to five months will pass between the examination at the end of the first year's residence and the Inspector's visit in the course of the second year, the student will have an opportunity, as well as strong inducement, to direct her attention to the practical work of teaching.

2. The managers will feel that their work is appreciated, and that it has been tried with reference to its relative as well as absolute efficiency.

I have considered this point, moreover, with reference to the inspection of training schools. It will undoubtedly increase the labour of the Inspector who is charged with the inspection of the training schools; but it will give definiteness and a strictly professional character to his work. It will become his especial duty to form a judgment upon the system adopted in each college for the formation of practical teachers, and upon the degree in which each student profits thereby.

I have the honor to be, &c.*

To the Secretary of the
Committee of Council on Education.

(Signed) F. C. Cook.

(No. 6.)

PAPERS USED AT THE GENERAL EXAMINATION

CHRISTMAS 1854.

FEMALE STUDENTS.

All your answers are to be written on this paper. Answers written on any other paper will not be looked over.

Before beginning your answers, you are to fill up the following table, so far as it applies to you.

The Name of the School at which you are now being examined.	Your Christian Name and Surname in full, and the current Year of your Age.	Do you attend this Examination, as— 1. A resident Student; 2. A Teacher to be examined for a Certificate of Merit, and from what School?	If you are, or have been, a student, state the Month and Year in which you entered this Training School, and the Month and Year in which you left it.

HOLY SCRIPTURE.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

- 1.—The supplementary questions are not to be attempted by any candidate of the first year who has not answered one question in each of the preceding sections. No such candidate may answer more than two of the supplementary questions.
- 2.—Candidates of the second year, and teachers in charge of schools, may not answer more than six questions, but may choose them from any part of the paper.

Section 1.

1. Write out the promises and menaces of the Book of Deuteronomy, and show their fulfilment.
2. Give an account of the Book of Judges, and of the practical lessons which it teaches, illustrated by quotations from the Song of Deborah.
3. Name, in order, the events that occurred between the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, and their entrance into Canaan; and show the bearings of those events upon Christian doctrine and practice.

Section 2.

1. What prophecies of Joel, Amos, and Zachariah are quoted in the New Testament, and on what occasions?
2. What evangelical truths are most clearly taught in the Prophetical Books? In what terms do the Prophets describe the Christian Covenant?
3. In what passages of the Old Testament are the vine and vineyard used as figures of Christ or the Church? Quote one of these, and explain it.

Section 3.

1. Compare the conduct of St. Peter before and after the Resurrection of our Lord.
2. Give an account of St. Paul's first journey from Troas to Thessalonica, or of his last visit to Jerusalem.
3. What discourses of our Lord are recorded by St. John only? Write out the heads of one of these discourses, and add thereto from eight to twelve consecutive verses in the words of the original.

Section 4.

1. Write out the texts that show the inspiration and uses of Holy Scripture.
2. What spiritual truths are illustrated by reference to military affairs in the Gospels, Epistles, and in the Baptismal Service?
3. Give texts and examples to show that fortitude, temperance, prudence, and justice are indispensable to Christians.
4. Show the progressive power of Divine Grace in believers, by texts and examples.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

1. Arrange in order the texts that show the personality and Godhead of the Holy Spirit, and His offices in the Church.
2. Write an analysis of one of these Epistles—Romans, Ephesians, Galatians, and quote fully the most important texts under each head.
3. In what respects was the law an imperfect dispensation? For what purposes was it given? Show that these purposes have been effected. Give full proofs of each assertion from Holy Scripture.
4. What are the characteristic features of the four Gospels? Illustrate your answer by clear reference and quotations.
5. On what occasions are these persons mentioned in the New Testament?—Timothy, Titus, Trophimus, Aristarchus, Gaius, John, Mark, Demas, Luke. Show the coincidences in the Epistles and Acts of the Apostles with reference to these names.
6. What doctrinal points are most clearly established in the following books:—2 Corinthians, Galatians, 1 and 2 Thessalonians, 1 Peter, and Revelations.
7. What may be learned of the constitution, discipline, and customs of the primitive Church from the Acts of the Apostles?

CATECHISM, LITURGY, AND CHURCH HISTORY.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

- 1.—The supplementary questions are not to be attempted by any candidate of the first year who has not answered one question in each of the preceding sections. No such candidate may answer more than two of the supplementary questions.
- 2.—Candidates of the second year, and teachers in charge of schools, may not answer more than six questions, but may choose them from any part of the paper.

Section 1.

1. Explain these expressions clearly and illustrate them by reference to Holy Scripture—Catechism. Inheritor of the kingdom of heaven. State of salvation. Put in authority. Ghostly enemy. Death unto sin. Children of wrath. Charity.

Section 2.

1. State briefly the leading points in the Confession, Absolution, Te Deum, and the Litany.
2. Give a succinct account of the Baptismal Service.
3. When and by what authority were the following additions made to the daily service?—The introductory part. Prayer for all orders of Men. Prayer for the King. Prayer for the Clergy and People.

Section 3.

Write out one of these articles with Scriptural illustrations—

Of the Old Testament.

Of Christ alone without sin.

Of the Lord's supper.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

1. Give some account of the British church in the first four centuries.
2. What persons were chiefly instrumental in converting the Anglo-Saxons?
3. What is known of the life and opinions of St. Patrick?
4. Give an account of the Venerable Bede.
5. Give a summary of the revisions of the Prayer Book, and a full account of the latest.
6. Give an account of the divers translations of the Bible into English.
7. Name the principal ecclesiastical writers in these reigns—Elizabeth, Charles II., Anne, George III. Give an account of the works of one of these writers.
8. Name the chief Christian writers in the first three centuries. Why does the earlier date add to the importance of such writings?
9. Show the effects of heathen persecutions upon the progress of Christianity.
10. What circumstances led to the schism between the Eastern and Western Churches?
11. Give a succinct account of the operations of one of the great missionary institutions connected with the Church of England.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

- 1.—The supplementary questions are not to be attempted by any candidate of the first year who has not answered one question in each of the preceding sections. No such candidate may answer more than two of the supplementary questions.
- 2.—Candidates of the second year, and teachers in charge of schools, may not answer more than six questions, but may choose them from any part of the paper.

DIVISION A.

Section 1.

1. Mention, with dates, the several dynasties under which England has been placed, from the invasion by Cæsar to the present time.
2. State particulars in which Alfred advanced the welfare of his people.
3. Name the chief events in the reigns of Athelstan, Ethelred, and Canute.
4. Give a brief sketch of domestic and industrial habits in the time of Alfred.

Section 2.

1. Who was the last of the Welsh native princes; and how did the title "Prince of Wales" originate?
2. When was this kingdom placed under an "Interdict"? What were the social effects of such a sentence, and by what further denunciations was it followed up?
3. Enumerate the principal events in the reigns of Henry II., Edward I., and Henry VI.
4. Give a very short account of the origin and progress of the Crusades. What renowned persons were engaged in them?

Section 3.

1. Who was the first Queen Regnant of England? Mention her parentage, —contemporary sovereigns, and the most conspicuous events of her reign.
2. What led to the death of Lady Jane Grey?
3. Enumerate the most renowned Englishmen of the sixteenth century, naval, political, and literary, with a brief sketch of the life and character of one of them.

Section 4.

1. Mention any Queens (Regnant or Consort) of England remarkable for either personal or political virtues, with a sketch of the character of one of them.
2. Contrast the dress and diversions of the people in the fourteenth century with those of the present time.
3. Name the Sovereigns contemporary with Queen Victoria, and her colonial possessions. Trace her succession from the Conqueror.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS.

Section 1.

1. Relate the immediate cause of the rupture between Henry II. and Thomas à Beckett. Do you see any advantage to the people in the indecisive manner in which the quarrel between the king and the archbishop terminated?
2. Give the dates, reigns, and some of the circumstances of the annexation of Ireland and of Wales to England.
3. State the nature of the dispute between the Roses, and describe the battle which terminated the quarrel.
4. When was the feudal system completed? Describe its characteristic features.

Section 2.

1. What European sovereigns were contemporary with Henry VIII.? State the circumstances favourable to himself under which he acceded to the throne.
2. Narrate carefully the circumstances of the fall of Wolsey and the rise of Cranmer.
3. How came the title "Defender of the Faith" to be applied to our sovereigns; and in what sense can it now be appropriately retained?
4. Name the sovereigns contemporary with Queen Elizabeth, and give some account of her relation with them.

Section 3.

1. Narrate the last visit (excepting as a prisoner) of Charles the First to Whitehall, and how it was the occasion of his final rupture with the Parliament.
2. Describe the circumstances and the results of the chief battles between Charles I. and the Parliamentary forces.
3. Name the most distinguished persons in the reigns of Charles II. and James II., and give some account of the character of one in each reign.

Section 4.

1. Account for the possession of the Canadas by the Crown of England.
2. Enumerate the principal literary and political characters of the eighteenth century, with a brief account of any one of them.
3. Give the date of the great French Revolution, and name the chief persons engaged in it. Of what social circumstances, proximate or remote, do you consider it to have been the result?
4. Give some account of the origin and gradual rise of the British empire in India.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND LITERATURE.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

- 1.—The supplementary questions are not to be attempted by any candidate of the first year who has not answered one question in each of the preceding sections. No such candidate may answer more than two of the supplementary questions.

- 2.—Candidates of the second year, and teachers in charge of schools, may not answer more than six questions, but may choose them from any part of the papers.

Section 1.

1. Make out a table of the declensions of the English pronouns, personal, relative, and demonstrative.
2. Give examples of English words in which differences of (a) number, (b) gender, (c) person, (d) case, (e) mood, and (f) tense, are marked by changes in the form of the word.
3. Show in what respects the English alphabet is deficient, and in what respects redundant, and enumerate the elementary sounds, distinguishing vowels, mutes, and liquids.

Section 2.

Paraphrase the following passage, rendering its meaning in clear and simple prose:—

"Whose freedom is by suff'rance, and at will
Of a Superior, he is never free.
Who lives, and is not weary of a life
Exposed to manacles, deserves them well.
The State that strives for liberty, though foiled
And forced to abandon what she bravely sought,
Deserves at least applause for her attempt
And pity for her loss. But that's a cause
Not often unsuccessful; power usurped
Is weakness when opposed; conscious of wrong
'Tis pusillanimous and prone to flight;
But slaves that once conceive the glowing thought
Of freedom, in that hope itself possess
All that the contest calls for; spirit, strength,
The scorn of danger, and united hearts,
The surest presage of the good they seek."

—COWPER.

Section 3.

1. Parse fully the words in italics in the following sentence:—"That he sold so valuable a performance for so small a price was not to be imputed to necessity, by which the learned and ingenious are often obliged to submit to very hard conditions."

2. Parse the words in italics in the passage from Cowper, and supply the word required to complete the construction of the last line, giving its parsing in full.

SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS.

1. Paraphrase the following passage:—

"Meantime, refracted from yon eastern cloud,
Bestriding Earth, the grand ethereal Bow
Shoots up immense, and every hug unfolds,
In fair proportion, running from the red
To where the violet fades into the sky.
Here, awful Newton, the dissolving clouds
Form, fronting on the Sun, thy show'ry prism,
And to the sage-instructed eye unfold
The various twine of light, by thee disclosed
From the white mingling maze. Not so the boy;
He, wondering, views the bright enchantment bend
Delightful o'er the radiant fields, and runs
To catch the falling glory, but amazed
Beholds the amusive arch before him fly,
Then vanish quite away."

2. Write out an analysis of the above passage from the commencement to the word "made" in the tenth line.
3. State what English words are derived respectively from *ferro*, *sto*, *pono*, *solvere*, *mos*, *pes*, *radix*, *insula*; and explain the origin and syntax of the following—*than*, *if*, *self*, *twain*, notwithstanding.
4. Examine the construction in the following expressions:—*The King of Prussia's cavalry*, "*It is, they who are, the real conspirators.*" *Either John or I was in fault*, "*Neither John nor I was in fault.*"
5. Give examples of the figures of speech most commonly used in English poetry.
6. Through what successive stages has our language passed since the time of the Anglo-Saxons?
7. To what reigns, and what periods in the history of English literature, do the following writers respectively belong:—Sir John Mandeville, Robert of Gloucester, Chaucer, Wicliffe, Raleigh, Steele, Burnet, Scott, Shenstone, Wordsworth? State what you know of the life and writings of one of them.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper).

- 1.—The Supplementary Questions are not to be attempted by any *Candidate of the First Year* who has not answered one question in each of the preceding Sections. No such Candidate may answer more than two of the Supplementary Questions.
- 2.—Candidates of the Second Year, and Teachers in charge of Schools, may not answer more than six questions, but may choose them from any part of the Paper.

PART J.

1. Give clear directions for making bread, and state your opinion of the advantages or disadvantages of home-baked bread.
2. What saving may be effected by the use of barley, oatmeal, Indian corn, and rice, in poor families? State briefly the nutritious qualities of these articles respectively.

Section 2.

(The answers of this Section must be arranged in the form of notes of a lesson.)

1. Give a full account of milk and its uses.
2. Describe the qualities and uses of vinegar.
3. What is the comparative cost of coffee, tea, cocoa, and porridge; what support and nourishment do they severally give?
4. Describe the tea plant; the mode of preparing the leaf; and state whether tea should be made in earthenware or metal pots, and why.

Section 3.

What advice would you give about the clothing of children, between three and twelve, with regard to health and economy? State how you intend to teach needlework in the first class of girls; and explain clearly how a patch should be made in an old garment.

Section 4.

1. Give directions for preparing linseed and mustard poultices, and for applying leeches.
2. Describe the first symptoms of fever, and the causes which render persons liable to contract eruptive febrile diseases.
3. Describe the symptoms and treatment of croup and hooping cough.

1. What are the principal nutritive substances? In what kinds of food are they severally found? State their comparative merits.
2. Describe the process and uses of respiration.
3. What effects are produced by the abuse of stimulants?
4. What are the effects of intemperance in eating upon the body and mind?
5. What are the advantages of insuring early? Enumerate the various kinds of insurance, and show their comparative advantages.
6. Explain the effects of strikes upon wages.
7. Explain the process of combustion, as in a lesson to a class of students.

ARITHMETIC.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Candidates are not allowed to answer more than one Question in each Section.

Section 1.

1. What is meant by numeration and notation? Multiply 527 by 290, and explain each step in the process.
2. What is the meaning of the terms *dividend*, *divisor*, *quotient*? Divide 3275 by 9, and explain each step in the working.
3. Write out the notes of an introductory lesson on fractions.

Section 2.

1. 1175 casks contain each 3 gallons, 3 quarts, 3 pints, and 3 half pints how much do they all hold?
Make out a bill for the following articles:—

39 yards of Irish cloth,	at	2s. 4d. per yard.
17½ yards of muslin,	at	7s. 2½d. „
13½ yards of cambric,	at	10s. 6d. „
27 yards of linen,	at	2s. 5d. „
2. Divide 357l. 12s. 2d. amongst 3 men, 4 women, and 6 children, giving to each man twice as much as to a woman, and four times as much as to a child.

What quantity of shalloon that is three quarters of a yard wide, will line 7½ yards of cloth that is 1½ yard wide?

3. Find, by practice, the value of

371¾ at 4l. 13s. 7d.

31 cwt. 0 qr. 10 lbs, at 1l. 17s. 10d. per cwt.

How far will a man travel in 27 days of 10 hours each, at the rate of 3 miles 1 furlong 13 polts per hour?

Section 3.

1. Add together $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ of $\frac{1}{2}$, and $9\frac{3}{4}$.
Find the sum of $\frac{2}{3}$ of a yard, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a foot, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile.
2. A person has $\frac{2}{3}$ of a coal mine, and sells $\frac{1}{4}$ of his share for 17l.; what is the whole mine worth?
3. If $\frac{1}{4}$ of a yard cost $\frac{1}{4}$ of a £, what will $\frac{1}{4}$ of an English ell cost?
4. Divide .04176 by 713.5. Express the result decimally. Reduce 10 oz. 18 dwts. 16 grs. to the decimal of a lb. troy.

Section 4.

1. What is the interest of 284l. 10s. for 2 years, 4 months, and 25 days, at 3½ per cent. per annum?
2. If the carriage of 5 cwt. 3 qrs. for 150 miles cost 2s. 7s. 4d., what must be paid for the carriage of 7 cwt. 2 qrs. 25 lbs. for 64 miles, at the same rate?

3. Three persons make a joint stock. As partners in 1844, 10s., 15s., 20s.; they gain by trade 120s. 12s.; what is each person's share of the gain?

Section 5.

1. What is meant by balancing an account? Give an example.
2. Explain the uses, with examples, of the following books: Day-book, cash-book, invoice-book, bill-book, ledger.

Section 6.

1. Explain the principle by which the mixed number $3\frac{1}{2}$ may be reduced to an improper fraction.
2. Show the correctness of the rule for the division of fractions, namely, "Invert the divisor, and proceed as in multiplication."
3. Explain the meaning of the terms, *ratio*, *proportion*, and show why in a rule of three sum we multiply the second and third terms together, and divide by the first.

GEOGRAPHY.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

- 1.—The supplementary questions are not to be attempted by any candidate of the first year who has not answered one question in each of the preceding sections. No such candidate may answer more than two of the supplementary questions.
- 2.—Candidates of the second year, and teachers in charge of schools, may not answer more than six questions, but may choose them from any part of the paper.

Section 1.

1. Draw a map of the south-west of England, with names of rivers and chief towns.
2. Enumerate the indentations and rivers on the western coast of Great Britain, with an outline map.
3. Name the coalfields of Great Britain, and give an exact account of the largest, with an outline map of the counties in which it is situated.

Section 2.

1. Draw a map of one of these countries—Hindustan, Canada, Ceylon, or Australia, and give a brief account of the climate, productions, and physical features.
2. Give an exact account of the British possessions in the West Indies.

Section 3.

1. Name the rivers of Germany, and the chief cities on each, their length respectively, and the countries through which they flow.
2. Compare the height, direction, and appearance of the Cevennes, the Pyrenees, Sierra Nevada, and the Apennines.
3. Name in order the principal seaports on the coasts of Holland, Belgium, France, and Spain, and state concisely for what they are severally remarkable.

Section 4.

1. Draw an outline map of Asia, or of North America.
2. Name in order the United States, with the chief towns, and characteristic features.
3. Where are the following cities situated—Aden, Tobolsk, Bokhara, Lahore, Shanghai, Port Natal, Tripoli, Valparaiso, Baltimore, and Fredericton? For what are they severally remarkable?

SUPPLEMENTARY.

1. Name the chief table lands on the surface of the globe, and describe carefully the appearance, and climate, of the most remarkable ones in each quarter of the world.

2. Describe the phenomena of an Arctic winter.
3. What imaginary lines are used by geographers to indicate the comparative temperature of different places? State the mean annual temperature of London, Paris, Constantinople, Calcutta, and New York.
4. What physical causes determine temperature?
5. Account for fog, hoar frost, and dew.
6. Give an account of the atmosphere, and of the effects produced by its movements and increase or decrease of density, &c.
7. Explain an eclipse as in a lesson for a class of girls.
8. Describe the characteristics of the New World as contrasted with the Old.
9. Enumerate the zones of vegetation, with the prevalent form of vegetable life in each.

MUSIC.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

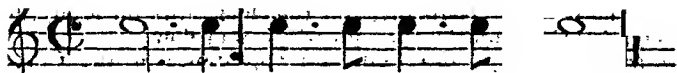
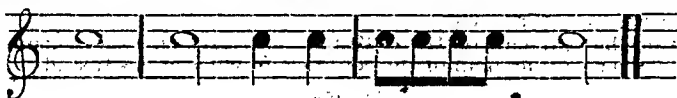
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- 2.—Candidates of the second year, and teachers in charge of schools, may not answer more than six questions, but may choose them from any part of the paper.

Section 1.

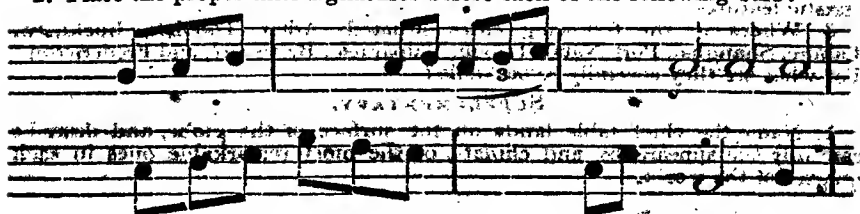
The length or duration of notes is expressed by variations in their forms. Show these variations by a time table.

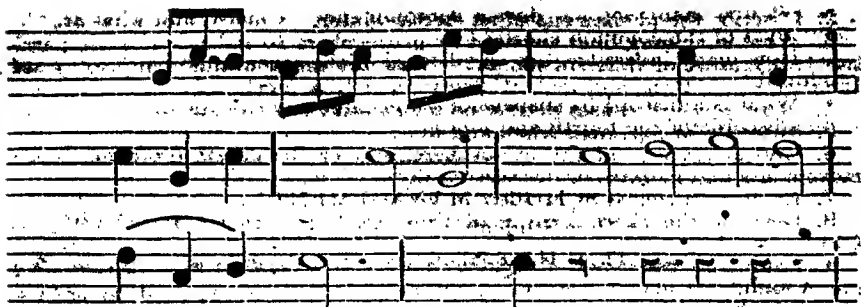
Section 2.

1. Instead of the following notes and dots, write rests of equal duration:—



2. Place the proper time-signatures before each of the following bars:—

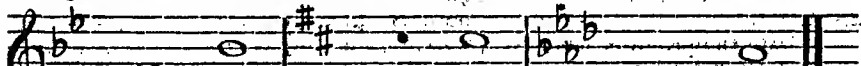




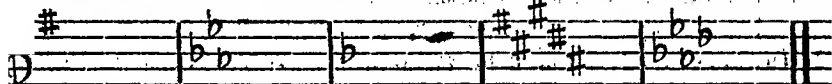
3. Write the signatures of the following major scales—
Re, Si b, Mi, La b, Si.

Section 3.

1. What is an interval? What an inversion? Tell what each of the following intervals becomes when inverted, and write down the inversions:—



2. What major and minor scales do the following signatures indicate:—



3. Show, by a diagram, the construction of a diatonic scale major, and explain the usual method of ascending and descending the minor scale.

DIVISION II.

1. What is a scale in music? Illustrate your description of its use by a comparison of it with the alphabet in reading.

2. Transpose the following passage into the key of B \flat and D; and state what you conceive to be the advantages of transposition, especially in vocal music:—



3. Enumerate the various registers in the human voice; say which clefs are in general use; and represent the following passage in the bass clef:—



4. Of how many sounds does a common chord consist, and what are the derivatives of the common chord?
5. How many inversions has the discord of the seventh, and how are they produced?
6. What is a discord by suspension? Is there any rule for the preparation of the discords of the fourth and ninth?

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

For Students of the First Year.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Candidates may select any questions, but will be expected to answer those questions fully and accurately.

Write the first line of your first answer as a specimen of copy-setting in large-hand; and the first line of your second answer as a specimen of copy-setting in small-hand.

1. Describe the best mode of giving a reading lesson to a class consisting of children

Between 5 and 7;

7 and 9;

9 and 12 years old.

2. State the progress which you would expect to have been made in each of these classes, supposing the children to have been properly instructed.

3. What series of reading books do you use? Give an account of the contents of the first and last books of the series; and 6 questions on one lesson from the highest book, with the answers.

4. Write out directions for a pupil-teacher in conducting a lesson in penmanship in the highest class of a school.

5. Describe exactly a lesson in dictation for well-instructed girls in the second class.

6. By what exercises are the elements of English composition best taught?

7. In what order do you propose to teach the elements of grammar? What text-book do you use?

8. What lessons in geography do you propose to give in the first, second, and third divisions of your school?

9. How many hours weekly do you propose to allow for arithmetic, grammar, and English composition, including dictation, in the first class of a good school?

10. Write out the heads of the lectures (if any) on moral training which you have lately attended.

11. What dispositions and habits in children give the most trouble in school? How would you propose to correct them?

12. What rules best secure punctual attendance? To what extent, and under what circumstances would you admit a relaxation of these rules?

13. Prepare notes of a lesson on one of these subjects—

Ruminating animals.

Respiration.

Snow.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

For Candidates of the Second Year, and for Schoolmistresses attending the

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Candidates may select any questions, but must answer them fully.

Write the first line of your first answer as a specimen of copy-setting in large-hand; and the first line in your second answer as a specimen of copy-setting in small-hand.

The essay must be written by every candidate.

1. In a school of 80, or 150 girls between seven and twelve years of age, describe—

(a) The best dimensions and arrangement of the room, furniture, desks and forms.

(b) The best distribution of the teaching power.

2. What lessons are best done in parallel desks, in the gallery, or in open classes respectively? Give your reasons.

3. Describe the best mode of lighting, ventilating, and warming a school-room for 100 girls.

4. Explain the distinction between analytic and synthetic methods, with examples of both.

5. What are the advantages or disadvantages of simultaneous instruction? To what extent, and in what subjects, do you propose to use it?

6. What system of registration do you propose to adopt, in order to show the progress of the children? Specify the details.

7. What information upon domestic matters can be derived from the reading-book which you propose to use in the first class? Give a full analysis of one lesson from the book on this subject.

8. What power would you give to a pupil-teacher in matters of discipline? State your reasons.

9. Write out the heads of the last two lectures upon mental faculties which have been given in your institution.

Write an essay on one of these subjects—

The moral influence of a schoolmistress on her pupil-teachers.

Self-denial.

The effect of sympathy between the mistress and children.

Cheerfulness.

Humility, or

The peculiar temptations of a schoolmistress, and the effects of such temptations, if not overcome, upon her school.

ENGLISH HISTORY.—FOR ROMAN CATHOLICS.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

1.—The Supplementary Questions are not to be attempted by any *Candidate of the First Year* who has not answered one question in each of the preceding Sections. No such Candidate may answer more than two of the Supplementary Questions.

2.—Candidates of the Second Year, and teachers in charge of schools, may not answer more than six questions, but may choose them from any part of the Paper.

Section 1.

What power was exercised by English sovereigns over—

1. Wales in the 13th century. 2. Scotland in the 14th century.

3. France in the 15th century.

Section 2.

Sketch briefly the character and life of—

1. Philippa, Queen of Edward III. 2. Margaret, Queen of Henry VI.

3. Henrietta, Queen of Charles I.

Section 3.

Upon what questions and under what circumstances were Archbishops of Canterbury at variance with—

1. Henry I.

2. Henry II.

3. John?

Section 4.

Describe the dress, domestic habits, and language of the people under—

1. Canute.

2. Richard I.

3. Anne.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

1. What end do you propose to yourself in teaching history?
2. What do you understand by chivalry? How has it affected the treatment of women?
3. Explain the influence of war upon national character, and illustrate your remarks by reference to British history.
4. What do you know about the historical writings of Venerable Bede, Matthew of Paris, Polydore Vergil, Edmund Campian?
5. Account for the possession of the Canadas by the crown of England.
6. Give some account of the origin and gradual rise of the British Empire in India.

(No. 7.)

QUEEN'S SCHOLARS.

PAPERS USED AT THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR
QUEEN'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

CHRISTMAS 1854.

Candidates are advised to begin by reading the questions through to the end, before they attempt to answer any of them.

Candidates are not expected to answer all the questions. Far higher marks will be gained by a few accurate and sensible answers than by a great number of indifferent attempts.

Candidates will do well to answer those questions first which they feel best able to answer. The answers should (as far as possible) be begun to be written opposite the questions to which they refer. If, in any case, candidates cannot conveniently comply with this direction, they should head the answer thus:—“Question, No. ”

All the answers are to be written on this paper. Answers written on any other paper will not be looked over.

The following table must be carefully filled up.

<i>Your Christian Name and Surname, in full, and the current Year of your Age.</i>	<i>The Name of the Training School at which you are being examined.</i>	<i>The Name of the School in which your Apprenticeship was served.</i>

SCRIPTURE AND CATECHISM.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

1. Give the meaning and show the appropriateness of the following names:—
Eve. Seth. Noah. Israel. Bethel. Joshua. Samuel. Hebrew.
2. On what different occasions do we hear of Miriam, the sister of Moses?
3. Name, in chronological order, the most celebrated of the judges of Israel: and write a short account of one of them.
4. Name the principal feasts of the Jews, and mention the festivals which correspond to them in the Christian Church. Why should there be any such correspondence?
5. Write out, in their order, the prophecies of a Saviour which you find in the Pentateuch, mentioning by or to whom they were given.

6. Explain the following passages, and write out as much as you remember of the context of *one* of them.

- a. Ye are the salt of the earth.
- b. Other sheep I have, which are not of this fold.
- c. Suppose ye that I am come to give peace on earth?
- d. God is not the God of the dead, but of the living.

7. Write out a short summary of our Lord's conversation with the woman of Samaria.

8. Show the prophetic character of some of our Lord's parables.

9. Write out what we know from Scripture of the history of St. John the Evangelist.

10. Give a brief outline of *one* of the following discourses:—

- a. St. Peter's sermon on the day of Pentecost.
- b. St. Stephen's apology.
- c. St. Paul's preaching at Athens.

11. What circumstances are recorded in the Acts of the Apostles in connexion with—

Lystra. Philippi. Thessalonica. Antioch. Ephesus.

12. "A member of Christ, a child of God, and an inheritor of the kingdom of heaven." Explain these expressions, and illustrate them by reference to Holy Scripture.

13. Show from the catechism the appropriateness of the names *god-fathers, sponsors, sureties*.

14. What is a *creed*? How many creeds are received by our Church; and in what parts of its service are they used? Write out anything you know about *one* of them.

GRAMMAR.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

1. Write out a paraphrase of the following passage, before attempting any other answers, and parse the words printed in italics:—

For meanness of employment, *that which* is most traduced in learned men is *that* the government of youth is allotted to *them*; which age, because it is the age of least authority, is transferred to the *disesteeming* of those employments which are conversant *about* youth. But *how* unjust this traducement is (if you will reduce things from popularity of opinion to measure of reason) may appear in that we see men are more curious what they put into a new vessel than into a vessel *seasoned*; and what would they lay about a young plant, than a plant *corroborate*; so as the weakest terms and times of all things *use* to have the *best* applications and helps. And let it be noted that, howsoever the modern looseness or negligence hath *taken* no due regard to the choice of schoolmasters and tutors, yet the ancient wisdom of the best times did always make a first *complaint* that States were too busy with *their* laws, and too *negligent* in point of education.

Write out in three columns the words in this passage derived from Saxon, from French, and from Latin.

2. Arrange in their proper classes, according to the divisions of articulate sounds, the following letters:—

b. d. f. k. l. m. n. p. q. r. t. v. x.

3. Give a list of words illustrating the vowel sounds in the English language.

4. Enumerate the cases, moods, and tenses, used in the English language. Name the past (indefinite) tense, indicative, and the past (or passive) form of the following verbs:—

Awake, arise, bear, begin, climb, draw, drink, flee, fly, hang, lay, lie, read, ring, ride, set, seat, sit, speak, spring, swim, tear, work.

Where two forms exist, give them both, and mark any that you consider obsolete. How have double forms originated in these verbs?

of auxiliary verbs.
 are the rules for the use of the infinitive and the participle.

Parse the following:—

Do tell me if you can. I would if I could.

Do not do what he asks you.

6. Explain the following terms:—

In apposition, used absolutely, active, passive, transitive, in orthoëpy, orthography, euphony, derivative, compound, inflection, declension, conjugation.

7. Explain the metre of the following verses:—

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest
 By all their country's wishes blest?"

"As near Porto-Bello lying
 On the gently swelling flood,—"

"Warriors and chiefs! should the shaft or the sword
 Pierce me in leading the host of the Lord,—"

"What beauties does Flora disclose,
 How sweet are her smiles on the Tweed!"

"High and embosomed in congregated laurels,—"

"Befell it in that season, on a day,
 In Southwark, at the Tabard, as I lay,—"

"The song began from Jove,
 Who left his shining seats above."

"Deserted at his utmost need,
 By those his former bounty fed."

What is necessary to make a perfect rhyme? Apply your rule to the two last lines.

8. Write out the following names in a column according to chronological order; add two other columns, and in them, on a line with each name in the first column, write (a) the reign under which the author lived, (b) his principal work or works:—

Addison, Bacon, Burke, Chaucer, Cowley, Cowper, Defoe, Dryden, Goldsmith, Gray, Hume, Johnson, Pope, Robertson, Spencer, Swift.

ARITHMETIC.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

1. Explain the process of multiplying 1234 by 506.
2. Find the ratio between the ounce Troy and the ounce Avoirdupois.
3. Multiply 537l. 17s. 10½d. by 365, and divide the product by 73.
4. Find a fourth proportional to 10, 15, and 40. In what other order will the four numbers form a proportion?
5. Extract the square root of 678926509.
6. How many times will a wheel 16½ feet in circumference turn round in a distance of 24 miles 3 furlongs 25 poles?
7. How many yards may be bought for 12l. 12s., if 7½ yards costs 12s. 4½d.?
8. Find the time in which the interest on 750l. 10s. will amount to 712l. 19s. 6d., at 4½ per cent.
9. Find the cost of 2864 articles at 4l. 13s. 10½d. each.
10. Add together 2½, 5½, and 8½, divide the sum by the product of ½ and 25½.

11. Multiply .0082 by 7.05 and divide the product by .0000705. Reduce each of these decimals to fractions in their lowest terms, and perform the same operations upon them.

12. In which stock is it more advantageous to invest, in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. at 91 $\frac{1}{2}$, or in the $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cents. at 93 $\frac{1}{4}$? How much stock may be purchased by investing 1000*l.* in each?

13. What must be the selling price of an article which cost 20*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to gain 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent?

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

1. Draw a map of the southern coast of England from Dover to the Land's End, laying down the principal headlands and seaports. Place in your map the lines of longitude.

2. Draw an outline map of the county in which your school is situated; placing in it the names of six of the principal towns; the rivers; and the places of historical interest.

3. Enumerate the principal British colonies and dependencies. What are the chief productions of Ceylon?

4. Mention in order the different countries lying to the right and left of the route of the overland mail to India.

5. Draw a map of the Crimea; give a brief account of its successive occupiers or conquerors.

6. In what countries are the camel, lion, elephant, alligator, and reindeer respectively found? Describe the natural history of one of them.

7. Give the date of the accession of Edward the First. Mention the principal events of his reign.

8. State the circumstances attending the capture of Jamaica by the English.

9. At what periods did the following persons flourish, and for what are they respectively celebrated:—

Francis Bacon—Bede—Newton—Milton—James Watt—Coke—Nelson—Shakspeare?

10. On what grounds did James I. succeed to the English throne? What were the principal events of his reign?

11. Give a brief summary of the main causes which led to the dethronement of James the Second.

12. What portions of England were chiefly settled by the Danes? How do you distinguish these parts, by means of the names of places, from those of the Angles or Saxons?

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

[Write the first line of your first answer as a specimen of copy-setting in *large-hand*, and the first line of your second answer as a specimen of copy-setting in *small-hand*.]

1. What do you understand by the *organization* of a school? Describe that of your own school; and state what part you have taken in the instruction of the children during the last two years of your apprenticeship.

2. At what times, and in what manner, has your teacher given you special instruction out of school hours during your engagement as an apprentice?

3. Describe the *apparatus* in your school. How do you suppose teachers long ago managed to do without such apparatus? From your answer, show the benefits derived from its introduction, 1st, by the teacher, and 2nd, by the scholars.

4. What is the best arrangement of desks in a school? Give your reasons.

5. Mention some of the uses of school registers. Which of them should be kept by the principal teacher, and which by the pupil-teachers or other assistants?

6. Mention the successive steps by which young children should be taught to read.

7. What do you understand by the *individual* and *simultaneous* methods of teaching? Should either be followed exclusively? How may they be combined?

8. Describe the manner in which you have been instructed in the art of teaching.

9. Mention by name the *text-books* which you have used in pursuing your own studies. Did you buy them at the full price, or how otherwise did you procure the use of them?

What were the general regulations for the supply of books in your school?

10. What lessons should children be required to learn *out of school*? What are the difficulties in the way of their doing so? How may they be overcome?

11. What are *notes of a lesson*? In what manner have you been instructed to prepare, and use, them?

12. Write two sets of notes of a lesson, on one of the following subjects: The first for a *junior*, and the second for a *senior* class in a school:—

Iron. The Horse. Obedience to Parents. Truthfulness.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

N.B. At the end of each answer let each candidate name the text-book (if any) which she has used.

1. What do you understand by *Domestic Economy*? What instruction have you received in it?

2. Why is great care necessary with respect to the *ventilation* of a room? Write out a few *practical* rules on the subject.

3. What is the cause of bread becoming *heavy*? How may it be prevented from doing so?

4. What are the effects of roasting, boiling, and stewing upon meat? Which process is the most economical? Why?

5. How do you boil potatoes? Give reasons for the time you allow.

6. Which is best, an earthenware teapot, or a metal one? Why?

7. What makes water *hard* or *soft*? Which is the best for washing clothes in? Why? Which is the most wholesome to drink?

8. How would you treat a bruise, a burn, or a cut?

9. Give directions for making a bed.

Candidates are not permitted to answer questions in more than one of the three sections into which this paper is divided. No marks will be given for papers in which this direction is not observed.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

EUCLID.—(FIRST SECTION.)

1. If two angles of a triangle be equal to each other, the sides also which subtend, or are opposite to the equal angles, shall be equal to one another.

2. Draw a straight line perpendicular to a given straight line of an unlimited length, from a given point without it.

3. If a side of any triangle be produced, the exterior angle is equal to the two interior and opposite angles; and the three interior angles of every triangle are together equal to two right angles.

4. Equal triangles upon the same base and upon the same side of it, are between the same parallels.

A line drawn through the middle points of two sides of a triangle, will be parallel to the third side.

5. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the square of the whole line is equal to the squares of the two parts, together with twice the rectangle contained by the parts.

6. In every triangle, the square of the side subtending either of the acute angles, is less than the squares of the sides containing that angle, by twice the rectangle contained by either of these sides, and the straight line intercepted between the acute angle, and the perpendicular let fall upon it from the opposite angle.

7. If a point be taken within a circle, from which there fall more than two equal straight lines to the circumference, that point is the centre of the circle.

8. Draw a straight line from a given point, either without or in the circumference, which shall touch a given circle.

9. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

10. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other.

ALGEBRA.—(SECOND SECTION.)

1. Simplify $a - [b + c - \{d + b - (c + 2b - a + d)\}]$.

2. If $x = -\frac{a}{b+c}$

show that $(x+a)(x+b) + (c-x)(a+x) = ac$.

3. If $2a = x + y + z$, $2b = -x + y + z$,

$2c = x - y + z$, and $2d = x + y - z$;

show that $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$.

4. Divide $\frac{y-5}{y+3} - \frac{y+2}{y-4}$ by $y-1$,

and $a^2 + b^2 - c^2 + 2ab$ by $\frac{a-b+c}{a+b-c}$.

5. Solve the following equations:—

$$1. (x+1)(x+2) - (x-1)(x-2) = 18.$$

$$2. \frac{7^x - x}{9} - \frac{9 - 2x}{9} =$$

$$3. ax + by = c, lx + my = p.$$

$$4. \frac{x-4}{x+4} = \frac{x+3}{x-3} + \frac{7x}{6}.$$

$$5. (2x-3)(x+4) = 102.$$

$$6. \left. \begin{aligned} x^2 + 2ax + y^2 &= (a+b)^2 \\ x-b &= y-a \end{aligned} \right\}$$

6. A is twice as old as B, and in eleven years their ages will be in the ratio of 5 to 3; find their ages at present.

7. If 3 ounces and 160 grains cost 12*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*, and 1 ounce and 80 grains cost 4*l.* 10*s.* 10½*d.*: how many grains are there in an ounce?

MENSURATION AND INDUSTRIAL MECHANICS.

(THIRD SECTION).

1. Find the area of a room 14 ft. 6 ins. wide and 20 ft. 9 ins. long?

(1.) By cross multiplication.

(2.) By reducing the sides either to inches, or to feet and fractions of a foot.

2. Give the rule for finding the area of a triangle when the sides are known.

3. If the sides of a triangle be 6 and 8 inches long, what must be the length of the third side that the triangle may be the greatest possible?

4. A uniform heavy rod 12 ft. long, and 6 lbs. in weight, rests horizontally upon two props, which are respectively 3 and 4 feet from the ends of the rod; find the pressure upon each prop.

5. What force acting parallel to the plane would be required to support a weight of 2 tons upon a smooth inclined plane, the height of which is 15 feet and the length 25 feet? And what amount of work will raise the weight from the bottom to the top of the plane?

6. What is meant by *friction* and the *coefficient of friction*? If the friction be just sufficient to support the weight in the last question, what must be its coefficient?

(No. 8.)

REGISTERED TEACHERS.

Extract from Circular Letter addressed to Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, containing Instructions as to Examination of Candidates for Registration.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, 8. March 1854.

The Lord President desires me to state that it is his intention to advise the Committee of Council, from and after the 31st of December 1854, to give effect to the proviso, in the Supplementary Minute of 20 August 1853, which limits the admissibility of teachers to the Registration Examination to those who have completed their thirty-fifth year.

* The result of this determination will be to allow all current apprenticeships to proceed, and new ones to begin, until the end of this year, upon the old terms; but, after the 31st of December 1854, no new apprentices will be allowed to any teachers who are not either certificated, or thirty-five years old, and registered.

Every teacher who is now under thirty-five years of age was under twenty-eight in 1847, and it is not probable that those of them who are still likely to remain long both uncertificated and too young for registration deserve any special encouragement to remain in the profession.

My Lords desire to see in every school under inspection teachers who have either the experience of mature age, or the attainments and ability implied by a certificate. It is only (in the main) teachers without either the one qualification or the other who will be sufferers under the proviso in question.

I am, therefore, to beg that you will, in reply to inquiries, make known the intention of the Committee of Council to maintain the proviso.

A paper will be added on the present occasion to those named in the Supplementary Minute,* embodying those subjects (Euclid, Algebra, Mensuration, and Mechanics) which are prescribed for the end of the fifth year's apprenticeship.

Teachers will not need to pass in this paper for simple registration, but such masters as do so will be classed in a separate list, as qualified, not only to obtain *capitation grants* upon the scholars under their charge, but also, to receive apprentices.

As this is the first examination of the kind, no previous standard can be appealed to. I am, therefore, to request your careful attention to the following remarks in setting these papers.

The object of the examination (in the words of the Minute) is to ascertain sound, if humble, attainment.

No question should be more difficult than might fairly be proposed to any pupil-teacher in the examination for the end of the fifth year. You will keep in view the standard fixed for the end of the third, fourth, and fifth years of apprenticeship, in framing the three questions in each section.

The language of the questions cannot be too simple, and the matter of them should be chosen with a view to elicit accurate and solid knowledge of the elementary and indispensable parts of each subject. You will bear in mind that the result of this examination is not intended to distinguish the most accomplished teacher, but to eliminate those who are not qualified in point of attainments to be teachers at all.

* * * *

It is not thought advisable to distribute the written exercises among H.M. Inspectors, for revision.

Most of the candidates will come from your own district, and they have not now occasion to be compared with each other, but only to be passed or rejected; a duty with which single Inspectors have hitherto been entrusted in determining the qualifications of uncertificated teachers to instruct apprentices. I am therefore to request that, during the examination (which is confined to paper), you will review the exercises worked by the candidates who may have met you, and that, bearing in mind the object of the examination (as defined in the last section* of the Minute of 20 August 1853), you will enter your opinion (Excellent, Good, Fair, Moderate, Imperfect, Failure) of the merit of each paper, in a bold hand, opposite the heading of it.

* * * *

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

To Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, &c.

Extract from Circular Letter containing further Instructions to Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, as to Examination of Candidates for Registration.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
SIR, Downing Street, 20 February 1855.

MUCH misconception has been created respecting the character of this examination, as if it carried with it something degrading. The Committee of Council, which originates the examination, may be trusted to explain what is intended by it; and I am directed to state that the object of it is to put on record, once for all, the competency of teachers, in point of attainments, to instruct apprentices. At present Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools are called upon, year by year, to certify such competency in the case of every teacher not holding a certificate of merit from this Committee; and, if the Inspector dispenses with an actual examination of the teacher, he renders himself individually responsible for guaranteeing the teacher's attainments. Many difficulties, and much that is unsatisfactory, attend this practice. It is often most undesirable to waive the actual examination of the teacher, while, if held, it interferes with the inspection of the school, and lowers the teacher in the eyes of his scholars. Both teacher and Inspector gain, therefore, by settling the proof of competency once for all; and it would not be consistent with the principles which have hitherto regulated the administration of the Committee of Council to give a general certificate of this kind through any process other than that of a common examination.

Registered Teachers.

The point, therefore, to be explained to teachers is that, in the instruction of pupil-teachers, they are depositories of a public trust, and the recipients of public money; that, in this capacity, they have always been required to give tangible proofs of their efficiency; that this efficiency must be sought partly in their own attainments, and partly in the proficiency of their apprentices and in the general state of their schools; that hitherto these two divisions of the subject have been left to the same annual verification, with the inconveniences above described; that henceforth it is intended to deal with one branch of the subject separately and conclusively. A registered teacher needs never to be examined again, except in the persons of his apprentices and scholars.

It would not be satisfactory to my Lords to accept the results of any past apprenticeships as equivalent to registration. In many such instances, the pupil-teachers have had either the assistance of other instructors, or more than ordinary capacity and diligence.

In the absence then of anything like competition (to which it might be harsh to require older teachers to submit), and with the most express declaration of the Committee of Council that *the register examination is in no sense regarded by my Lords as degrading*, there can be no good reason why any teacher should object to give this proof of his attainments. It may be added that a teacher who passes the registration examination with credit may be fairly regarded as one who (for personal reasons) is not disposed, rather than as one who is unable, to pass the further examination for a certificate. Such a candidate for a certificate would rarely fail.

So far as the language of younger and certificated teachers may in any instance have led older men to regard the registration examination as a slur upon their class, that language meets with no sympathy whatever from the Committee of Council, who are now, as their Lordships always have been, most ready to recognize the services of veteran teachers in every way which does not tend to retard the progress of education, or to remove the necessary tests of competency.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

To Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

PAPERS USED AT THE GENERAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR REGISTRATION.

EASTER, 1854.

All your answers are to be written on this paper. Answers written on any other paper will not be looked over.

You are not permitted to answer more than one question in each section. Number your answers to correspond with the questions; and begin to write them (as far as possible) opposite the sections to which they severally refer.

Before beginning your answers, you are to fill up the following table.

<i>Your Christian Name and Surname, in full, and the current Year of your Age.</i>	<i>The Name of your School and of the nearest Post Town.</i>	<i>The Name of the School at which you are now being examined.</i>

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. What were the chief points of difference between the character of Esau and that of Jacob?
2. What lesson may we learn from the history of Balaam?
3. Show, by quotations from the New Testament, how a Christian ought to use the Old Testament.

Section 2.

1. State shortly the substance of the first chapter of each of the four Gospels.
2. "Suffered under Pontius Pilate." Show clearly by what process, and on what charge, our Lord came to be condemned to death.
3. Give a sketch of some one of St. Paul's Epistles.

Section 3.

1. Show, from the Church Catechism, how baptism may properly be called a covenant.
2. "Because they promise them *both* by their sureties; which promise, when they come to age, themselves are bound to perform." Paraphrase this, introducing the nouns to which the words in italics refer.
3. Show, from our Lord's teaching, that Christians may rightly understand the Ten Commandments in the extended sense given to them in the Catechism.

Section 4.

1. Give a short account of each of the Hymns or Psalms appointed to be said or sung after the first and second Lessons at Morning Prayer.

2. To what Christian duties does the Prayer Book chiefly direct our attention at each of the following holy seasons:—Advent, Lent, Easter, Holy Thursday, Whitsuntide, Trinity Sunday?

3. What were the principal changes effected in the Divine Service of the English Church at the Reformation?

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. Name the parts of speech, and describe the precise use of each of them.
2. Explain what is meant by a common, a proper, and an abstract noun; and point out the different methods of indicating the possessive case and the plural number.

3. How many kinds of pronouns are there? Decline the third personal pronoun throughout in gender, number, and case.

Section 2.

1. What is meant by an active, passive, neuter, regular, irregular, and defective verb? Give an example of each.

2. Give the 1st person singular of the verb "to draw" through all its moods and tenses, and point out all the participles.

3. Give a classification of auxiliary verbs, and show what purpose they each of them serve in the conjugation of a principal verb.

Section 3.

1. When must a noun or pronoun be in the nominative, and when in the objective case?

2. What is a simple sentence? Of what principal parts does it consist? Wherein does it differ from a compound sentence?

3. Is the following sentence simple or compound?—"The path of virtue, pursued with a constant step, will assuredly lead us at last to happiness." Prove your answer by analyzing the sentence; and parse the words.

Section 4.

1. Paraphrase the following stanza:—

"Who noble *ends* by noble means obtains,
Or, *failing*, smiles in exile or in chains,
Like good *Angelus* should *he reign*, or *bleed*
Like Socrates, *that man* is blessed *indeed*."

Parse the words printed in italics.

2. Write a short account (with the causes) of the difference in the language of England as used in the times of Alfred—Henry II.—Edward III.—Elizabeth.

3. What is meant by a *prefix*, an *affix*, and the *root* of a word? Divide each of the following words into its prefix, root, and affix; and state from which of the several sources of the English language each of them is derived:—*benefactor*—*forgiveness*—*diametrically*—*surprising*.

ARITHMETIC.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. Explain, as you would to a child, the first principles of notation, and exemplify them in writing the number *seven thousand and five*.
2. Describe minutely the process by which you would teach a class of children to subtract 793 from 1000.
3. State exactly the several steps by which you would lead a child to answer correctly such questions as the following :—
 - (a). How many days are there in 37 weeks?
 - (b). How many weeks are there in 259 days?

Section 2.

1. If a letter carrier walk 19 miles every day except Sundays, how far does he walk in a year?
2. If a ship's company consist of 127 persons, what sum will suffice to pay each of them 6*l.* 7*s.* 10½*d.* at the end of the voyage?
3. If 1200*l.* be divided equally among 359 persons, what will be the exact amount received by each?

Section 3.

1. Show how to make out a grocer's bill to a customer who has bought 13 lbs. of sugar at 4½*d.*, 5½ lbs. of tea at 3*s.* 8*d.*, 15 lbs. of rice at 2¼*d.*, a stone of salt at 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and 3 pints of treacle at 2*s.* 4*d.* per gallon.
2. Show how to represent 253 guineas in pounds, florins, and tenths of a florin.
3. If the circumference of a circle were exactly 3 times its diameter, how many turns would be made in a mile by a wheel which is 4 ft. 6 in. high?

Section 4.

1. If a railway carriage run 200 miles in 9 hours, how far will it go in a week at the same rate, supposing it to travel 15 hours a day?
2. If a merchant give 105*l.* for a pipe of wine, at how much per gallon must he sell it in order to gain 20 per cent.?
3. If five needlewomen can do a piece of work in 11 days of nine hours each, how long will it take three women to finish two such pieces of work, supposing them to work 10½ hours each day?

Section 5.

1. State minutely how you would endeavour to give children a correct idea of a *fraction*; and deduce the rule for the multiplication of one fraction by another.
2. If, in an examination of 750 teachers, .22 of the whole do well, .34 barely pass, and the rest fail; how many do well, barely pass, and fail respectively?
3. If a gallon contain 277·274 cubic inches, and a cubic foot of water weigh 1,000 ounces; what quantity and weight of water will fill a rectangular cistern, 5 feet long, 3½ feet wide, and 2 ft. 9 in. deep?

Section 6.

1. State and prove the rule in mental arithmetic for finding the interest of any number of pounds sterling for any number of years and months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Ex.—Find the interest of 347*l.* for three years and five months.

2. When the Three per Cents are at 91½, what amount of stock can I buy for 1835*l.*, and what rate of interest shall I get for my capital?
3. If a partnership be formed between A with a capital of 300*l.*, and B with a capital of 500*l.*, and at the end of six months they take in C with a capital of 800*l.*; how should a profit of 700*l.* be divided at the end of the year?

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

GEOGRAPHY.

Section 1.

1. Name and describe the position of the chief British Isles, mentioning the seas in which they are situated, and the channels by which they are separated.
2. Trace carefully the course of *two* of these rivers;—the Thames, the Severn, the Yorkshire Ouse, the Tay, the Clyde, the Shannon, and the Barrow.
3. Name the chief mountain chains in Great Britain, the direction in which they run, and the effects which they produce in the physical geography of the country.

Section 2.

1. Mention the boundaries, mountains, rivers, and chief towns of Russia.
2. Describe the course of a ship from Portsmouth to the Black Sea, and from the Downs to the Gulf of Finland.
3. Name the chief exports from Russia to Great Britain, the ports from which they are sent, and the parts of the country in which they are produced.

Section 3.

1. Give a short account of Hindostan or Australia.
2. Mention the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and the chief seas belonging to it.
3. Write in order the different articles of commerce which we get from India, Ceylon, Jamaica, Arabia, China, Canada, the United States, Australia, and the Moluccas.

HISTORY.

Section 1.

1. State what you have read of the Invasion of Britain by the Romans.
2. Give a short account of Caractacus, or Boadicea, or Agricola.
3. What circumstances, and at what date, led to the final departure of the Romans from Britain?

Section 2.

1. Mention the chief events in the reign of Henry II.
2. Write what you remember about the Battle of Cressy, or Poitiers, or Agincourt.
3. What were the chief inventions during the time of the Plantagenets? Give dates when you can.

Section 3.

1. Name the sovereigns of the House of Stuart, and describe shortly the character of one of them.
2. Write what you have read about the Great Plague, or the Fire of London.
3. What was the state of England at home and abroad during the Protectorate of Cromwell? Give reasons for your answers.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. Write full directions to a monitor or pupil-teacher for giving a *reading* lesson in the First Book of Easy Narratives.

2. What series of *reading* books do you use in your school? Give an exact account of the contents of the highest book in the series.

3. Prepare twelve questions on each of two lessons selected from the reading book used in your *second* class.

Section 2.

1. Give exact directions for a pupil-teacher to dictate and correct a written exercise in your *first* class.

2. What quantity of desks do you require for a school of 120 children? Describe exactly the arrangement you would prefer, and the dimensions of the desks.

3. Make out a list of the apparatus you require for a school of 100 to 150 children, with an estimate of the cost.

4. Do you allow places to be taken? If so, in what lessons? State the reasons for or against this system.

Section 3.

1. In a school of 120 what assistance do you require in teaching? State exactly how you would employ each assistant.

2. Specify the attainments which you think ought to be possessed by a clever boy or girl from twelve to thirteen years of age who has been regularly educated in a good school.

3. What use do you make, or propose to make, of a playground? To what extent would you mix with your pupils in recreation? State fully your reasons.

Section 4.

Prepare the notes of a lesson on one of the following subjects, and state what illustrations you propose to use, and in what manner you would make the children re-produce it:—

Coal. Vapour. Strikes for Wages. The Seasons. Wastefulness.

Section 5.

1. Name the text books which you would recommend a pupil-teacher to procure in the first two years of apprenticeship.

2. At what time do you propose to instruct your pupil-teachers for one and a half hours daily out of the ordinary school hours, as is required by the Minutes of 1846? Make out a syllabus for the work of the first six months.

3. Write out rules for the personal habits of pupil-teachers with especial reference to their health.

4. What are the chief moral difficulties in training pupil-teachers? How do you propose to deal with these difficulties?

EXTRA PAPER.

N.B.—This paper contains three subjects (*viz.*, *geometry*, *algebra*, and *mechanics*), one or other of which must be taught to male pupil-teachers in the later years of their apprenticeship.

Candidates are not permitted to answer questions in more than one of the three sections into which this paper is divided. *No marks will be given for papers in which this direction is not observed.*

No pupil-teacher will be allowed to commence apprenticeship after the 1st of January 1855 with masters who have neither obtained certificates nor passed for registration (*including this paper*).

Mistresses are not required to attempt this paper.

Masters declining this paper, but passing satisfactorily in the others, will be accepted in fulfilment of the conditions of the Minute of 2 April 1853, and will not be disqualified to remain in charge of all pupil-teachers apprenticed to them before the 1st of January 1855.

EUCLID.—(FIRST SECTION.)

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

1. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, and have likewise the included angles equal, then their bases or third sides shall be equal, and the two triangles shall be equal, and shall have also their other angles equal, each to each, namely, those to which the equal sides are opposite.

2. Parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal to one another.

3. In any triangle, if the square of one of the sides is equal to the squares of the two other sides, the angles contained by those sides is a right angle.

4. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the squares of the whole line and of one of the parts are together equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole line and one of the parts, together with the square of the other part.

5. To construct a square equal to a given rectangle.

6. If a straight line passing through the centre of a circle bisect another not passing through the centre, it shall cut it at right angles; and if it cuts it at right angles it shall bisect it.

7. The angle in a semicircle is a right angle; the angle in a segment greater than a semicircle is less than a right angle: and the angle in a segment less than a semicircle is greater than a right angle.

8. To inscribe a circle in a given square.

ALGEBRA.—(SECOND SECTION.)

1. Add together—

$$(a + x), \quad \frac{2(x - a)}{x - y}, \quad \text{and} \quad x,$$

and from $(x - y)^2$ take $x + y \cdot \frac{x - y}{x - y}$.

2. Reduce to its simplest form the expression—

$$\frac{2}{2x - 2a} - \frac{2}{a^2 - a^2} - \frac{1}{x + a}.$$

3. Find the square root of—

$$x^4 + 6ax^3 + a^2x^2 - 24a^2x + 16a^4.$$

4. Solve the following equations:—

$$(a) \quad \frac{3x}{2} - 5 = 9 - \frac{x}{4} \}$$

$$(b) \quad \begin{aligned} 4x + 6y &= 82 \\ 7y - 3x &= 42 \end{aligned} \}$$

$$(c) \quad \frac{10 - x}{2x} = \frac{x + 5}{x} \}$$

5. Coals are now 25 per cent. dearer than they were a few months ago. If they should rise 2s. 6d. per ton, they would be selling at 15s. per ton. What was their original price?

6. A stock-broker, who had purchased 160 railroad shares, sold 120 of them at their full value, 30 at one half, and the remainder at one fifth of their value,—losing thereby 2,300l. What did they cost him in the first instance?

MENSURATION AND MECHANICS.—(THIRD SECTION.)

1. Explain the usual method of levelling, with the use of back and fore-sights on staves.
2. Find the cubical contents of a school-room of the following dimensions, viz., area 50 ft. by 18 ft., height to eaves 12 ft., height to ridge 20 feet.
3. The diameter of a shilling is $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch, and the diameter of half-a-crown is $\frac{1}{4}$ inch,—how much larger is the surface of one than the surface of the other?
4. How many tons of coals will an engine of 12 horse-power raise in an hour from a pit, the depth of which is thirty fathoms?
5. In the common lever, when the power and the weight are on opposite sides of the fulcrum at unequal distances, and they exactly balance each other, show that they are to each other inversely as their distances from the fulcrum.
6. In what time will a stone let fall from the top of a tower 150 feet high reach the ground?

(No. 9.)

CERTIFICATED TEACHERS IN SCOTLAND.

GENERAL EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

ABERDEEN, AUTUMN, 1854.

All your answers are to be written on this paper. Answers written on any other paper will not be looked over.

You are not permitted to answer more than one question in each section.

Before beginning your answers, you are to fill up the following table.

<i>Your Christian Name, Surname, and Age.</i>	<i>The Name of your School, and of the nearest Post Town.</i>	<i>If trained at a Normal School, state its Name, and the Month and Year in which you entered it.</i>	<i>If you have left the Training School, the Month and Year in which you left it.</i>

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. Give a short account of the institution of the Passover, and of the time and manner of the celebration of it.
2. Describe briefly the construction of the Ark of the Covenant. State what it contained and give a short history of it.
3. Give an account of the building of the second temple at Jerusalem, with its subsequent history, and of its condition in the time of our Saviour.

Section 2.

1. What is a *miracle*? Mention some of the miracles performed by our Saviour.
2. Define a *parable*, and mention some of those spoken by our Saviour, with the particular lesson to be drawn in each case.
3. Define *prophecy*. Give some account of the prophecies contained in the Book of Daniel, with the circumstances of their fulfilment.

Section 3.

1. Quote passages from Scripture enforcing the duty of prayer. Mention any striking examples from Old Testament History of the performance of this duty.
2. Illustrate from Scripture the character and offices of the Holy Spirit.
3. Give a statement of the difference between *justification* and *sanctification*, with proofs of Scripture.

Section 4.

1. Give a biographical account of John the Baptist. Quote any prophecies from the Old Testament referring to him.
2. Give a sketch of the religious and political condition of the Israelites in the time of the Judges, as shown by their history at that period.
3. Write a life of the Prophet Elijah, mentioning the religious state of the Israelites in his time, and the miracles which he performed.

GRAMMAR.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. Define *noun*, *verb*, *adverb*. Name the different sorts of each, with examples.
2. Give a list of nouns (1) that have no singular, (2) that have no plural, (3) that have the singular and plural alike. Give an example of a noun (1) as a *subject*, (2) as a *predicate*.
3. Classify adjectives (1) that do not denote quality, (2) that do not admit of comparison, (3) that are compared irregularly. What affix *lessens* the signification of the positive?

Section 2.

1. What errors in grammar and pronunciation are common among your pupils?
2. What are the various means you adopt to correct these errors?
3. Correct such of the following sentences as are ungrammatical, giving reasons for the corrections:—

The news is true. Whom do you think he is? Myself am weak. We saw six sail. Will I give you this book? The general advanced with 10,000 horse. I tell ye. Scarcely had the rain ceased than the sun broke forth. Of all others this is the most powerful argument. On all sides there was one unanimous cry for arms. The ship whose masts you see is the Wellington. He never has and never can succeed. That host with their banners at sunset were seen. The cities who aspired to liberty are sunk beneath iron oppression.

Section 3.

Write a prose paraphrase of the following passage—

“Tis pleasant by the cheerful hearth to hear
Of tempests and the dangers of the deep,
And pause at times and feel that we are safe:
Then listen to the perilous tale again,
And with an eager and suspended soul,
Woo terror to delight us. But to hear
The roaring of the raging elements,—
To know all human strength, all human skill,
Avail not,—to look around and only see
The mountain-wave incumbent, with its weight
Of bursting waters, o’er the reeling bark,—
Ah me! this is indeed a dreadful thing:
And he who hath endured the horror once
Of such an hour, doth never hear the storm
Howl round his home but he remembers it,
And thinks upon the suffering mariner.”

Section 4.

Scan the above passage, parse the words printed in italics, and show their construction with other words in the passage.

Section 5.

Name the works that you would recommend in the formation of a school library.

GEOGRAPHY AND POPULAR ASTRONOMY.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. Assign to their respective countries the following towns, viz.:—Varna, Riga, Trieste, Dresden, Buenos Ayres, Benares, Teheran, Vera Cruz, and Marseilles.

2. Draw an outline map of England, and lay down the Rivers, Thames, Severn, and Tyne; and the Capes, Flamborough Head, St. Bees Head, South Foreland, Start Point, and Spurn Head.

3. (a) Name the rivers which have their sources in European Russia, and the seas into which they respectively fall. (b) Trace the course of the largest and mention any particulars regarding it.

Section 2.

1. Name the towns on the Rhine in their order, beginning with Schaffhausen.

2. Draw an outline of Spain and Portugal, indicating the mountain ranges, and tracing the rivers.

3. A vessel sails on a coasting voyage from Quebec to Valparaiso. Name (a) the countries passed; (b) their capitals; (c) their forms of government.

Section 3.

1. What rivers flow into the Mediterranean, and what are its principal seaports?

2. State what you know regarding the manufactures and commerce of Belgium.

3. Name the mineral productions of England, as nearly as you can in the order of their importance, and the counties in which they are found.

Section 4.

1. How was Palestine divided (a) after the conquest by the children of Israel; (b) after the death of Solomon; (c) in the time of our Saviour?

2. Name, and give the exact position of the celebrated plains and valleys of Palestine.

3. State what you know regarding the climate and natural productions of Palestine. Quote any texts of Scripture referring to the subject.

Section 5.

(For Male Candidates.)

1. How would you explain and illustrate to a class the terms Snow-line, Watershed, and Isothermal-line?

2. Upon what do the volume and velocity of rivers depend? Illustrate your answer by examples.

3. Describe the physical features, climate, inhabitants, and natural productions of Australia.

Section 6.

(For Male Candidates.)

1. Explain the phases of the moon, illustrating your remarks by a figure.

2. Distinguish (a) the sidereal day; (b) the solar day; (c) the mean solar day; (d) the lunar day.

3. Describe parallax and aberration. By whom, and when, was the latter discovered?

Section 7.

(For Female Candidates only.)

NATURAL HISTORY.

1. Into how many classes has the animal kingdom been divided? Specify these.

2. State what you know regarding the geographical distribution of wheat, barley, rye, and the potato.

3. Write out full notes of a lesson on one of the following animals:—

1. The camel. 2. The sperm-whale. 3. The hippopotamus. 4. The wolf.

ARITHMETIC.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. Explain the process of borrowing in subtraction.

2. Divide 68571 by 57, explaining each step of the operation.

3. What number is represented by 123 in a system of notation in which 6 is the radix, instead of 10, as in the common system?

Section 2.

1. What sum of money would be received from 471 persons, each of whom subscribed 4*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*?

2. Divide 2050*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* equally among 471 persons.

3. If a sovereign be worth 25½ francs, what will be the value of a five franc piece?

Section 3.

1. Find the rent of 19 acres 1 rood 8 poles, at 1*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per acre.

2. Required the value of 123¼ cwt*s.* of sugar, at 1*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* per cwt.

3. Of two workmen, who are paid by time and in proportion to their skill, one receives 35*s.* for 6 days' work: in what time will the other, whose skill is to the skill of the former as 198 to 165, earn 33*s.*?

Section 4.

1. Find the product of the sum and difference of the two fractions $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$.

2. Divide 44·8 by ·056, and ·056 by $\frac{1}{15}$.

3. Reduce each of the decimals ·234 and ·266 to a vulgar fraction in its lowest terms, and add the two fractions together.

Section 5.

1. In what time will 75*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* amount to 97*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* at 4 per cent. per annum simple interest?

2. Find the discount on 103*l.* 13*s.* ¼*d.*, due two years hence, at 4 per cent. compound interest.

3. A person invests a certain sum in the 3 per cents. when they are at 96¼; had he waited until they had fallen to 96½ he would have obtained 16*l.* more stock; how much money did he invest, $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. being charged for brokerage?

Section 6.

1. Distinguish between book-keeping by single entry and book-keeping by double entry, and explain the advantages of each over the other under different circumstances.

2. Give examples of the headings and entries on both sides of the books used in double entry.

HISTORY.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. Write notes of a lesson on the reign of Henry VIII., or (2.) On that of Richard III., or (3.) On that of George III.

Section 2.

Assign events in English history to the following dates:—

1. 451, 1066, 1189, 1264, 1314, 1346, 1388, 1513, 1522, 1588.
2. 1605, 1649, 1660, 1678, 1694, 1704, 1714, 1745, 1776, 1783.
3. 1800, 1801, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1815, 1832, 1837, 1847, 1854.

Section 3.

1. Write a short account of David II. of Scotland, stating particularly the circumstances under which he was taken prisoner by the English.
2. In what reigns did Shakespeare, Milton, Johnson, Byron, Scott, Marlbrough, Wolsey, Stratford, Nelson, Wellington, and Peel flourish.
3. How were the relations of England and Scotland affected by the union of (1) the crowns, and (2) the kingdoms?

Section 4.

1. When and by whom was the Court of Session instituted? State what you know of its present organization.
2. Sketch the history of "national education" in Scotland.
3. Compare the "rights" enjoyed by a subject of William I. King John, Charles II., and Queen Victoria.

Section 5.

(For Females.)

BIOGRAPHY.

Give a brief life of one of the following persons—

Burns, Cowper, Wallace, Edward III., or James I. of Scotland.

Section 6.

(For Males.)

GENERAL HISTORY.

1. Give a short account of the Turkish Empire from the taking of Constantinople.
2. Give a short account of the rise and progress of the Russian Empire.
3. Give some account of the present war with Russia, mentioning (1) the states engaged; (2) the state in suspense; (3) the probable family or territorial reasons for that suspense.

ALGEBRA.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper, with that on higher Mathematics.)

Section 1.

1. If $x = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2b}$, find the value of—

$$(a + b)(b - x) + (a - b)(a + x).$$

2. Show that $xy = a(x + y)$,

$$\text{if } x = \frac{2abc}{ac + bc - ab} \text{ and } y = \frac{2abc}{ab + bc - ac}$$

3. Add together—

$$\frac{qb(c + x)}{(c - a)(c - b)}, \quad \frac{bc(a + x)}{(a - b)(a - c)} \text{ and } \frac{ca(b + x)}{(b - c)(b - a)}.$$

Section 2.

1. Multiply

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}} - 2x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2y^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{ by } x^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{2}} + 2y^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

2. Extract the square root of

$$\frac{a^2}{4b^2} + \frac{4b^2}{a^2} - \left(\frac{a}{b} - \frac{4b}{a}\right) - 1.$$

3. Find the greatest common measure of

$$6x^3 - x^2y - 7xy^2 + 12y^3 \text{ and } 8x^3 + 2x^2y - 9xy^2 + 9y^3.$$

Section 3.

1. Expand
- $(1 - x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$
- to four terms by the binomial theorem; and find the cube root of 999 to 8 places of decimals.

2. In extracting the square root of a number, show that, when more than half the digits of the root have been obtained by the ordinary rule, the rest may be found by division.

3. Find the number of combinations of
- n
- things taken
- r
- together.

Section 4.

1. Solve the equations—

$$(1) \frac{x-1}{x-3} + \frac{x-10}{x-8} = \frac{x}{x-2} + \frac{x-9}{x-7}$$

$$(2) \frac{3x^2 - 6x + 2}{3x - 1} = \frac{5x^2 - 10x + 6}{5x - 7}$$

2. The average price of wheat for the six weeks up to 6th May 1854 was 77s. 8d., and up to the 13th of May 78s. 3d., and the price for the week ending 13th May was 78s. 10d.; what was the price for the first of the six weeks up to 6th May?

3. If there be twelve competitors for a prize, of whom four are certain to be in the upper half of the list, and four others are certain to be in the lower half, in how many ways is it possible that the list may be arranged?

MECHANICS AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

(Four Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. Having given the direction of the resultant of two forces acting at a point, find its magnitude.

2. The beam of a balance is three feet nine inches in length: a body placed in one scale appears to weigh nine pounds, in the other scale appears to weigh four pounds, find the true weight of the body, and the length of the arms of the balance.

3. Explain the combination of levers used in the Stanhope printing press.

Section 2.

1. Find the ratio of the power and the weight in that system of pulleys in which each pulley hangs by a separate string, all the strings being parallel, neglecting the weights of the pulleys.

2. Show how to graduate the common steelyard.

3. A given uniform heavy beam A B, moveable in a vertical plane round a hinge at A, is sustained by means of a string fastened at the other extremity B; this string passes over a fixed pulley E, and has a weight P, which hangs freely, attached to its other end; find the position of equilibrium of the beam A B, having given that E is in the same horizontal line with A, and that A E = A B.

Section 3.

1. Enunciate the second law of motion, and explain, clearly, the grounds on which it has been received.
2. Prove the equation $s = \frac{1}{2} f t^2$ where f is a uniformly accelerating force, and s the space described by a particle under its action in the time t .
3. A string having two balls at one end and one at the other, passes over a fixed pulley. After the two balls have descended from rest for three-quarters of a minute, they fall off; how much further will the other ball ascend, the balls being supposed all equal?

Section 4.

1. Give the experiment by which it is shown that fluids press equally in all directions.
2. Describe the common hydrometer, and compare the specific gravity of two fluids by means of it.
3. Prove that the elastic force of air at a given temperature varies inversely as the space occupied by it.

Section 5.

1. Explain, by means of a figure, how a person sees the reflection of an object in a plane mirror.
2. Explain, clearly, how a simple convex lens magnifies an object.
3. Describe the common astronomical telescope on the simplest construction, and draw a figure showing the passage through it of a pencil of rays from a distant object.

Section 6.

1. State, as nearly as you can, the component parts of air and water.
2. Explain how a person is enabled to set himself in motion, and to increase that motion, on a common swing, supposing him unable to touch the ground.
3. Carbonic acid is expressed by the formula $C O_2$, and water by $H O$; explain, precisely, the meaning of these symbols.

AGRICULTURE.

1. Write out a calendar of the farmer's work in the months of April and November.
2. What is the chemical constitution of bone dust? For what soils is it best suited as a manure, and in what manner should it be applied?
3. Name the principal varieties of soils, and the crops for which they are respectively best adapted.

EUCLID.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. If two angles of a triangle be equal, the sides also which subtend, or are opposite to them, are equal.
2. Bisect a given rectilineal angle. Find a point in a given line which shall be at the same perpendicular distance from two given lines.
3. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, each to each, but the angle contained by the two sides of the one greater than the angle contained by the two sides equal to them of the other, the base of that which has the greater angle is greater than the base of the other. Why is the side which is not the greater of the two chosen in the construction? Draw a figure in which Euclid's proof fails when this precaution is not taken, and give a proof in this case.

Section 2.

1. Equal triangles, on the same base, and on the same side of it, are between the same parallels.

2. If the square described upon one of the sides of a triangle be equal to the squares described upon the other two sides of it, the angle contained by those two sides is a right angle.

3. Divide a straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts shall be equal to the square of the other part.

Section 3.

1. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal.

2. If from a point without a circle two straight lines be drawn, one of which cuts the circle and the other touches it; the rectangle contained by the whole line which cuts the circle and the part of it without the circle is equal to the square of the line which touches it.

3. Define similar figures, and prove that equiangular triangles are similar.

Section 4.

1. If a quadrilateral be bisected by each of its diagonals it is a parallelogram.

2. If in two circles two diameters be drawn parallel to one another, the lines joining the extremities of the diameters will all pass through the same point, in whatever direction the diameters be drawn.

3. When is a line perpendicular to a plane? When are two planes at right angles to one another? If a straight line be at right angles to a plane, every plane which passes through it shall be at right angles to the same plane.

MENSURATION.

Section 1.

1. Explain the method of finding by duodecimal multiplication the area of a rectangle, the sides of which are given in feet and inches.

Ex.—How many square feet and inches are there in a table which is 12 ft. 7 in. long and 3 ft. 9 in. broad?

2. The area of a rectangular room is 29 yards 3 inches, and length of one side is 5 yds. 1 ft. 9 in., find the length of the other.

3. A spiral staircase winding four times round a vertical axis, 50 feet high, is bounded by a cylinder with the same axis and a radius of a yard, find the quantity of carpet required to cover the stairs.

Section 2.

1. Find the area of a regular hexagon, each of the sides of which is 10 inches.

2. The longest side of a triangle is 17 inches and the shortest 16, show that the area of the triangle must lie between 120 and 115 square inches.

3. The convex surfaces of a cone and a cylinder on the same circular base, and of the same height, are equal to one another; find the ratio between the height and diameter of the cylinder.

HIGHER MATHEMATICS.

(Four Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. Show in what cases the division of a fraction will terminate in a finite decimal.

2. State and prove the rules for the addition—subtraction—multiplication—and division of decimals.

3. Explain the use and method of pointing in extracting the square root of a number partly integral and partly decimal.

Section 2.

1. If $a : b :: c : d$, and a is the greatest, and d the least, show that $a + d$ is greater than $b + c$.
2. Insert 5 arithmetic means between 9 and -21 , and continue the series of which two consecutive terms are -3 and 2 to 3 terms on each side.
3. Show how to transform a number from a scale whose radix is r to a scale whose radix is r' .

Transform 71.305 from scale 8 to scale 11.

Section 3.

1. Prove that $\sin. A - B = \sin. A \cos. B - \cos. A \sin. B$.
2. In a plane triangle one side is 562 feet long, another is 320 feet, and the included angle is 120° , find the remaining side and angles.
3. Show how the sine of an angle not exactly found in the tables may be found. Under what circumstances does the method fail?

Section 4.

1. In a parabola the principal semi-parameter is an harmonic mean between the segments of any chord drawn through the focus.
2. Find the locus of the middle points of any number of parallel chords in an ellipse; and define conjugate diameters.
3. In the hyperbola show that $SP \sim HP \doteq 2 AC$.

Section 5.

1. Define a differential coefficient; and find that of each of the following quantities x^3 , $m x^2$, $a + 3 x^2$, $\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$, $\log_e x$, $\cos. x$, $\phi(a - bx)$.
2. Find the solid content of the greatest cylinder which can be cut out of a given sphere.
3. Prove that the solid content of a paraboloid of revolution cut off by a plane at right angles to the axis is equal to half the content of a cylinder on the same base and of the same height.

LANGUAGES.

(Four Hours allowed for this Paper.)

1. Translate *literally* one of the following passages:—

Εγγίζοντος δὲ αὐτοῦ ἤδη πρὸς τῇ καταβάσει τοῦ βρους τῶν Ἑλαιῶν, ἤρξαντο ἅπαν τὸ πλῆθος τῶν μαθητῶν χαίροντες αἰνεῖν τὸν θεὸν φωνῇ μεγάλῃ περὶ πασῶν ὧν εἶδον δυνάμεων, λέγοντες "Εὐλογημένος ὁ ἐρχόμενος βασιλεὺς ἐν ὀνόματι Κυρίου· εἰρήνη ἐν οὐρανῷ καὶ δόξα ἐν ὑψίστοις." Καὶ τινες τῶν Φαρισαίων ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄχλου εἶπον πρὸς αὐτόν· "διδάσκαλε, ἐπιτίμησον τοῖς μαθηταῖς σου." Καὶ ἀποκριθεὶς εἶπεν αὐτοῖς, "Λέγω ὑμῖν ὅτι ἐὰν οὗτοι σιωπήσωσιν, οἱ λίθοι κεκραῖονται."

Parse βρους, ἐπιτίμησον, κεκραῖονται.

Explain the construction of ἐγγίζοντος, ἤρξαντο, ὧν.

"Ἔσσεταί ἡμᾱς δὲ" ἔκ ποτ' ὁλόγη' Ἴλιος ἱρή,
καὶ Πρίαμος, καὶ λαὸς ἐνμμελῶς Πριάμοιο·
ἀλλ' οὐ μοι Τρώων τόσσον μέλει ἔλγος ὅπισσιν,
οὐτ' αὐτῆς Ἐκάβης, οὐτε Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος,
οὐτε κασιγνήτων, οἳ κεν πολέες τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ
ἐν κονίῃσι πέσοιεν ὑπ' ἀνδράσι δυσμενέεσσιν,
τόσσον σέ· ὅτε κύν' τις Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
δακρυδέσσαν ἔχηται, ἐλεύθερον ἡμᾱς ἀπούρας·
καὶ κεν ἐν Ἀργεὶ εἴουσα, πρὸς ἑλλὰς ἱστὸν ὑφαίνοις,
καὶ κεν ὄσῳ φορέοις Μεσσηϊδος ἢ Ἱππερείης,
πόλλ' ἀεκαζομένη, κρατερὴ δ' ἐπικέισται ἀναγκή·

Parse ὁλόγη, and distinguish the 1 perf. and 2 perf. of the verb.

Conjugate the verb of which πέσοιεν is a part.

Give the common Greek forms of ἡμᾱς, πολέες, σέω, ἀπούρας.

2. Translate literally *one* of the following passages.

Bello Helvetiorum confecto, totius fere Galliae legati, principes civitatum, ad Caesarem *gratulationum* conveniunt; *Intelligere* sese, tamen si pro *ve* Helvetiorum injuriis populi Romani ab iis poenas bello repetisset, eam rem non minus ex usu terrae Galliae quam populi Romani *abesse* propterea quod eo consilio, florentissimis rebus, domos suas Helvetii reliquissent, uti toti Galliae bellum inferrent, imperioque *potirentur*, locumque domicilio ex magna copia deligerent; *quod* ex omni Gallia opportunissimum ac fructuosissimum judicassent, reliquasque civitates stipendiarum haberent. Petierunt, uti sibi concilium totius Galliae in diem certam indicare idque Caesaris voluntate *facere liceret*; sese habere quasdam res quas ex communi consensu ab eo petere vellent.

Parse the words in italics.

Change the sentences from "*intelligere*" to "*inferrent*" into the form of direct address.

Est ut viro vir latius ordinet
 Arbusta sulcis, hic generosior
 Descendat in Campum petitor,
 Moribus hic meliorque fama
 Contendat, illi turba clientium
 Sit major: aequa lege Necessitas
 Sortitur insignes et imos,
 Omne capax movet urna nomen.
 Destructus ensis cui super impia
 Cervice pendet, non Siculae dapes
 Dulcem elaborabunt saporem,
 Non avium citharaeque cantus
 Somnum reducent. Somnus agrestium
 Lenis virorum non humiles domos
 Fastidit umbrosamque ripam,
 Non Zephyris agitata Tempe.

Parse the words in italics.

Explain the words *campum*, *urna*, *Siculae*, in connexion with the clauses in which they occur.

3. Translate the following passage:—

Qui ne sait avec combien de larmes Marie s'éloigna de cette terre chérie? Elle eût désiré que les vaisseaux anglais, dont on lui avait fait peur, s'approchassent à temps pour la forcer de rentrer dans le port. Au déclin du jour, elle voyait encore parfaitement les côtes de France: le temps était calme, elle espéra les voir encore de lendemain. Pour ne pas perdre cette dernière consolation, elle voulait coucher sur le pont. 'Eveil-lée dès l'aube du jour, elle vit ou crut voir les côtes de la France, et répéta long-temps avec des sanglots: Adieu, France, adieu pour jamais! France, je ne te verrai plus!

Parse "*s'éloigna*," and decline this tense through all the persons.

Conjugate the verbs *voulut*, *vit*, *crut*.

MUSIC.

(Four Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. Explain and illustrate, as to a class, the use of the *stave*, with the reason for restricting it to five lines, and the addition of *leger lines*.

2. Show the notes in the natural scale major and minor, and the position of the semitones, mentioning any regular variety in this position.

With the meaning of the word *clef*, show the several clef marks and use. Say whether the same clef always indicates the same note or pitch, and, if it do so, explain its apparent removal from one line to another of the series from which the staff is taken.

Section 2.

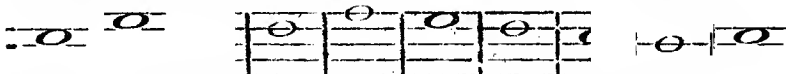
1. Show the progression of the *sharps* and *flats*, with the corresponding key notes, major and minor.
2. Say why the two scales are called respectively *major* and *minor*, and show the relation between them, both when the signature, as to sharps or flats, is the same, but the tonic or key note different, and when the key note is the same but the signature different.
3. Illustrate the mode of reckoning intervals. Show the meaning and application of the terms *diatonic* and *chromatic*, and correct a common error in the use of the word *note* with reference to intervals.

Section 3.

1. Say what is meant by *tonic*, *dominant*, *subdominant*, and *dominant seventh*.
 2. Show the alphabetic names of the notes corresponding to the syllables, *do, re, mi, &c.*, when *do* is held as representing always the same note in pitch; and say what these syllables represent, when *do* may stand for any note in the alphabetic or fixed series.
 3. State, with your reasons, what you consider to be the best training or course of exercise for enabling children to sing really from the notes and at sight.
- In addition to the exercise selected, you may explain the more usual signatures of time.*

Section 4.

1. Write common chords to all the notes in the scale of *C* or *Do* major, and say which notes, in any major scale, bear major chords and which minor; also, in any minor scale, which notes bear major chords, and which minor.
2. Write a bass part to the scale in *C* major, and deduce from it a rule, in simple terms, for the guidance of your pupils.
3. Harmonise the following passage in two, three, or four parts:—



In addition to the exercise selected, you may show the several positions and inversions of the common chord.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. How would you organize a school of 60 children from 3 to 12 years of age? What apparatus and books would you consider necessary?
2. What advantages are derived from accurate school registers? What form of register do you prefer? State your reasons.
3. Show, by a diagram, the arrangement of the classes, and of the forms and desks you would prefer, in organizing a mixed school of 180 children from 5 to 15 years of age, with the aid of an assistant and two pupil-teachers in their first and third years respectively.

Section 2.

1. What means do you consider the best fitted to secure order and discipline in a mixed school?
2. What do you understand by order, discipline, and method? Distinguish organization and classification.
3. State the distinctive features of the *simultaneous*, the *elliptical*, and *individual* methods of teaching. For what subjects are they respectively suited? Give your reasons.

Section 3.

1. Explain fully how you would give elementary lessons, in
 1. Reading and spelling; or
 2. Geography and history; or
 3. Arithmetic and writing.
2. How would you arrange the school-work of a pupil-teacher, so that a thorough knowledge of all the details of school management might be acquired during his apprenticeship?

Section 4.

1. What do you understand by "notes of a lesson?" Illustrate your answer by writing full notes of a collective lesson on one of the following subjects:

1. On web-footed animals.
2. On the ocean.
3. On the atmosphere.
4. On the aurora borealis.
5. On the seasons.
6. On the distinction between animal and vegetable life.

GAELIC.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

Translate into English one of the following passages, and parse, with syntax, the words in *italics*.—

1. "*Thuit iad sìos o thaobh an tréin*
Mar dhà mheall dubh do cheò 'san iar,
An nair tha maduinn chuin 'sa bheinn,
'S a sheallas càtorra fein a' ghrian—
Glan-bhoillsgeadh air chraig nan càrn :
Dorcha tha 'n aomadh dubhadh thall
Gu lòn nan cuile mall fo'n tòrr."
2. "'Nuair dhcalraicheas Crìosd 'na thighin a ris'
A chruinneach' nam fìrean suas
'Nsin bheir tìfu do léum thoirt coinneamh dha féin
Mar iolair nan spéur aig luath's.
'Nuair dh'éireas tu 'n àird, grad chuiridh ort failt,'
A' mhealtuinn a chàirdeis féin,
Gun dealach' gu bràth r'a chomunn, no 'ghràdh
A steach ann am Pàrras Dhé."

Section 2.

Translate, and parse, with syntax, the words in *italics*.

Air a' chuigeadh là de'n ghealaich a choimhead mi naorgh, a réir gnàth mo shìnsir, an déigh dhomh mìonnlad, agus m'ùrnuigh-mhaidne a chur suas dhrìch mi ri beanntaibh àrda Bhagdait chum a chuid eile de'n là a bhuileachadh ann an co-chainnt ri m'chridhe féin, agus ann an ùrnuigh dhiomhair.

Section 3.

Translate into Gaelic—

1. "Who hath measured the waters in the hollow of his hand, and meted out heaven with a span, and comprehended the dust of the earth in a measure, and weighed the mountains in scales, and the hills in a balance?"
2. "One man"—"two men"—"three men"—"twenty men"—"a hundred men;" and describe and illustrate any peculiarity in the plural form of nouns qualified by numerals.

Section 4.

1. How are adverbs formed from adjectives in Gaelic?
2. What cases are governed respectively by the indicative and infinitive moods of an active verb? Explain the apparent anomaly herein presented in Gaelic grammar.
3. What is the root of the Gaelic verb; what tenses has it; what errors against English idiom are, accordingly, apt to be committed by those who habitually speak Gaelic; and how would you provide against these errors in a Highland school?

N.B.—The same papers were used for the examination of male and female candidates, with the exception of the two following papers on domestic economy and arithmetic, which were used for the females specially.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

1. Give directions for keeping the air in a sleeping apartment in a wholesome condition.
2. Account for the difficulties experienced in keeping apartments at once warm and well-aired, and mention some means employed for overcoming them.
3. Mention the chief points to be kept in view by a working man in the choice of a house, and the proportion which the rent should bear to his income.

Section 2.

1. Explain the nature of soap and the way in which it acts in cleansing.
2. Mention the various natural substances of which clothes are formed and their comparative advantages.
3. Write heads of a lesson on dress as indicating the character of a young woman.

Section 3.

1. Give rules for preserving butter, eggs, and milk.
2. State the advantages, in regard to health and economy, of different ways of cooking butcher's meat.
3. How should the preparation of farinaceous food be varied with regard to differences of age and health, (e. g.) for infants, adults, and invalids.

Section 4.

1. Give directions for the making of poultices, and mention the purposes for which they are used.
2. How may mustard be employed for medical purposes?
3. Describe the symptoms of croup and measles, and the manner in which they ought to be treated.

ARITHMETIC.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Section 1.

Explain distinctly the various steps in the working of one of the following questions:—

1. Add together 3645, 578, 67893, and 36.
2. If 27 men perform a piece of work in 32 days, in what time will 12 men do it?
3. Find the sum of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, and $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Section 2.

1. Divide 115 yds. 2 qrs. by 3 yds. 2 qrs.
2. If 15 reapers in 12 days earn 27*l.*, in what time will 6 reapers earn 18*l.*?
3. Divide 1125*l.* among 3 men and a boy, giving a boy $\frac{1}{3}$ of a man's share.

Section 3.

1. Find, in as many different ways as you can, the price of 56 yards of cloth at 17*s.* 11*d.* per yard.
2. Required the difference and product of .0825 and .0625.
3. What principal will amount to 720*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* in four years, at three per cent. compound interest?

Section 4.

1. Reduce $\frac{9}{11}$, $\frac{1}{10}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$ to equivalent decimal fractions.
2. Find the square root of 937024.
3. A, B, and C together, can build a wall in 12 weeks; C can do it alone in 24 weeks, and A in 34 weeks. In what time could B do it?

Section 5.

1. What books are most essential in book-keeping by single and double entry respectively?
2. What do you understand by "sundries," "real accounts," and "fictitious or nominal accounts."
3. Distinguish the terms "trial balance" and "general balance." Explain the method of forming the latter.

*to be furnished to Trustees or Managers of
as are necessary for a*

IT is in LAND) end on the 30th of June; if the Examinations fall in any month of the
Stipendia iceship will be for five years from the 1st of July next following; but if the
is enabled or July (inclusive), the apprenticeship will be for four years from the 1st of
That the Pupil Teachers apprenticed in 1854 will end on 30th June 1859.
conduct to be continued up to the date fixed for the end of the apprenticeship, so as
on for Queen's Scholarships.
That if Apprentices admitted before the 1st of January 1854, their Lordships will
the time pectors to prolong the rate of payment for the fifth year during the period to
of the following December (30th of June*); such payments to become pay-
That t rough the examination for a Queen's Scholarship. Candidates of this standing
December (June*), before the end of their Apprenticeship, provided that such
provided wing February (August*). In the latter case if they succeed in obtaining
In some tices up to the 31st of December (30th of June*), and thenceforth as Queen's
superinte Candidates who thus compete before the end of their Apprenticeship, and
the wom p in their several schools, where they will be paid on the usual terms, at the
pendiary prolongation of stipend.
a mature the case of Schools in Scotland.

End of	indicated by the numbers in parentheses				
	1	2	3	4	5
End of 5th Year.	Im- ple- men- ted	£20.	- - -	Same as above.	-

† Ex
† Ex
First
School
20s.

natural forms and objects, Prize, a box containing water colours, and imple-

Gen- Pupil Teacher with 125l. in educating himself for the office of Schoolmaster, viz.,
of their for two years passed by him at a Training School, besides the sums paid during
precise ary School for special instruction given to the Pupil Teacher, and at the end of
merit to the authorities thereof in aid of such part of the cost of training as is not
to Pup-
Candi- eted their apprenticeship, the Committee of Council will, pursuant to a Minute
year if Assistants in Schools liable to inspection, under the following conditions, viz.:—
In G- ticeship they shall have acquitted themselves creditably upon examination
cutting and shall have produced unqualified testimonials from the managers and

I.
to the
ter, fo

learned their Lordships will allow an annual stipend of 25l. in the case of a male and
this
Train- further examination, a Queen's Scholarship of 25l. to all Assistants who shall
will be three years. Applications for such Scholarships must be transmitted to their
profect some Training School under inspection, who is willing to receive the appli-
the in- one of the Queen's Scholars then to be allowed.
The upwards, may be examined for Certificates of Merit, but will not be admissible
will a of them, except on fulfilment of the conditions at present in force for such grants.

gether with such other Documents as are necessary for
to Trustees or Managers of Schools who

meet the inspection of the School to take place within one year; and, if the
ual visit of Her Majesty's Inspector does not harmonize with the date at
his Certificate or entered upon his School, he will receive a proportionate
months.
will be made for the first year only. The Rule is, that Augmentation Grants
riods of Twelve Months, such periods being reckoned from the month
f Her Majesty's Inspector in one year to the same month in the following
t their Schools in the course of one of these periods will not be allowed
n of the incomplete period.

TIME AND PLACE OF EXAMINATION.		Grants to Normal Schools for every Student trained therein, who, at the Examination of those Institutions by H. M. Inspectors, is classed—		
Teachers who have left Normal Schools subject to Inspection under the authority of the Committee of Council—	Teachers who have been trained in Normal Schools not subject to Inspection under the Authority of the Committee of Council, or who have not been trained in Normal Schools—	At the end of year's residence	For Students in each Class of Merit.	To be granted to the Treasurer of the College.
	Teachers who have left Normal Schools subject to Inspection under the authority of the Committee of Council—	First - -	<div> <div>1</div> <div>2</div> <div>3</div> </div>	<div>£ s. d.</div> <div>20 0 0</div> <div>16 0 0</div> <div>13 0 0</div>
May be conveniently assembled at the Annual Examination held at the Normal School in which they were edu-	May, if found qualified, on application to the Committee of Council, and with the	Second - -	<div>1</div> <div>2</div>	<div>24 0 0</div> <div>20 0 0</div>

he value of a Certificate until the time comes for revising it at the end of the then
nd of any such period, a teacher is found to have afforded evidence, not only of impro
nd attainments, he will not fail to reap the benefit of such two-fold merit, and vice
the re-examination will be simply recorded.

*At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 1st day of
March 1855;*

BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, OF HER
MAJESTY'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Read—The following draft circular to Her Majesty's
Inspectors of Schools, with enclosures, explanatory of the
Minutes affecting night schools:—

SIR,

THE enclosed printed paper* contains the rules and principles upon
which my Lords have, for a considerable period, been acting in regard to
evening schools.

From this paper you will at once see that the practice of the Committee
interposes no difficulty in the way of those schools where a second teacher is
maintained, such teacher either holding a certificate of merit, or being an
assistant under the Minute of 23 July 1852.†

A second certificated teacher (in addition to the master or mistress of the
same department) can rarely be maintained in any but very large and pros-
perous schools. At the same time, as a night school ought never to be
gratuitous, the whole expense of the second certificated teacher need not fall
upon the ordinary funds of the day school. This is perhaps the best arrange-
ment wherever it can be effected,—the day school and the night school
helping to improve each other.

An assistant teacher, under the Minute of 23 July 1852, may be main-
tained at little or no expense to the managers in any school under a
certificated master where the average attendance exceeds 100 (see Minute of
20 August 1853, s. 8).‡ Such an assistant should not be employed in the
night school, but in the less important afternoon school, relieving the prin-
cipal teacher at that time, who thus is ready for the night school in person.

This being the state of the official regulations, a certain number of appli-
cations are from time to time brought before my Lords by the promoters of
schools, chiefly in rural parishes, praying that the master may be entrusted
with pupil-teachers, notwithstanding that he is employed in an evening
school without any relief from one of the other school-times on the same day.

With regard to the general question, my Lords continue to think that six
hours of active teaching in an elementary school for the children of the poor,
together with another hour and a half devoted to the instruction of pupil-
teachers, and the time needed for private study, is as much as ought to be
required of one teacher; and that, if evening schools are to be developed (as
is most desirable, and even indispensable), there must be a corresponding
extension or adaptation of the teaching power.

Several of the most pressing applications might have been prevented by
recruiting the school staff pursuant to section 8 in the Minute of 20 August
1853, and the same object may still be occasionally accomplished by means
of transfers and exchanges, to be effected with the approval of my Lords.

The only general concessions which my Lords can consent to make are to
the following effect, viz.:—(1.) That, in consideration of a night school to be
attended on an average by twenty scholars for at least sixty nights in the
same year, an assistant be allowed in lieu of an apprentice under a certificated
teacher, although the number of day scholars falls below 100. (2.) That, if
the master of apprentices has to keep a day school during all the ordinary
hours, he shall be recognized in the further charge of an evening school, on
condition that he be engaged in giving suitable industrial instruction (not
common lessons) to the older boys during the afternoons of those days on
which he is to conduct an evening school; the younger boys being at the same

time handed over to a mistress, who must not only be able to teach the girls to sew, but also to superintend the younger boys when set to work upon the elements of reading and writing. The concession is confined to schools in which the number of children does not exceed 100.

The person who teaches needlework to the girls ought to be of good manners and able to read, use, and pronounce English correctly. In the case last proposed (of her taking the younger boys on certain afternoons) it would be indispensable that she should be a person not only thus qualified, but also able to write fairly. In mixed schools, with an industrial mistress for the girls, Her Majesty's Inspector should always ascertain and report what kind of person is retained in the latter office.

The Inspector should also, in any such case, recommend with more than ordinary earnestness the preparation of lessons at home. The comparative abeyance, in modern elementary schools, of the old-fashioned plan of "setting" the next day's lesson to a class, and of looking for this lesson in school, not to be learnt, but, to be "said" (the master's part being to "hear" and to explain it when needful, not to teach it *ab initio* to uninformed and comparatively passive recipients), is nearly enough to account for the evanescent character which is complained of in the instruction of the poor, when tested at later periods of life; and, if the immediate object be to relieve the master, this relief may be attained the most readily by a partial recurrence to the same independent method.

The appendage of an industrial class to a school in the rural districts is not inconsistent with the half-time system indicated in the Minute of 29 April 1854.* On the contrary, it may be made to serve as a step towards it; more especially if the master be acquainted, not only with the practice, but also, with the scientific ground and theory of the work which he teaches. The scientific part of the industrial instruction may be followed in-doors during the winter months, and so also may carpentry.

The enclosed circular† will remind you of the public aid which is offered towards the industrial branches of education, viz.,—one third of the annual cost of tools, one half of the rent of land, and a gratuity of 2s. 6d. per industrial scholar to the schoolmaster in addition to his other payments.

Supposing a separate industrial instructor to be retained, and the master to be entirely released from duty during the industrial occupation, such an arrangement answers all the purposes of an assistant under the Minute of 23 July 1852, in rendering the master available for an evening school; and may Lords grant 5s. per industrial scholar towards the salary of the additional instructor.

In one or other of the foregoing ways, therefore, the managers of a rural school, with pupil-teachers therein, may organize an evening class, under the master's own superintendence, without difficulty, *e.g.*,—

(1.) If the number of children in attendance at the day school ranges between 50 and 100, and if the number of night scholars exceeds 20, the managers may retain an assistant in the school pursuant to the Minute of 23 July 1852.

(2.) Instead of such an assistant, the managers of any school under inspection may organize an industrial class, to meet in the afternoon under a gardener, superior labourer, or other person competent to instruct the class in the manual work selected; while the girls and younger boys are at the same time employed in school under a mistress competent to teach sewing and the elements of reading and writing.

(3.) If there be not more than two pupil-teachers in the school, and if the number of scholars in average attendance admit of no greater number, the master may himself both act as the industrial instructor during the afternoon, and ~~may~~ also teach in the evening school on the same days.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

To Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

* Minutes of 1853-4, vol. I, page 30.

† *Ibid*, page 57.

Read.—Representations to the effect that, where, for various reasons, none of the foregoing modes of assistance are readily available in establishing a night school, there is, nevertheless, a class of persons often to be found, who, while engaged in other occupations during the day, are well qualified by inclination and ability to act as teachers in night schools.

Resolved—I. To approve of the foregoing draft, and to order that it be entered upon the Minutes of this Committee.

2. As an alternative to the modes of maintaining night schools pointed out in the circular, to award annual payments not exceeding 10*l.*, nor less than 5*l.*, to teachers in night schools not otherwise remunerated out of the grant for education, on the following conditions:—

- a. The sum received in fees at the night school, during the year ending at the date for the Inspector's visit, must equal or exceed the Government grant.
- b. The night school must be in connexion with a day school in receipt of annual grants from the Parliamentary Fund for education.
- c. The teacher of the night school must be able to produce certificates of good character, and of practical aptitude for teaching, as the condition of his being recognized in the first instance by the Committee of Council.
- d. Her Majesty's Inspectors will be instructed to report upon the qualifications of teachers in night schools with special reference to the requirements of the locality, *e. g.*, navigation in sea-ports, geology in mining districts, &c.; and such teachers will be required to write one or more suitable exercises in the presence of the Inspector.
- e. Teachers of night schools must be at least twenty years of age, and under forty, at the time of appointment.
- f. Her Majesty's Inspector will report annually on the attainments of the teacher, and on the efficiency of the night schools; and certificates will be required from the managers to the effect that the teacher has held the night school on sixty occasions at the least, and has given satisfaction by his character, conduct, and attention to duty, during the preceding year.
- g. Where the night school is mixed, such teacher must be a married man; where it is attended by females only, a female; and where by males only, a male.
- h. Any teacher in a night school, having served therein to the satisfaction of this Committee, upon the report of Her Majesty's Inspector for one year, may attend the examination (Minute of 20 August 1853, s. 13)* for

* *Supra*, p. 13.

registration and, on passing it, will be allowed a Queen's scholarship of 20*l.* or 25*l.* to any training school under inspection which (with the consent of the managers) he may select; the amount of the scholarship to depend upon his passing to the extent required under the Minute of 2 April 1853 (Capitation), or to the extent required for the instruction of pupil-teachers.*

The teacher in a night school, after three years service under inspection to the satisfaction of this Committee, and being upwards of thirty years of age, may be examined for a certificate of merit; such certificate not bearing any pecuniary value until the holder be in charge of an elementary day school, fulfilling the usual conditions of augmentation.

APPOINTMENTS OF INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

(Copied from London Gazette of Friday, November 17, 1854.)

At the Court at Windsor, the 14th day of November 1854;

PRESENT—

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a representation of the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint *John Gordon, Esq.*, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in Scotland.

(Copied from London Gazette of Friday, May 4, 1855.)

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 1st day of May 1855;

•PRESENT—

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a representation of the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint the Reverend *Henry Boothby Barry, M.A.*, Michel Fellow and Chaplain of Queen's College, Oxford, to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

**APPOINTMENT OF NEW COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON
EDUCATION.**

(Copied from Second Supplement to London Gazette of Tuesday, February 27, 1855,—published Wednesday, February 28, 1855.)

*At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 28th day of
February 1855;*

PRESENT—

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint—

The Right Honorable the *Lord President of the Council* for
the time being;

The Most Noble the *Duke of Argyll*, Lord Keeper of the
Privy Seal;

The Most Honorable the *Marquis of Lonsdowne*;

The Right Honorable *John Russell* (commonly called *Lord
John Russell*), one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of
State;

The Right Honorable *Viscount Palmerston*, First Lord
Commissioner of Her Majesty's Treasury;

The Right Honorable *Viscount Canning*, Her Majesty's
Postmaster-General;

The Right Honorable *Sir George Grey*, Baronet, one of Her
Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; and

The Right Honorable *Sir George Cornwall Lewis*, Baronet,
Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of Her Majesty's Exchequer;—
*To be a Committee to superintend the application of any sums
voted by Parliament for the purpose of promoting public
education.*

(Copied from London Gazette of Tuesday, March 13, 1855.)

*At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 10th day of March
1855;*

PRESENT—

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the
Right Honorable *Matthew Talbot Baines*, President of the
Poor Law Board, to be a Member of the Committee of Council
on Education.

THE Appointment of New Committee of Council. [1854.

(Copied from London Gazette of Tuesday, April 3, 1855.)

*At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 31st day of March
1855;*

PRESENT—

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased to appoint the Right Honorable the *Earl of Harrowby*, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to be a Member of the Committee of Council on Education.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c.,

On Questions of GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, and on BUILDING GRANTS and ANNUAL GRANTS.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Council Office, April 1855.

Distribution
of future
volumes of
"Minutes."

The Committee of Council on Education has found it necessary to give notice to all certificated schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, who have hitherto been presented with copies of the annual volume of "Minutes," that, in consequence of the rapid increase in the number of schools under inspection their Lordships must, after the present year, discontinue this part of the gratuitous distribution.

Should any special regulations be made for the sale of the volumes, due notice will be given thereof.

DECIMAL SYSTEM.

Decimal System for Coinage and for Weights and Measures.

REVEREND SIR, Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, 31 January 1854.

I AM directed by the Lord President to bring under your notice the fact that there is a very strong feeling in the country that we should adopt a system of decimals in our coinage, and in our weights and measures. Decimal System.

The strongest objection urged against this change is that it would create misapprehension and distrust in the minds of the people.

The Lord President thinks that you might with advantage call the attention of the principals of training schools to the importance of thoroughly imbuing the students under their charge with such a practical knowledge of decimals* as will enable them to disseminate the information needed to accompany such a change.

The Lord President thinks that this may be done by personal communication in the course of your next circuit of inspection, and by introducing a few questions that bear upon the subject in the examination papers.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

Rev. H. Moseley, Her Majesty's Inspector of Training Schools.

* The word "decimals" is not confined in this context to decimal fractions, or to a knowledge of the decimal point. All that is proposed by a decimal system of money, weights, and measures is to get rid of compound arithmetic, and to employ only simple or common arithmetic, which is decimal. See articles by Professor De Morgan, in the Companion to the British Almanack, for the years 1841, 1848, 1854.

BUILDING GRANTS.

(No. 1.)

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, 16 June 1854.

REVEREND SIR,

As to erection and maintenance of school at sole expense of incumbent without effort to obtain co-operation.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 12 June 1854, relating to the National school for infants proposed to be erected at B—.

I am directed to inform you that the objections entertained by my Lords are not yet removed.

Their Lordships are unwilling to believe that, in a parish which contains upwards of 1,100 inhabitants, and is rated (1847) to the poor at 3,631*l.* per annum, there is no single owner or resident, except the rector, from whom any subscription whatever can be obtained towards building or maintaining a school.

Their Lordships doubt whether succeeding incumbents can be expected to acknowledge any obligation to sustain an undivided burden of this magnitude.

If a considerable number of the parishioners are interested in such an undertaking, the whole body of them is not changed at once in the same way in which one incumbent is succeeded by another.

My Lords hesitate to encourage a liberality which abandons all effort to obtain co-operation.

My Lords do not gather from your letters that any appeal has been made to the parishioners.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

(No. 2.)

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, 3 August 1854.

SIR,

Definition of "local contributions," under Minute of 2 April 1853.

My Lords cannot extend the definition of local contributions beyond sums raised from residents, owners of real property, or employers of labour in the district for which the school is intended.

The Minute of 2 April 1853 enlarges the previous measure of assistance, but only for the encouragement of local contributions in the foregoing sense.

It would be impossible for my Lords to admit, without completely overthrowing the principle on which the Minute rests, that the "locality" of a subscription can be determined with reference to any one except the actual donor.

My Lords wish to encourage parishioners to look to themselves for a school, just as much as for the repair of their roads, or the maintenance of their poor.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

(No. 3.)

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, 12 August 1854.

REVEREND SIR,

I AM directed to inform you that my Lords could not make a grant towards the cost of procuring, or erecting, a room to be occupied by a school on Sundays *only*. Grants not made towards building for Sunday schools.

My Lords assist in promoting no schools except such as are intended to be held daily. Their Lordships, however, distinctly recognize and provide for the use of *such* school premises on Sundays.

You will judge, from these explanations, whether you can bring your case within the rules of this Department.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

(No. 4.)

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, 15 October 1854.

SIR,

IN reply to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 3rd instant, as regards the liability of the above-named school to be assessed to the poor-rate, I am directed to state that their Lordships' Counsel has given it as his opinion that, if any of the school children pay for their education, the school building is assessable to the poor-rate, on the same terms as any other tenement. Liability of school buildings to be assessed to poor-rate.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

(No. 5.)

Extract from Letter dated 19 January 1855.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street.

THEIR Lordships' Architect reports that there are some items in the estimate which appear to be of the nature of simple restorations and repairs, such as are properly chargeable upon current expenditure, and form part of that general maintenance of the school which the promoters, on applying for public aid towards its erection, undertook to provide. Painting is certainly such an item; and so are all expenses which admit of being stated only as miscellaneous. Grants not made for simple repair, but only for extension or improvement of existing school-houses.

ANNUAL GRANTS.

(No. 1.)

Circular Letter to Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, relating to Exercises in Elementary Drawing.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, June 1854.

SIR,

I ENCLOSE herewith forty-eight copies of four alternative exercises in elementary drawing (twelve copies of each exercise). These copies are forwarded with reference to the Minute of 26 January 1854.*

One exercise only is intended to be given to each pupil-teacher. Four sets of such exercises are forwarded, in order to enable you to vary them in different schools.

The exercises should be proposed in those schools only where you have reason to believe that the *pupil-teachers* have received special instruction in drawing from competent instructors.

If the instructor in any given case be not the master or mistress of the apprentices, but the teacher of a drawing-school in connexion with the Department of Science and Art, the passages marked A. are applicable.† You are referred to them for information; but the Committee of Council does not assume any duty in giving effect to them, beyond proposing and transmitting the exercises.

If, on the other hand, the pupil-teachers shall have received their instruction in drawing from their own master or mistress, the passage marked B. applies; and the addition to the usual gratuity will be forwarded to the teacher of the apprentices whose exercises are approved.‡

Teachers of elementary schools may obtain certificates of competency to teach drawing, either directly from the Department of Science and Art, or by attendance at the examinations for certificates or registration, which will, in future, include suitable exercises in drawing. Teachers already registered or certificated will be allowed to attend, for the purpose of working the exercise in

* Minutes of 1853-4, vol. i., p. 36.

† Extract (A) from letter addressed to Department of Science and Art:—

“With a view to facilitate the commencement of such instruction during the apprenticeship itself, the Lord President thinks that apprentices might be received, for instruction in drawing, at half the fees charged to other persons. His Lordship would be prepared to place suitable examples in the hands of H.M. Inspectors, with instructions to afford an opportunity of working them to every apprentice who should produce due evidence of his having attended a drawing class during the preceding twelve months.

“The exercises worked would reach this office with the rest of each apprentice's papers, and would be transmitted, to the Department of Science and Art from time to time in convenient numbers, and so much money as answered to the remaining half of the fees, in the case of each apprentice whose exercise was approved, might be placed by the Department out of its funds to the credit of the several drawing masters who had instructed each such apprentice. The instructors of such apprentices as failed would receive only the half fee already paid to them.”

“Pupil-teachers will be admitted to study and practise at any schools in connexion with the Department of Science and Art, at a cost to themselves of only half the ordinary fees payable for instruction.”

‡ Extract (B) from same letter:—

“The Committee of Council on Education will place a value on these Certificates of Competency. Every teacher who obtains a full second year's Certificate for Drawing, will be allowed to receive an addition of £1 a year to his annual allowance from the Committee of Council on Education for every pupil-teacher (up to a maximum of 3/.) who is instructed by him in drawing, and who satisfies the Department of Science and Art with his annual progress.”

drawing only. Until they shall have done so, they will derive no pecuniary benefit on account of their apprentices from the Minute of 26 January 1854.

The whole of the exercises in drawing from each school should be filed loosely together with a piece of silk twist through the left-hand upper corner, folded evenly in half, and placed in the same envelope with, but not attached to, the rest of your report. You are not required to review, but simply to authenticate by your signature, the exercises in drawing.

You will act upon your own discretion in declining to forward such exercises as are plainly destitute of merit.

Not less than three quarters of an hour, nor more than one hour, should be allowed for working this exercise.

In cases where candidates are to be examined in drawing, you will learn by experience how the requisite arrangement may best be made. In some cases you will yourself be able to arrive an hour earlier, or stay an hour later, than the ordinary inspection of the school would otherwise require; or, again, as at collective examinations, you may require the candidates in drawing to arrive, or to remain, before or after the hour fixed for the rest. You will meet the wishes of the Committee of Council in the administration of this Minute, in proportion as, giving due effect to it, you do not reduce the number of schools which you are expected to visit. The chief waste of time is likely to arise from candidates who have not had the opportunity of becoming so far proficient as to justify examination. I am therefore to refer you again to the preceding paragraphs on this subject, and to beg that you will interpret them strictly.

For some time to come you will probably not find much to do pursuant to these instructions (except in a few of the larger towns), beyond making them known from school to school; and so much I am to request that you will be careful to effect. Twenty-five copies of the Minute are herewith enclosed for the purpose.

I have the honor to be, &c.

To Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools. (Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

(No. 2.)

Reply to an Inquiry as to Examination in Latin.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,

REVEREND SIR,

Downing Street, 10 October 1854.

IN-reply to your letter of the 28th ultimo, inquiring whether the students of the second year who elect to be examined in Latin, instead of the Higher Mathematics, will be tried in passages taken from certain specified authors, I am instructed to state that the authors will not be specified.

Latin examination.

The Latin exercise, being accepted in lieu of one which goes to a considerable extent in mathematics, ought to be of a searching character.

The passages will not be selected with a view to Roman history or antiquities, but with a view to ascertain whether the candidates can construe (in the full sense of that term) ordinary Latin sentences.

You will see from Mr. Moseley's letter* that the examination in this instance is intended to turn upon language. The grammar and the dictionary, therefore, will furnish answers to all that will be asked upon these papers.

The questions will not extend so far as paragraph 3 under the head of English grammar and composition for the same year.†

The object is to familiarize the student with the structure of a second language. A few chapters of prose, and a few hundred lines of verse, should be read with this sole object, from some classic, by the students who take the Latin exercise.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

* *Supra*, p. 16.

† *Supra*, p. 20.

(No. 3.)

Circular Letter to Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, as to Grants to Schools of Industry.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, 18 October 1854.

SIR,

Industrial
training.

You are aware that my Lords have defined two classes of Industrial Schools, viz. :—

1. Appendages to common elementary schools, and,
 2. Substantive establishments in which labour is the first consideration.
- Schools of the second of these classes are commonly organized under a schoolmaster, more or less of the ordinary kind, with one or more workmen under him, who are specially charged with the labour of the boys.

The same remarks apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to girls.

My Lords are frequently asked by the managers, on receiving the grant of 10s. per scholar, whether they must appropriate the sum to the industrial instructors, exclusively of the superintendent, and in addition to their stipulated salaries; or whether they must include the superintendent in such distribution; or whether, lastly, they may appropriate the sum at their own discretion in support of the school.

With regard to the superintendent's claims, my Lords have decided (Minutes of 1853-4, Vol. I., p. 50), that he must fall under the ordinary rules concerning augmentation of salary. If, therefore, he be not certificated, my Lords do not interfere to appropriate any payment to his benefit.

With regard to the workmen, my Lords would not make the grant of 10s. per head on account of any school in which such instructors were not retained in addition to the superintendent. Their presence is required to constitute the industrial character which the school must bear. Their Lordships do not, however, require that the grant shall be appropriated as an augmentation to the salaries of these workmen.

The grant of 10s. per head has been calculated, as you will see from the passage last quoted in the Minutes of 1852-3, on the principle of allowing nearly the same amount of annual support to *industrial* as to *other* schools. The greater costliness of industrial schools (arising under the head of clothes, food, or lodging) constitutes a charge which my Lords do not see fit to admit upon the fund voted for education. Regarded as places of instruction, these schools are aided to an equal extent with the rest.

The payment of 10s. per scholar belongs to the managers as part of the general funds of the school, and it rests with them to dispose of it at their discretion. It would generally be a good plan to give the superintendent and instructors a direct interest in obtaining the Government grant, as (for instance) by stipulating with them for certain salaries, to be increased by five or ten per cent. provided the grant be obtained.

With regard to the last paragraph in the Circular of 26 August 1850 (as now printed in Minutes of 1853-4, Vol. I., p. 57), the grant of 2s. 6d. per scholar contemplates those cases in which the master or mistress of a common elementary school (without other assistance) manages an industrial class, and the money is paid, *like the gratuity for instructing pupil-teachers, or like the augmentation*, in the teacher's own name. On the other hand, the grant of 5s., though still applying to common elementary schools, contemplates a more fully developed and independent plan of industrial teaching, and is paid, *like the grant of 10s. herein-before considered, or like the capitation fee under the Minute of 2 April 1853*, to the managers, for them to apply at their own discretion.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

To Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, &c.

(No. 4.)

Letter inquiring as to Assistance to be expected towards establishing Schools of Industry.

SIR,

Torquay, 6 June 1854.

BEING much interested in the subject of industrial training, and desirous of introducing the system into the schools of the parish where I reside, I take the liberty of requesting information from you in the matter. The points on which I shall solicit your reply are these:—

1. Whether their Lordships' have reason to approve of a mixed system of education in agricultural parishes, i.e., instruction in reading, writing, and arithmetic during part of the day, the remainder being devoted to training the boys for their future career as labourers, having under cultivation a sufficient portion of land to be more or less remunerative, and whether you can refer me to instances where the system has been attended with a visible improvement in the skill of agricultural labourers, and the general condition of the parish where it has been tried.

2. Whether their Lordships would sanction any and what grant towards the establishment of such a school, for the purchase of tools, &c., *beforehand*, and if so, to what set of regulations the school would be amenable, and to what precise amount of Government inspection and control.

3. In addition, I shall feel thankful by being informed what plan of education *on the whole* their Lordships have found reason to consider most practically useful in country parishes, or in other words which has been proved most conducive to fit children for the due performance of the duties of their future lives. Of the justness of the abstract principle of industrial training I cannot allow myself to entertain a doubt, but there may be, and probably are, practical difficulties in the way which it is impossible for an inexperienced person to foresee. I shall feel obliged for any reference you can give me to the reports of their Lordships' Inspectors, or other documents which bear upon the subject.

* * * * *

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. W. ADDINGTON.

Reply to foregoing Letter.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, 10 June 1854.

SIR,

ADVERTING to your letter of the 6th instant, I am directed to request your attention to the reports in the enclosed volume of the Minutes of 1852-3, and particularly to the reports by the Rev. H. W. Bellairs and the Rev. J. P. Norris.

I am also to bring under your notice the enclosed Circular* to Her Majesty's Inspector, and the form of report annexed thereto.

The whole question is ably discussed, under all its aspects, by Mr. Moseley, in the volume for 1848-49-50, and my Lords incline to think that a rural system of half-time, such as he indicates at page 13, is the most promising of ultimate success.

Their Lordships are not able to point to any considerable experiments of this plan at present (the course hitherto followed having been rather in the direction of appending field-gardens to common schools); but their Lordships

have just submitted a Minute to Parliament, for the encouragement of a half-time system in the rural districts, by accepting 88 instead of 176 days of attendance, under the Minute of 2 April 1853, in the case of boys over ten years of age, who shall attend at school and at work according to such intervals as my Lords may, in each case, approve.*

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

The Hon. W. W. Addington, Up Ottery, near Honiton.

(No. 5.)

Circular Letter to Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, as to their Reports on Applications for Retiring Pensions.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, 30 October 1854.

SIR,

As to reporting on applications for retiring pensions.

I AM to request that, in reporting upon applications for retiring pensions, you will be careful to inform my Lords of the particular circumstances which justify an expectation that the school will be efficiently maintained after the removal of the teacher for whom a pension is sought.

The engagement at the bottom of p. 3, in the enclosed form†, appears to have been signed, in several instances, with very little attention to its meaning. I may mention that in one case this engagement was signed without comment, although the available income of the school was returned (a little higher up in the same paper) as 18*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* per annum. In others the Inspector's report upon the school, in some contemporary document, often furnishes an immediate contradiction.

The points on which my Lords desire to have the specific opinion of Her Majesty's Inspector, in the pension report, are (as has been already stated in the Minutes of 1853-4, Vol. I., p. 59):—

- I. Whether the teacher now incapacitated has rendered such *good service in school* as, all things considered, deserves some public acknowledgment on his or her removal.

It is peculiarly difficult to decide satisfactorily upon reports which give a favourable impression of general character, but leave it doubtful whether the applicant was ever fit to be a teacher.

Considering that the number of these pensions is limited (Minutes, 1851-2, Vol. I., p. 25), and that the required years of service under inspection are coming to be fulfilled in a constantly increasing number of schools, it becomes of much importance not to admit upon the list cases which may, at no distant time, serve only to exclude others of superior merit.

My Lords will ordinarily refuse pensions in those cases where the Inspector does not report any positive degree of professional merit.

2. Whether the school shows any trustworthy promise of becoming efficient.

If Her Majesty's Inspectors regard their power of recommendation as strictly limited by their instructions to these two considerations, they will be relieved from the embarrassment which any opening for mere charity cannot fail to create in the discharge of this public duty.

Under the first head, the judgment should be charitable, but it should not rest upon charity alone.

* Minutes of 1853-4, vol. i., p. 57.

† Minutes of 1851-2, vol. i., p. 30 (latter part of Certificate).

Under the second head, the materials of a favorable judgment should be rigorously scrutinized before it is recorded in the pension report.

You will do well to bear in mind, and to inform the managers of schools, that, after a pension has been awarded, an annual report will be called for from Her Majesty's Inspector, before each instalment of the pension is paid. In most instances the school is under inspection with reference to some other annual grant, but, if this be not so, it is assigned to a particular month in the Inspector's list, with reference to the pension only, which is liable to be withdrawn if either of the conditions on which it has been granted fail. The pensioned teacher is regarded in the same light as the teacher in receipt of augmentation, viz., as one of the means of securing an efficient school.

The difficulty which has been experienced in deciding upon several recent cases, induces my Lords to desire your particular attention to these instructions.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

To Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, &c.

(No. 6.)

Extract from Letter of Instructions, dated 6 December 1854, to Her Majesty's Inspectors charged with conducting Examinations for Certificates and Queen's Scholarships,—with a view to detect and prevent instances of collusion between Candidates.

It is probable that, in many instances, the number of candidates attending will render it impossible to leave so much space between the writers as is desirable.

Prevention of collusion between candidates at collective examinations.

I am to request that you will peruse the Minutes of 1851-2, Vol. I., pages 112-124, and that, on the first occasion of meeting the candidates, you will explain the purport of that correspondence, dwelling on the fact that the penalty applies equally to those who give or receive clandestine assistance.

My Lords have received information which leads them to think that instances of copying and of unfair assistance (by the introduction of books, and by application to other candidates), during the examinations for certificates of merit, have not been so uncommon as they would willingly have supposed.

You will be careful, therefore, not to announce at the end of each sitting what is to be the next paper, and you will state, in addition to the caution which you have already been directed to communicate, that proved complicity, of any kind or degree whatever, in dishonest conduct of this description, will be visited with the same penalty as the direct form of the offence.

You should call upon the candidates to co-operate with you in exposing any such instances of fraud.

You will also be good enough to explain that, as all the papers on the same subject are read over together, there is little or no chance that delinquency of this kind will escape detection.

You will, at the end of the examination, transmit a list of the names in the order of sitting. Such a list is often wanted in deciding upon cases of copying. This also you should explain.

The penalty (three years exclusion from any recognition by the Committee of Council) will be inflicted with the same uniformity as heretofore. It has never yet, in a single instance, been waived or remitted; nor will it be so in such cases as may for the future occur.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

To Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, &c.

(No. 7.)

Replies to Inquiries as to Employment of Pupil-Teachers on Sundays.

(a.)

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, 4 November 1853.

REVEREND SIR,

PUPIL-TEACHERS are subject like other scholars to the regulations of the schools in which they are apprenticed.

Employment of pupil-teachers on Sundays.

As the managers are parties to the indentures, it is presumed that the regulations of the school will not be inconsistent with the spirit of any of the provisos contained in the indentures.

My Lords do not consider that it rests with them to decide more specifically upon the question proposed in your letter.

It is generally part of a master's office in schools connected with the Church of England to conduct a Sunday school. It is not unreasonable, therefore, that apprentices in such schools should practise this part of their future duties. At the same time their employment ought not to be made an exception to the Sunday's rest, and therefore it would be advisable to divide, as far as possible, the hours of duty on that day among them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

(b.)

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, 4 July 1854.

REVEREND SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 26th ultimo, my Lords can only state that pupil-teachers must comply with the general rules of the schools in which they are apprenticed.

Employment of pupil-teachers on Sundays.

My Lords are not aware that Sunday forms any exception to this general principle. At the same time my Lords would be sorry to find that any teacher's or apprentice's duties on that day were such as to deprive him of the rest enjoyed by other workers.

The point now at issue is not one on which my Lords would be disposed to interfere between the managers and the apprentices. The managers have power to refuse the certificates on which payment of the annual stipends depend, or to terminate the engagement under the last clause in the indenture.

In deciding upon the apprenticeship of new candidates, my Lords might be influenced by the recollection that such disputes had been prosecuted to extremity.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

(c.)

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,
Downing Street, 27 October 1854.

REVEREND SIR,

PUPIL-TEACHERS are subject, like other scholars, to the regulations of the school in which they are apprenticed.

Employment of pupil-teachers on Sundays.

It is a common practice in schools connected with the Church of England to form the choir from among the scholars, and for the parochial clergyman to direct all the proceedings of the school on Sundays.

It is undoubtedly for the interest of the pupil-teachers that they should acquire a practical knowledge of Church music; for it is often made a con-

dition of engaging a schoolmaster that he shall be able to superintend the formation of a choir, and to guide it in performing the Services.

My Lords have not before them any copy of the trusts or rules under which the school of ——— is managed, but, judging from other instances, it appears to be a question entirely within the limits of your own discretion to decide whether the pupil-teachers of your school shall sing in the choir, and under whose guidance.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

(No. 8.)

Inquiry as to Rule for finding Average Attendance (Minutes of 1853-4, Vol. I., p. 18, note *):

South Kilworth National School.

17 January 1855.

HAVING adopted the new style of school registers, as recommended in the Minutes of 1853-4, I find it stated in the said volume, page 18, that, in order to find the weekly average attendance, the totals of all the columns (morning and afternoon) should be added up, and then divided by *ten*, while, in the separate copy of the Minute of 2 April 1853, which I received some time since, the direction given is to divide by *two*. As this will make a material alteration in the returns in the registers, may I beg the favor of an explanation.

Registration
of atten-
dance.

Extract from Reply to foregoing Inquiry.

South Kilworth National School.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office

Downing Street, 20 January 1855.

SIR,

I AM directed to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 17th instant, that,—

Rule for
finding av-
erage atten-
ance.

1. The difference to which you advert in the rule for finding the average attendance is apparent only.

The rule as first printed (*two* being the divisor) was confined to indicating that each day's attendance was denoted by *half* (not the whole) of the sum of its two columns; e.g., morning attendance, 100; afternoon attendance, 88; day's attendance,—2)188(94.

The rule did not go on to specify the rest of the process, viz., that, if an average of five such days (one school week) has to be ascertained, the sum of the attendances must be further divided by five.

The rule is better stated, therefore, by making *ten* the divisor at once instead of *two* and *five* separately.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

(No. 9.)

Letter relating to Selection of Training School by Queen's Scholar.

SIR,

Chester, 29 January 1855.

ALLOW me to ask whether my Lords would discountenance the following case, by refusing to permit it?—

A certain number of Queen's scholars have written to me that it is their intention to come to this training school. Upon Saturday, without any reason assigned, I am informed by letter that ———, of the ——— National school, does not intend to act up to his written promise, but is going to some other training school. It seems to me that these youths should be taught that their pledged word is or ought to be law, and that, inasmuch as the training school bound itself to receive each Queen's scholar whose name was directed to be entered, so also the Queen's scholar is bound by the same claims of honour and integrity.

I name the case, not for the sake of a Queen's scholar more or less in this or any other training school, but, because thus in early life teaching youths to set so lightly by truth, and easily, and without even the expression—much less the feeling—of regret, to disregard their written, or even spoken word, cannot be otherwise than injurious to all right principle.

With my Lords alone rests the remedy, by refusing to sanction this Queen's scholar at any other training school, or the encouragement, by tacitly overlooking what appears to me to be a serious offence.

I remain, &c.

(Signed)

ARTHUR RIGG,

Principal.

*The Secretary of the Committee of Council
on Education.*

Reply to foregoing Letter.

Committee of Council on Education, Council Office,

Downing Street, 5 February 1855.

REVEREND SIR,

ADVERTING to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I am directed to request your attention to the passage marked * in the enclosed copy of the Minute of 25 July 1850, and to Sections 1 and 10 in the Minute of 20 August 1853.†

In the interval between those two minutes, the number of Queen's scholars being limited, the practice was that a pupil-teacher, in selecting the college where he would sit for examination, thereby practically selected the college at which he would enter as a Queen's scholar if he succeeded. The Queen's scholarship answered, in fact, to an open college scholarship at one of the Universities.

This system was intended to have the effect of giving an option, to each pupil-teacher, either of encountering greater competition at one of the temporarily popular colleges, or of getting in more easily at another.

Mr. Moseley, however, continued to press upon the attention of the Committee of Council that the rule worked so as to let in a class of Queen's scholars at some colleges inferior to those who failed at others, and that, in this way a number of promising youths were annually lost to the profession.

Accordingly, when the restriction upon the number of Queen's scholars was removed, the examination at the same time was deprived of its official

* Minutes of 1850-1, vol. i., p. xviii. "On the selection of one training school rather than another, their Lordships must wholly decline to offer any advice, suggestion, or opinion whatever, to the friends and patrons of apprentices."

† *Supra*, p. 10 and p. 12.

connexion with any particular college. The pupil-teacher nominated as a Queen's scholar is now nominated *at large*, and not as a Queen's scholar of (e. g.) *Chester*.

Under these circumstances, my Lords must leave the authorities of each college to settle with the pupil-teachers or their friends the terms on which they will allow candidates for Queen's scholarships to attend; and, although my Lords would visit any positive fraud or deception with their displeasure, they cannot interfere with common changes of intention.*

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. R. W. LINGEN.

The Rev. A. Rigg,

Principal of the Chester Diocesan Training School, &c.

* A copy of this correspondence was sent to the managers of the school from which the candidate had come, and they were requested to obtain an apology from him, if they thought he had behaved ill.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, &c.

(No. I.)

EXPENDITURE FROM EDUCATION GRANTS.

(TABLE A.)—Classified according to Object of Grant.

	For Year ended 31 December 1854			Comparison with Year ended 31 December 1853.			From 1839 to 31 December 1854		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In building, enlarging, repairing, and furnishing ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	43,419	4	11	17,311	9	8	509,493	6	7½
In building, enlarging, repairing, and furnishing NORMAL or TRAINING SCHOOLS	16,677	3	0	10,098	14	6	141,355	5	6
In providing BOOKS and MAPS	1,782	15	4	1,111	19	6	14,470	16	0½
In augmenting Salaries of CERTIFICATED Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses	27,646	15	0	10,869	4	2	114,343	4	2
In augmenting Salaries of ASSISTANT TEACHERS	2,634	17	6	2,553	16	8	2,715	18	4
In paying the stipends of PUPIL-TEACHERS, and gratuities for their special instruction	143,355	10	10	684	13	2	530,765	3	7
In CAPITATION Grants (under Minute of 2 April 1853)	5,937	7	8	5,927	7	8	5,957	7	8
In Annual Grants to NORMAL Schools	39,394	4	2	29,197	4	11	111,657	13	1½
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS	800	9	6	609	3	8	1,499	9	10
PENSIONS	147	1	8	8	15	0	423	8	4
Inspection	30,443	14	5	4,183	13	10½	179,796	2	11
Administration (Office in London)*	7,389	0	2½	5,776	7	10½	24,680	12	8½
Powdage on Post Office Orders	1,007	13	0	105	0	9	3,507	9	9
Agency for Grants of Books and Maps	497	4	4	-	-	-	2,706	14	2
Total	324,438	7	6½	77,670	17	11	1,633,384	12	9

(TABLE B.)—Classified according to Denomination of Recipients.

	For Year ended 31 December 1854			Comparison with Year ended 31 December 1853.			From 1839 to 31 December 1854		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
On Schools connected with—	209,871	3	7½	44,046	14	11	1,090,531	10	2½
CHURCH OF ENGLAND	31,681	4	8½	8,101	9	2½	143,082	2	8
BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY	14,049	8	10½	2,762	13	9½	60,162	17	5
On WESLEYAN SCHOOLS	16,907	12	9½	1,118	4	10½	33,280	7	9½
On ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS (Great Britain)	9,882	12	7	375	8	7½	91,667	5	6
On WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS	19,193	13	5½	5,345	11	9½	97,867	4	10½
(On Schools connected with—	21,893	9	1½	7,593	5	7½	51,640	15	11
ESTABLISHED Church	1,368	2	3½	701	15	9	2,339	8	10½
FREE Church	-	-	-	-	-	-	212	6	9½
EPISCOPAL Church	7,589	0	2½	5,776	7	10½	24,680	12	8½
Other Schools	324,438	7	6½	75,823	11	7½	1,633,384	12	9
Administration (as in Table A.)*	-	-	-	46	2	4½	-	-	-
Total	324,438	7	6½	75,823	11	7½	1,633,384	12	9

* The greater part of this charge used to be borne on the grant for the establishment of the Council Office. The whole is now borne on the grant for education, and that for the Council Office is diminished in proportion.

NOTE.—The net increase of Expenditure during the year 1854 over that of the year 1853 is £75,777 9s. 3d.

Summaries of Grants for 1854.

Balance Sheet for Year ended 31 December 1854.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To balance in hand	-	-	155,989 13 11½	By grants to schools	-	-	286,898 9 7
To Parliamentary grant (voted 30 June 1854)	-	-	263,000 0 0	By expenses of administration and inspection	-	-	39,537 17 11½
				By balance in hand (on 31 December 1854)	-	-	92,553 6 5
			<u>£418,989 13 11½</u>				<u>£418,989 13 11½</u>

Balance Sheet from 1839 to 31 December 1854.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Parliamentary grants	-	-	1,703,000 0 0	By grants to schools	-	-	1,422,693 13 2½
To balance transferred from Treasury	-	-	22,282 2 0	By expenses of administration and inspection	-	-	210,690 19 6½
To repayment of grants	-	-	655 17 2	By balance in hand	-	-	92,553 6 5
			<u>£1,725,937 19 2</u>				<u>£1,725,937 19</u>

(No. II.)

SUMMARY of GRANTS awarded in aid of ERECTION, ENLARGEMENT, or IMPROVEMENTS of SCHOOL BUILDINGS from 1 January to 31 December 1854.

Denominations of Schools.	Number of Schools under each Denomination.	Number of Square Feet of Area provided in Schools.	Total Sum awarded.	Paid up to 31 Dec. 1854.	Not claimed before 31 Dec. 1854.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NATIONAL or CHURCH of ENGLAND Schools (<i>Elementary</i>) - - -	367	297,320	67,054 4 6	11,869 6 3	55,184 18 3
Ditto (<i>Normal</i>) - -	7	-	2,018 0 0	1,618 0 0	400 0 0
BRITISH, WESLEYAN, and other PROTESTANT Schools not connected with Church of England - - -	44	26,787	5,958 16 5	1,998 16 3	3,960 0 2
ROMAN CATHOLIC Schools	8	14,906	2,214 0 10	48 0 0	2,166 0 10
Schools in SCOTLAND connected with ESTABLISHED CHURCH -	9	9,785	1,430 5 6	406 0 0	934 5 6
Schools in SCOTLAND not connected with ESTABLISHED CHURCH -	15	16,440	2,703 12 7	1,648 12 7	1,055 0 0
Total - -	450	385,238	81,378 19 10	17,078 15 1	63,700 4 9

MEMORANDUM.

A period of eighteen months from the date of each award is allowed for claiming the payment of Building Grants. Grants for improvement or enlargement, if exceeding 50l., may be claimed within twelve months from the date of the award; if less than 50l., within six months. Beyond these periods the Committee of Council on Education does not hold itself responsible for payments. From this arrangement it results that a great proportion of the grants for building, or enlargement, improvements, paid in each year, were awarded in preceding years. See two following Tables.

Summaries of Grants for 1854.

The following Explanatory Table (A.) exhibits, under the foregoing heads, all the *payments made* between 1 January and 31 December 1854, including the foregoing sum of 17,878*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

EXPLANATORY TABLE.

(No. II a.)

Denominations of Schools.	Number of Schools under each Denomination.	Sums paid.
National or Church of England Schools (<i>Elementary</i>) - -	241	<i>£</i> 34,780 4 2
Ditto Ditto (<i>Normal</i>) - -	10	18,108 18 8
British, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools, <i>not</i> connected with Church of England - - -	38	4,823 15 11
Roman Catholic Schools - - -	3	843 0 0
Schools in Scotland connected with Established Church - -	4	486 0 0
Schools in Scotland <i>not</i> connected with Established Church - -	15	2,864 4 3
Kneller Hall - - -	1	570 6 4
<i>Total</i> - - -	312	60,089 7 11

The following Explanatory Table (B.) exhibits, under the foregoing heads, all the Building Grants (including from the first Table the sum of 63,700*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*) *remaining unpaid*; and which, not having lapsed before 31 December 1854, may be claimed within the year now current, in addition to those awarded within the year now current.

EXPLANATORY TABLE.

(No. II b.)

Denominations of Schools.	Number of Schools under each Denomination.	Grants for Buildings.	Grants of 50 <i>l.</i> and upwards for Improvements.	Grants under 50 <i>l.</i> for Improvements.	Total.
		<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>£</i> <i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
National or Church of England Schools (<i>Elementary</i>) - - -	282	63,086 3 9	2,056 6 0	1,544 13 2	66,687 2 11
Ditto (<i>Normal</i>) - - -	3	3,100 0 0	- - -	- - -	3,100 0 0
British, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools <i>not</i> connected with Church of England - - -	28	4,521 3 10	577 12 6	259 1 4	5,357 17 8
Roman Catholic Schools - - -	6	2,022 0 0	144 0 10	- - -	2,166 0 10
Schools in Scotland connected with Established Church - -	8	1,614 5 6	- - -	20 0 0	1,634 5 6
Schools in Scotland <i>not</i> connected with Established Church - -	7	1,055 0 0	- - -	- - -	1,055 0 0
<i>Total</i> - - -	334	75,398 13 1	2,777 19 4	1,823 14 6	80,000 6 11

The Parliamentary Estimate for Building Grants, in each year, is calculated with reference to the three foregoing Tables.

Summaries of Grants for 1854.

(No. III.)

SUMMARY of GRANTS awarded in aid of purchase of BOOKS and MAPS, at reduced prices, in Year ended 31 December 1854.

Denomination of Schools.	Number of Schools.	Amount of Grants.		
		£	s.	d.
National and Church of England Schools - -	455	1,151	1	5½
British, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools not connected with the Church of England - -	125	387	14	8½
Roman Catholic Schools - - - - -	44	148	15	6½
Jews' School - - - - -	1	4	6	8
Schools in Scotland connected with the Established Church - - - - -	64	194	18	11½
Ditto - ditto Free Church - - - - -	53	156	0	4½
Ditto - ditto Episcopal Church - - - - -	6	13	8	9½
	748	2,056	6	5

Note.—There are 171 schools not included in the above summary (viz., 78 Church of England, 86 Protestant Dissenting, 2 Roman Catholic, 23 Established Church of Scotland, 26 Free Church, and 1 Colonial School), which have obtained orders to purchase books and maps, without the assistance of any Grant. The total value of the works procured through the Committee of Council on Education is 9,237*l.* 1*s.* 8½*d.*; which amount is thus made up:—

	£	s.	d.
Grants from Parliamentary Voto	2,056	6	5
Local Contributions	7,180	15	3½
Total	£9,237	1	8½

(No. IV.)

TABLE showing number of Male and Female CERTIFICATED TEACHERS *actually employed in teaching*; number of ASSISTANT TEACHERS appointed under Minute of 23 July 1852; and total number of PUPIL-TEACHERS under apprenticeship, with number in each year of apprenticeship;—corrected to 31 December 1854.

—	Certi- ficated Teachers.		Assistant Teachers.		Pupil-teachers.											
					1st Year.		2nd Year.		3rd Year.		4th Year.		5th Year.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
England -	1,298	835	116	33	839	845	820	705	645	471	471	376	475	303	3,250	2,700
Wales - -	92	21	2	—	58	36	65	16	31	18	41	19	52	27	247	116
Isle of Man, Guernsey, and Jersey	13	6	—	—	12	7	18	8	6	2	5	5	5	8	46	30
Scotland -	456	115	21	—	275	89	265	59	181	49	132	28	104	26	957	250
Total -	1,859	977	139	33	1,184	977	1,168	787	863	540	649	428	636	364	4,500	3,096

CERTIFICATED TEACHERS (*employed*) - - - - - 2,836
 ASSISTANT TEACHERS - - - - - 172
 PUPIL-TEACHERS - - - - - 7,596

Detailed Statement of Grants to Training Schools.

11

(No. VIII.)

STATEMENT OF GRANTS AWARDED TO TRAINING SCHOOLS ON ACCOUNT OF STUDENTS HOLDING CERTIFICATES OF MERIT, AND TRAINED DURING YEARS 1847 TO 1854; AND ALSO ON ACCOUNT OF QUEEN'S SCHOLARS ADMITTED AFTER CHRISTMAS 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, AND 1854.

TRAINING SCHOOL.	1847 to 1853.					1854.				
	Number of certificated students.	Amount of grant.	Number of scholars.	Amount of grant.	Number of certificated students.	Amount of grant.	Number of scholars.	Amount of grant.	Number of scholars.	Amount of grant.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Cheltenham (Male) -	146	3,590 0 0	111	2,540 0 0	76	1,264 0 0	83	1,830 0 0	0	0
Highbury (Metropolitan) -	84	1,256 13 4	31	756 13 4	43	463 13 4	30	736 13 4	0	0
NATIONAL SOCIETY'S, at -	191	4,310 0 0	105	2,410 0 0	49	1,432 0 0	39	850 0 0	0	0
	217	5,140 0 0	74	1,740 0 0	49	1,711 0 0	31	675 0 0	0	0
	73	3,436 13 4	110	1,670 0 0	81	1,033 6 8	74	1,153 6 8	0	0
	10	175 0 0	30	665 0 0	17	243 0 0	7	155 0 0	0	0
	10	140 0 0	5	70 0 0	10	75 13 0	0	0	0	0
DIOCESEAN, at -	13	245 13 4	5	70 0 0	17	217 0 0	0	0	0	0
	89	1,950 0 0	37	850 0 0	20	832 0 0	13	535 0 0	0	0
	18	410 0 0	22	490 0 0	9	137 0 0	0	0	0	0
	19	285 13 4	22	323 13 4	13	185 6 8	21	316 13 4	4	4
	48	1,030 0 0	22	600 0 0	20	822 0 0	10	420 0 0	0	0
	36	815 0 0	22	634 0 0	22	374 0 0	24	530 0 0	0	0
	9	140 0 0	31	170 0 0	9	110 13 4	5	76 13 4	0	0
	33	735 0 0	61	1,223 0 0	37	561 0 0	23	490 0 0	0	0
	12	185 6 8	55	513 6 8	34	492 13 4	25	570 13 4	4	4
	63	955 13 4	34	593 6 8	32	333 6 8	19	293 0 8	4	4
BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY'S in the Borough Road (Male)	65	990 0 0	9	133 6 8	35	498 0 0	28	426 13 4	0	0
	14	540 0 0	22	473 0 0	22	173 0 0	12	239 0 0	0	0
	105	2,253 0 0	62	1,290 0 0	40	570 0 0	26	980 0 0	0	0
	85	659 19 4	24	215 4 8	11	120 0 0	11	170 0 0	0	0
	35	800 0 0	53	1,153 0 0	32	492 0 0	37	810 0 0	0	0
	17	235 11 2	28	406 13 4	24	270 4 4	29	440 0 0	0	0
	33	705 0 0	36	790 0 0	33	525 0 0	44	953 0 0	0	0
	11	136 13 4	8	113 6 8	17	370 0 0	19	290 0 0	0	0
	139	2,433 6 8	70	1,033 6 8	34	523 13 4	42	726 13 4	4	4
	4	90 0 0	14	285 0 0	4	68 0 0	6	136 0 0	0	0
WESTMINSTER, Wesleyan (Male)	103	1,590 0 0	43	995 0 0	25	423 0 0	18	433 0 0	0	0
	26	553 0 0	12	275 0 0	26	695 0 0	18	433 0 0	0	0
HOME AND COLLEGE SCHOOL SOCIETY'S, in Gray's Inn Road, Holborn	13	190 0 0	4	70 0 0	16	220 0 0	9	136 13 4	4	4
	25	370 0 0	9	203 0 0	22	435 0 0	12	290 0 0	0	0
FREE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND, at Edinburgh (Female)	22	328 13 4	9	230 0 0	8	116 13 4	13	333 6 8	0	0
	111	2,363 0 0	31	685 0 0	43	1,000 0 0	35	840 0 0	0	0
	71	1,438 6 8	13	283 0 0	23	550 0 0	17	493 0 0	0	0
	45	670 0 0	13	285 0 0	23	550 0 0	17	493 0 0	0	0
	4	670 0 0	13	285 0 0	23	550 0 0	17	493 0 0	0	0
Total	2,396	45,408 8 10	1,597	25,809 0 0	1,139	16,872 12 8	829	13,181 13 4	0	0

• Payments on account of scholars holding exhibitions.

(No. IX.)

STATEMENT of RETIRING PENSIONS granted to Teachers of Schools under Inspection who have been rendered incapable by Age or Infirmary of continuing to teach a School efficiently; up to 31 December 1854.*

Name of School.	Amount paid.	Annual Rate of Pension.	Number of Pensioners.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Banbury (Infants), B. S. - - -	†40 0 0	- - -	One.
Conway, N. S. - - - - -	88 6 8	20 0 0	One.
Ewell, N. S. - - - - -	30 0 0	20 0 0	One.
Fitzroy Square (London), B. S. - -	†30 0 0	- - -	One.
Leeds, Little Holbeck (Marshall's Factory)	10 8 4	25 0 0	One.
Melksham, B. S. - - - - -	†40 0 0	- - -	One.
Nuneaton, N. S. - - - - -	†40 0 0	- - -	One.
Pancras, St. Ch. Ch., N. S. - - -	25 0 0	20 0 0	One.
Sheffield, St. Philip's, N. S. - - -	13 6 8	16 0 0	One.
Thurstonland, N. S. - - - - -	33 6 8	20 0 0	One.
Warblington and Emsworth, N. S. - -	35 0 0	20 0 0	One.
Westminster (Piccadilly), Offertory School -	40 0 0	20 0 0	One.

* See Minutes of 1846, vol. i., p. 11, and of 1851-2, vol. i., p. 25.

† Special Gratuities, not to be repeated.

(No. X.)

STATEMENT of Grants to SCHOOLS of INDUSTRY, for *Industrial Purposes*, (towards payment of rent, purchase of tools, remuneration of superintendents, &c.) ; up to 31 December 1854.*

Name of School.	Amount granted.	Date of Payment.
ENGLAND AND WALES.		
Acton, Industrial	£ 8 0 0	1851
"	10 2 6	1852
"	7 16 0	1853
"	9 15 0	1854
Almondbury, Central Industrial	3 19 3	1852
"	3 0 0	1853
"	7 0 0	1854
Alnwick (Duke of Northumberland's)	1 5 0	1854
Ashton, West, Industrial	16 0 9	1854
Astbury, Industrial	1 15 0	1854
Bath (Sutcliffe), Industrial	46 19 10	1854
Beaumont Place (New Road), Reformatory	118 0 0	1854
Beckley, Industrial	1 4 0	1853
Benson, Industrial	2 5 0	1854
Birmingham, Industrial	3 0 0	1852
Bridgnorth, Blue-coat, Industrial	36 13 4	1853
"	1 5 0	1852
"	5 5 0	1853
"	2 10 0	1854
Brigham (Keswick), Industrial	7 12 6	1853
Bristol, St. James', Ragged	1 1 0	1854
"	8 0 0	1850
"	10 10 0	1852
"	14 10 0	1853
"	51 10 0	1854
Bristol, St. Paul's, Industrial	7 0 0	1852
"	6 0 0	1854
Bristol, Pennywell Lane, Ragged	6 15 0	1852
"	25 2 6	1853
"	14 15 0	1854
Bristol, Lewin's Mead, Industrial	3 0 0	1853
"	3 0 0	1854
Bristol, Educational, Ragged and Industrial	10 15 0	1853
Bushbury, Industrial	3 17 6	1852
"	3 0 0	1853
Caermarthen, Industrial	25 0 0	1853
Cambridge, Industrial	33 8 0	1851
"	18 0 0	1852
"	18 0 0	1853
"	17 15 0	1854
Church Lawton, Industrial	3 15 0	1851
"	3 15 0	1852
"	3 15 0	1853
"	3 0 0	1854
Court-y-Bella, Industrial	8 4 6	1854
Cubington, Industrial	9 15 0	1850
"	9 15 0	1851
"	11 5 0	1853
"	11 10 0	1854
Donnington Wood, Industrial	1 4 1	1852
"	3 0 0	1853
"	2 5 0	1854
Durham, Blue-coat, Industrial	0 12 0	1854
Essington, Industrial	1 11 10	1851
"	2 5 0	1852
"	2 5 0	1853
"	1 17 6	1854
Finchley, Trinity, Industrial	13 15 0	1851
"	10 10 0	1852
"	8 5 0	1853
"	7 2 0	1854
Forthampton, Industrial	1 5 0	1851
"	2 6 4	1852
"	1 15 6	1853
"	4 3 4	1854
Gloucester, Ragged Industrial	69 18 2	1854
Hagley, Industrial	6 5 0	1854

142 *Annual Grants payable from Parliamentary Fund.*

Statement of Grants to Schools of Industry, &c.—*continued.*

Name of School.	Amount granted.	Date of Payment.
ENGLAND AND WALES—<i>continued.</i>		
Hardwick, Reformatory	£ 37 0 0	1854
Hatfield, Industrial	1 9 3	1854
Hay, Industrial	4 9 0	1854
Henley-on-Thames, Industrial	4 1 2	1852
Iffley, Industrial	3 15 0	1854
Ipstones, Agricultural	3 10 2	1854
"	1 15 4	1851
"	5 5 0	1852
"	5 15 0	1854
Kingswood, Reformatory	36 10 0	1854
Lilleshall, Industrial	2 5 0	1851
"	2 5 0	1852
"	2 5 0	1853
"	2 5 0	1854
Liverpool (Mount Vernon), St. Thomas', R.C., Industrial	159 15 0	1854
Liverpool, St. Thomas', Industrial	23 7 6	1853
Liverpool (Everton Crescent), R.C., Industrial	20 9 0	1854
Maesteg, Iron Works, British, Industrial	2 12 6	1854
Middle, Industrial	3 15 0	1854
Nuneaton (Church Lane), Industrial	1 19 8	1853
Oekham, Industrial	3 15 0	1854
"	1 15 6	1853
Oswestry, Industrial	9 15 0	1854
Redenhall, Industrial	0 18 0	1854
Rugby, Industrial	1 4 0	1852
"	4 8 10	1853
Saffron Walden, Industrial	2 17 6	1854
Sandbach, Industrial	1 1 8	1851
"	5 5 0	1850
"	5 17 6	1851
"	5 5 0	1852
"	5 5 0	1853
"	3 12 6	1854
Slaithwaite, Lower, Industrial	2 10 0	1851
"	5 10 0	1852
"	5 10 0	1853
"	6 5 0	1854
Slaithwaite, Upper, Industrial	1 5 0	1851
"	1 5 0	1852
"	1 5 0	1853
"	1 5 0	1854
Stapleton (Dr. Bell's) Industrial	2 2 3	1852
Swinton, Industrial	21 0 0	1852
"	27 0 0	1853
Tarporley, Industrial	6 4 10	1853
Tenterden, British, Industrial	3 7 6	1854
"	5 10 5	1853
Tetbury, Industrial	3 15 0	1854
Winterton, Industrial	1 1 2	1854
"	3 6 6	1852
"	5 18 0	1853
Wootton Hill, Industrial	4 1 6	1854
"	3 0 0	1854
SCOTLAND.		
Back of Fishcarrow, Ragged	19 14 2	1852
Dundee, General Sessional, Industrial	11 0 0	1852
"	2 0 0	1853
Dundee, Rosebank, Industrial	8 10 0	1854
"	1 5 0	1852
"	0 9 0	1853
Edinburgh, United, Industrial	3 2 0	1854
"	27 0 0	1851
"	27 10 0	1852
"	38 0 0	1853
Edinburgh, Original, Ragged	43 10 0	1854
"	22 0 0	1853
Glasgow (Murdock's), Industrial	25 0 0	1854
"	3 0 0	1852

(No. XI.)

DETAILED STATEMENT (under Counties) of sums expended from Parliamentary Grants for Education in Great Britain, in Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures of Schools; in Books and Maps; in augmenting Salaries of Certificated Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses; in Stipends of Assistant Teachers; in Stipends of Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities for their special instruction; and in Capitation Grants (Minute of 2 April 1853);—between years 1833 and 1854 (corrected to 31 December 1854).

* * Grants awarded by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury (prior to the appointment of the Committee of Privy Council on Education) are marked with an asterisk.

ENGLAND.

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
BEDFORDSHIRE.							
Amphthill, Boys and Girls - N.S.	180 0 0	June 4, 1845	1 6 6½	-	-	354 5 0	11 3 0
" Infants - B.S.	59 17 6	Jan. 28, 1853					
Amphthill - B.S.	150 0 0	Nov. 1846	4 4 2	22 2 6	-	88 2 6	
Aspley Guise - N.S.	202 0 0	Mar. 27, 1848	8 7 0½	17 10 0	-	227 15 10	18 6 0
" " " " " "	49 10 0	Oct. 25, 1850					
" " " " " "	9 0 0	May 15, 1854					
Aspley Guise - B.S.	-	-	2 0 10	-	-	138 2 6	
Barford, Great - N.S.	115 0 0	Jan. 23, 1849	2 13 10				
Biddenham - N.S.	*45 0 0	Feb. 1839					
" " " " " "	65 0 0	July 22, 1848					
Biggleswade - N.S.	*150 0 0	Mar. 1839					
" " " " " "	90 0 0	Sept. 1844					
Biggleswade, Boys and Girls - B.S.	-	-	3 17 3½	67 6 8	-	252 9 2	
Blotsoe, Boys - N.S.	100 0 0	April 11, 1854					
Blunham - N.S.	52 0 0	Feb. 27, 1843					
Clophill - N.S.	*50 0 0	July 19, 1836					
Colnworth - N.S.	23 10 0	June 21, 1841					
" " " " " "	40 0 0	June 24, 1845					
Cranfield - N.S.	*48 0 0	Jan. 13, 1836	1 3 0	83 17 6	-	75 0 0	12 12 0
" " " " " "	40 0 0	Jan. 5, 1839					
Dunstable - N.S.	*85 0 0	Dec. 28, 1839	-	13 15 0	-	14 3 4	
" " " " " "	12 6 0	May 25, 1846					
Dunstable - Wes.	-	-	4 0 0	-	-	19 3 4	
Eaton Bray - N.S.	72 0 0	Apr. 22, 1842					
Eversholt - N.S.	80 0 0	Sept. 23, 1842	0 17 0				
Everton and Tetsworth - N.S.	*42 0 0	Oct. 18, 1837					
Fehmersham - N.S.	110 0 0	Dec. 31, 1846					
Harrold - N.S.	200 0 0	Nov. 13, 1847					
Heath and Reach - N.S.	80 0 0	Feb. 27, 1847					
Henlow - N.S.	-	-	-	17 10 0	-		
Hockliffe - N.S.	72 0 0	Feb. 3, 1845	4 2 6½	36 10 0	-	285 8 4	10 1 0
" " " " " "	72 0 0	Nov. 11, 1854					
Kempston - N.S.	130 0 0	Sept. 12, 1844					
Keysoo - N.S.	32 0 0	July 16, 1841					
" " " " " "	10 0 0	June 22, 1848					
Leighton Buzzard - B.S.	*75 0 0	Jan. 18, 1840					
" " " " " "	60 0 0	May 22, 1847					
Luton - N.S.	*145 0 0	July 1835	2 1 9	20 12 6	-	60 10 0	
" " " " " "	50 0 0	Feb. 23, 1849					
Luton - Wes.	-	-	12 2 2½	-	-	20 0 0	
Marston Mortaine and Lidington - N.S.	160 0 0	Jan. 3, 1848	2 14	115 1 8	-	*211 10 0	12 10 0

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
BEDFORDSHIRE—cont.							
Maulden - N.S.	110 0 0	Jan. 3, 1848	1 12 8				
Meppershall - N.S.	*40 0 0	Feb. 8, 1840					
Poddington - N.S.	50 0 0	Oct. 10, 1842	1 3 8				
Pulloxhill - N.S.	55 0 0	Sept. 6, 1845	1 13 4½				
" - N.S.	29 10 0	Nov. 11, 1854					
Ridgmont - Wes.	- - -	- - -	5 0 7½	-	-	192 6 8	13 7 0
Risely - N.S.	37 10 0	June 26, 1841					
" - N.S.	66 0 0	June 15, 1849					
Staughton, Little - N.S.	50 0 0	May 30, 1843					
Stotfold - N.S.	110 0 0	Jan. 15, 1844	1 19 11				
" - N.S.	45 0 0	Feb. 24, 1854					
Turvey, Infants - N.S.	66 10 0	Nov. 20, 1841	-	18 15 0	-	-	4 0 0
Turvey, Boys and Girls - N.S.	341 0 0	Oct. 30, 1848	2 0 0				
Westoning - N.S.	68 0 0	Dec. 11, 1841					
Wilshampstead or Wilstead - N.S.	111 0 0	Aug. 5, 1847					
Wilden, Endowed - N.S.	105 0 0	Apr. 27, 1852					
Yelden - N.S.	45 0 0	Feb. 25, 1846					
" - N.S.	36 0 0	Jan. 9, 1847					
BERKSHIRE.							
Abingdon - B.S.	- - -	- - -	9 14 1½	-	-	246 0 0	
Aldermaston - N.S.	- - -	- - -	-	19 10 0	-	31 9 2	
Appleton - N.S.	*35 0 0	Dec. 2, 1837					
Arborefield - N.S.	65 0 0	Aug. 11, 1841					
Ascot Heath - N.S.	50 0 0	Jan. 21, 1854	1 13 4	-	-	5 0 0	6 4 0
Ashbury - N.S.	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	66 6 8	
Aston-Tyrolde - N.S.	54 0 0	Oct. 25, 1847	1 0 4½				
Beenham - N.S.	36 0 0	Feb. 11, 1841					
Bray and Hollyport - N.S.	104 0 0	Nov. 17, 1848	1 17 8½	5 16 8			
Brightwell - N.S.	45 0 0	May 17, 1842	7 11 8½	6 13 4	-	18 6 8	7 7 0
Burghfield - N.S.	20 10 0	July 30, 1844					
Chieveley (North Heath) - N.S.	*75 0 0	Jan. 15, 1840					
Childrey - Wes.	- - -	- - -	1 10 8½	5 0 0	-	-	3 17 0
Cholsey - N.S.	*62 0 0	Mar. 20, 1839					
Clewer - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 11 0	-	-	85 0 0	8 1 0
Cookham Dean - N.S.	119 0 0	Oct. 8, 1847	2 14 5½	20 16 8	-	176 16 8	12 14 0
Drayton - N.S.	124 0 0	Dec. 27, 1848					
Fyfield - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 0 0				
Greenham - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 4 3½				
Hamstead Norris - N.S.	68 0 0	Oct. 27, 1847	1 0 8				
Harney - N.S.	165 0 0	Sept. 28, 1848	1 13 4	10 0 0			
Harwell - N.S.	*50 0 0	Nov. 20, 1839					
Hendred, West - N.S.	153 5 8	Mar. 28, 1854	2 8 9	20 0 0	-	3 6 8	
Hermitage - N.S.	35 0 0	Aug. 11, 1841	1 7 2				
Hinton Waldrist - N.S.	*30 0 0	Aug. 4, 1838					
Hurst and Ruscombe - N.S.	140 0 0	Jan. 17, 1844					
Knowle Hill - N.S.	110 0 0	July 17, 1847	1 6 8				
Lambourne, Boys and Girls - N.S.	106 0 0	Dec. 19, 1851	2 8 8½	8 6 8	-	-	6 6 0
Lambourne - Wes.	- - -	- - -	3 1 4½	-	-	50 0 0	2 5 0
Langford - N.S.	90 0 0	Aug. 17, 1847	1 2 1½				
Maidenhead, Infants - N.S.	150 0 0	Apr. 18, 1845					
Newbury - B.S.	133 0 0	Aug. 26, 1840					
Newbury - Wes.	- - -	- - -	4 0 0½	29 5 0	-	31 10 0	
Reading, St. Giles' - N.S.	*150 0 0	Jan. 20, 1838	14 13 1	127 8 4	-	382 11 8	
Reading, St. Lawrence's, Boys and Girls - Ch.S.	250 0 0	May 0, 1854					
Sparsholt - N.S.	*40 0 0	Nov. 30, 1839					
Speen - Par.	- - -	- - -	1 14 6	136 15 10	-	128 13 4	17 9 0
Stanford in the Vale - N.S.	20 0 0	Aug. 30, 1844	0 10 10½				
Steventon - N.S.	40 0 0	Dec. 13, 1841					

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capital Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
BERKSHIRE—cont.							
Sunningdale - N.S.	38 0 0	Sept. 2, 1842	5 4 31	87 10 0	-	149 17 6	14 7 0
" - " - "	8 0 0	Nov. 7, 1848					
" - " - "	5 0 0	May 9, 1850					
" - " - "	110 0 0	Sept. 23, 1854					
Thatcham - N.S.	225 0 0	Apr. 2, 1846					
Thatcham - B.S.	125 0 0	Oct. 30, 1847	1 3 4	18 0 0	-	104 0 10	
" - " - "	9 1 10	Nov. 29, 1848					
Uffington - N.S.	80 0 0	Dec. 15, 1852					
Wallingford - N.S.	-	-	2 10 0½	30 0 0	-	15 0 0	
Wantage, St. Peter's and St. Paul's - N.S.	-	-	-	57 1 8	-	87 6 8	24 10 0
Wantage - Wes. - N.S.	-	-	7 0 10½	-	-	223 10 0	12 5 0
Windsor Park, Royal N.S.	-	-	-	45 0 0	-	450 0 10	
Windsor, Old - N.S.	-	-	3 12 10	33 0 0	-	144 3 4	
Windsor, Now - N.S.	10 0 0	Aug. 12, 1848	16 13 0½	107 13 4	-	761 13 4	
Windsor, New - B.S.	245 0 0	Jan. 1, 1842	5 5 3	-	-	-	
" - " - "	17 6 8	Sept. 1, 1854					
Windsor, St. Ann's (Private School) - N.S.	-	-	-	15 3 4	-	15 0 6	
Windsor, St. Mark's N.S.	-	-	3 3 3	161 11 8	-	205 13 4	
Windsor - P.U.	-	-	-	-	-	32 2 6	
Winkfield - N.S.	*70 0 0	Sept. 21, 1839	2 10 0½	40 0 0	-	32 10 0	8 19 0
Wokingham - B.S.	*125 0 0	June 30, 1841					
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.							
Aston Clinton - N.S.	96 0 0	July 11, 1849					
Aylesbury - N.S.	190 0 0	Jan. 2, 1847		64 15 0	-	91 3 4	
Aylesbury - B.S.	-	-	4 10 10	-	-	236 0 0	
Beaconsfield - N.S.	-	-	1 15 10	-	-	92 1 8	
Beaconsfield - B.S.	-	-	-	-	-	53 10 2	
Bierton - N.S.	87 0 0	May 18, 1849	1 1 2½	-	-	52 10 0	
Blitchley - N.S.	*50 0 0	May 23, 1840					
Brickhill, Little - N.S.	44 0 0	Oct. 7, 1841					
Buckingham - N.S.	-	-	-	32 10 0	-	-	
Chalfont, St. Peter's, N.S.	112 17 6	May 7, 1848					
Chesham, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	200 0 0	Dec. 12, 1846					
" - " - " - B.S.	54 0 0	Dec. 31, 1851					
Claydon, Middle - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	100 0 0	6 0 0
Colnbrook and Horton - N.S.	215 0 0	Mar. 2, 1846	0 12 2	-	-	108 0 0	8 0 7
Crawley, North - N.S.	50 0 0	Jan. 25, 1845					
Cuddington - N.S.	75 0 0	Apr. 28, 1846					
Datchett - N.S.	-	-	4 9 9½	-	-	261 5 0	
Drayton Beauchamp - N.S.	60 0 0	Mar. 25, 1845					
Dunton - N.S.	25 0 0	Feb. 23, 1842					
Eaton (Workhouse) - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	23 0 0	
Farnham-Royal - N.S.	-	-	2 6 6	-	-	-	10 6 0
Fulmer - N.S.	50 0 0	Oct. 8, 1844					
Grandborough, Mixed - N.S.	90 0 0	Feb. 4, 1854					
Haddenham - B.S.	70 0 0	Sept. 19, 1851					
Hambleton, Boys and Infants - N.S.	-	-	2 6 4½	-	-	-	
Iver, Girls & Infants - N.S.	100 0 0	Jan. 9, 1847	-	13 5 0	-	59 3 4	
Iver, Boys - N.S.	102 0 0	July 7, 1849	-	-	-	-	
Langley Marish - N.S.	72 0 0	Oct. 28, 1848	2 5 10	37 10 0	-	117 10 0	8 15 0
Lavendon - N.S.	*40 0 0	Oct. 27, 1838					
" - " - " - N.S.	78 0 0	Aug. 19, 1853					
Leckhampstead - N.S.	*60 0 0	Mar. 6, 1830					
Lee-Common - N.S.	50 0 0	Mar. 9, 1848					
Linslade - N.S.	108 0 0	July 25, 1849	6 12 0	-	-	-	
Ludgershall - N.S.	93 0 0	Nov. 25, 1847	2 8 2	-	-	-	
Marlow, Great - N.S.	-	-	6 16 8½	54 11 8	-	51 10 0	12 15 0
Marlow, Great, Boys and Girls - B.S.	-	-	1 3 2	-	-	-	

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.				
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE— cont.						
Marsh Gibbon - N.S.	120 0 0	June 20, 1849				
Marston, North - N.S.	40 0 0	Aug. 26, 1851	0 8 8½			
Marsworth - N.S.	*60 0 0	Sept. 16, 1835				
Mursley - N.S.	45 0 0	Mar. 9, 1842				
Newport Pagnell - B.S.	*25 0 0	Nov. 21, 1835				
Olney - N.S.	*90 0 0	Feb. 14, 1838				
Quainton - N.S.	176 0 0	Oct. 13, 1848	1 0 7 1 16 8½	11 13 4		
Risborough, Prince's N.S.	105 0 0	Jan. 24, 1842				
Risborough, Prince's B.S.	35 0 0	June 5, 1844				
Stoke Goldington - N.S.	153 0 0	Oct. 5, 1848				75 0 0
Stoke Hamond - N.S.	*72 0 0	June 6, 1840				
Stoke Mandevillo - N.S.	38 0 0	Aug. 12, 1844				
Stoke Pogis - N.S.	60 0 0	Oct. 2, 1845	1 0 0			
Stoke Pogis - N.S.	95 0 0	Nov. 6, 1843	4 5 10	14 0 0		261 9 8 15 0 0
Stratford, Stoncy - N.S.						
Thorn, Infants - N.S.	74 0 0	Oct. 17, 1849	1 13 11			
Thornborough - N.S.	42 0 0	Aug. 3, 1842				
Towersay - N.S.	60 0 0	Apr. 17, 1849				
Tyler's Green - N.S.	51 0 0	Mar. 19, 1844				
Upton-cum-Chalvey, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	64 0 0	May 27, 1842	0 13 11½	15 0 0		144 18 4
Waddesdon - N.S.	290 15 0	Jan. 10, 1833				
Waddesdon - B.S.	119 0 0	Mar. 21, 1849		33 0 0		102 0 0
Wendover - N.S.	121 0 0	Feb. 4, 1847	0 5 11 2 5 10	49 10 0 15 0 0		318 0 0
Whaddon - N.S.	28 0 0	July 1, 1842				
Whitchurch - Wes. - N.S.	170 0 0	Sept. 24, 1850	3 9 2 6 0 0½	18 0 0		235 10 0
Wing - N.S.						
Winslow - N.S.	*80 0 0	Oct. 2, 1840	3 18 11			19 3 4
" - " - " - N.S.	8 7 8	Mar. 23, 1849				
" - " - " - N.S.	18 10 0	Nov. 1, 1854				
Woodburn - N.S.	150 0 0	Feb. 20, 1852	1 3 5½			
Wycombe, High - B.S.	50 0 0	Apr. 8, 1852				
" - " - " - B.S.	*400 0 0	May 13, 1835				516 4 2
" - " - " - B.S.	9 7 8	June 22, 1848				
" - " - " - B.S.	54 0 0	June 21, 1853				
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.						
Aldreth in Had-denham - N.S.	*20 0 0	May 25, 1836				
Barton - N.S.	15 0 0	May 4, 1844				
Bassingbourne - N.S.	*60 0 0	Jan. 9, 1836				
Bassingbourne - B.S.	*60 0 0	June 27, 1838				
Bottisham - N.S.	100 0 0	June 27, 1840				
Brinkley - N.S.	50 0 0	Jan. 9, 1847				
Burwell - B.S.	65 0 0	Feb. 17, 1845				
Cambridge, Barnwell - N.S.	80 0 0	July 6, 1847				
" - " - " - N.S.	*210 0 0	June 27, 1838	14 0 10	66 9 2		863 4 2
" - " - " - N.S.	100 0 0	Oct. 18, 1848				
" - " - " - N.S.	64 2 8	Oct. 6, 1852				
Cambridge, St. Giles - N.S.						
Cambridge (King Street) - N.S.						102 0 0
Cambridge, Industrial - N.S.			4 10 11			189 0 0
" - " - " - N.S.	100 10 0	Feb. 21, 1851				87 3 0
" - " - " - N.S.	95 0 0	June 8, 1852				
Cambridge, St. Paul's (Russell Street), Boys and Girls - N.S.	300 0 0	Aug. 5, 1845	12 4 3½			
" - " - " - N.S.	55 18 8	June 27, 1851				
" - " - " - N.S.	100 0 0	June 1, 1852				

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

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Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
CAMBRIDGESHIRE— cont.							
Cambridge, St. Paul's (Union Road), Infants - N.S.	100 0 0	Feb. 6, 1846	-	104 19 2	-	853 14 2	
" " " " " "	1 15 0	Nov. 7, 1843					
Cambridge, Church Schoolmasters' Association -	-	-	0 12 4½				
Cambridge, St. Peter's (Castlo End) - N.S.	21 0 6	Nov. 11, 1854	4 3 4½	3 15 0	-	102 0 0	
Cambridge - B.S.	250 0 0	July 18, 1840	9 16 3½	-	-	782 15 0	
" " " " " "	11 6 0	Nov. 29, 1843					
" " " " " "	100 0 0	Oct. 22, 1849					
Chatteris, Dissenting - N.S.	70 0 0	Sept. 20, 1845	-	22 18 4	-	29 0 0	10 19 0
Chesterton - N.S.	144 0 0	Dec. 28, 1841	2 4 2½				
Comberton - N.S.	75 0 0	June 22, 1846	1 15 0	27 10 0	-	83 15 0	0 17 0
" " " " " "	4 16 0	Mar. 23, 1849					
Conington - N.S.	26 10 0	Apr. 19, 1842					
" " " " " "	26 10 0	May 25, 1849					
Coton - N.S.	49 0 0	June 27, 1848					
Ditton, Fen - N.S.	70 0 0	July 3, 1844					
" " " " " "	27 0 0	Oct. 5, 1846					
Ditton, Wood - N.S.	133 0 0	May 17, 1840					
Duxford - N.S.	177 0 0	Feb. 1, 1848	1 2 7½	31 10 0	-	212 5 10	
Elsworth - N.S.	187 0 0	Jan. 29, 1849					
Ely - N.S.	27 15 4	July 4, 1850	10 6 8½	33 0 0	-	329 15 10	
Fordham - N.S.	168 0 0	Dec. 17, 1849					
Gamlingay - N.S.	160 0 0	Feb. 27, 1849					
Gransden, Little - N.S.	132 0 0	Aug. 23, 1843					
Haddenham, Girls, Industrial - N.S.	-	-	2 1 8	-	-	42 10 0	
Haddenham - B.S.	-	-	3 0 10½	-	-	180 17 6	
Horningsey - N.S.	40 10 0	Jan. 19, 1842					
Impington - N.S.	55 0 0	Aug. 18, 1847					
Isleham - N.S.	230 0 0	Feb. 20, 1849		18 6 8	-	1 13 4	
Linton - N.S.	-	-	5 5 5	13 15 0	-	123 12 6	
Littleport - N.S.	400 0 0	July 17, 1847	3 8 8	11 5 0	-	-	13 6 0
Maddingley - N.S.	50 0 0	June 13, 1845					
March - N.S.	-	-	2 8 0	-	-	18 6 8	
Melbourn (Ayloffe's) Infants - Ch.S.	90 0 0	Oct. 29, 1854					
Morden, Guilden - N.S.	150 0 0	May 30, 1850	3 15 0	16 10 0	-	150 0 0	
Oakington - N.S.	50 0 0	Dec. 22, 1838					
Over - N.S.	111 5 0	Sept. 21, 1844	1 19 0	-	-	151 14 2	
" " " " " "	4 16 8	July 20, 1847					
Prickwillow - N.S.	-	-	2 6 8½				
Rampton - N.S.	36 0 0	July 3, 1846					
Sawston - N.S.	48 0 0	May 27, 1842					
Shelford, Great - N.S.	121 0 0	Dec. 20, 1843					
Stapleford - N.S.	102 0 0	Oct. 30, 1847					
Swaffham-Bulbeck - N.S.	54 0 0	Jan. 11, 1841					
Swavesey - N.S.	100 0 0	Dec. 6, 1842	-	32 15 0	-	372 18 4	
" " " " " "	5 0 0	Nov. 18, 1847					
" " " " " "	123 0 0	Mar. 24, 1840					
Thorney Abbey - N.S.	-	-	2 13 4	117 18 4	-	270 4 2	
Toft and Caldecote - N.S.	25 0 0	Jan. 3, 1835	1 15 4½	-	-	70 12 6	
Trumpington - N.S.	60 0 0	Feb. 8, 1844	2 16 6	13 15 0	-	91 5 0	10 7 0
" " " " " "	48 10 0	Nov. 1, 1849					
" " " " " "	18 0 0	Dec. 12, 1854					
Tyd, St. Giles' - N.S.	-	-	2 11 4				
Whittlesea, St. Mary's and St. Andrew's, Girls - N.S.	190 10 0	Feb. 22, 1851	6 0 1	36 1 8	-	33 6 8	
" " " " " " Boys - N.S.	200 0 0	Dec. 22, 1852					
Wilbraham, Little - N.S.	82 10 0	May 23, 1850					
Wilburton - N.S.	29 0 0	Apr. 27, 1839					
Wisbeach, St. Peter's - N.S.	34 18 10	Nov. 5, 1853	5 13 3½	85 10 0	-	252 0 0	

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
CAMBRIDGESHIRE— cont.							
Wisbeach - - B.S.	150 0 0	Oct. 24, 1840	5 14 6½	-	-	72 5 0	
" - - "	160 0 0	May 22, 1841					
" - - "	21 13 4	Jan. 28, 1854					
Witchford - - N.S.	-	-	1 4 6½	-	-	5 0 0	
CHESHIRE.							
Acton - - - N.S.	315 0 0	Apr. 11, 1845	11 10 9½	85 0 0	-	790 3 9	18 13 0
" - - - "	185 0 0	Apr. 2, 1850					
Alderley, Over - N.S.	23 0 0	Sept. 26, 1842					
Altrincham and Bowdon Downs - B.S.	-	-	-	5 10 0	-	60 0 0	
Antrobus - - N.S.	50 0 0	Sept. 2, 1844	1 8 7				
Arley, Middle - N.S.	-	-	3 6 8½				
Asbury - - - N.S.	116 0 0	Sept. 19, 1842	3 5 4½	77 18 4	-	52 18 4	16 17 0
Audlem, Boys and Girls - - - N.S.	65 10 0	Nov. 2, 1846	-	-	-	-	4 9 0
" - - - "	3 8 0	June 15, 1849					
Backford - - - N.S.	100 0 0	Feb. 17, 1845					
Barnton - - - N.S.	236 0 0	Nov. 5, 1845	4 11 1½	-	-	105 10 0	8 5 0
Barthomley - - N.S.	152 0 0	Mar. 9, 1849	-	30 0 0	-		
Bebington, Lower - N.S.	75 0 0	June 1836	-	15 0 0	-		
Bickerton - - - N.S.	45 0 0	Dec. 5, 1842					
" - - - "	30 0 0	Mar. 29, 1844					
" - - - "	8 0 0	Oct. 21, 1845					
Bidstone - - - N.S.	*53 0 0	Feb. 23, 1839	2 6 8½	36 5 0			
Birkenhead (Market Street), Boys - N.S.	-	-	1 10 10½				
Birkenhead (Argyle Street), Infants - N.S.	-	-	1 10 10½				
Birkenhead (Priory Street), Girls and Infants - - - N.S.	-	-	2 7 7				
Birkenhead (Back Chester Street) - N.S.	-	-	1 1 3				
Birkenhead, St. Anne's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - - - N.S.	262 0 0	Mar. 6, 1850	1 19 11½	6 5 0			
Birkenhead, Trinity Ragged S.	500 0 0	Sept. 21, 1852					
Birkenhead, Holy Trinity, Boys and Girls - - - N.S.	300 0 0	Nov. 29, 1844	7 7 1½	131 13 4	-	257 16 8	
" - - - Infants - "	120 0 0	Oct. 14, 1846					
Birkenhead, St. John's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - - - N.S.	480 0 0	Dec. 7, 1847	6 10 0	119 10 0	-	203 16 8	
Bollington - - - N.S.	*250 0 0	Oct. 16, 1839	11 18 7½	154 0 0	27 10 0	375 1 8	23 14 0
" - - - "	50 0 0	Dec. 17, 1852					
Bollington Cross - N.S.	241 0 0	Mar. 2, 1845	-	12 7 6	-	-	6 18 0
Bredbury, St. Mark's - N.S.	322 10 0	Sept. 23, 1850	3 6 8				
Broken Cross - - N.S.	59 0 0	Mar. 7, 1849					
Buglawton - - - N.S.	230 0 0	Sept. 18, 1844	1 18 9½	31 10 0	-	15 0 0	6 18 0
" - - - "	3 0 0	May 25, 1853					
Carrington (Earl of Stamford's) - N.S.	-	-	2 0 0	97 12 6			
Cheadle - - - N.S.	*90 0 0	Dec. 20, 1837	2 10 0	37 10 0	-	29 0 0	10 14 0
Chester, St. Oswald's Diocesan - - -	-	-	4 16 0½	51 5 0	-	122 10 0	
Chester, Grosvenor - N.S.	-	-	4 3 4½	23 7 6	-	29 11 8	
Chester, Model - - N.S.	-	-	6 18 2½	47 18 4	-	158 11 8	
Chester, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	150 0 0	Feb. 12, 1842	6 10 8½	78 0 0	-	107 10 0	
" - - - "	7 12 0	May 19, 1846					
Chester, St. Mary's - N.S.	516 0 0	Sept. 16, 1847	7 16 11½	16 10 0	-	55 13 4	
" - - - "	4 13 0	June 22, 1848					
Christleton - - - Par.	-	-	3 6 8	44 0 0	-	32 19 0	7 16 0
Clutton - - - N.S.	*50 0 0	Jan. 27, 1838					

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants

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Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capital Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
CHESHIRE—cont.							
Coatbrook - N.S.	£ 30 0 0	Feb. 12, 1848	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Congleton, St. James's Boys and Girls - N.S.	300 0 0	Aug. 15, 1845	9 4 11	40 5 0	25 0 0	303 15 0	
" Infants - "	12 5 0	June 15, 1849					
" " - "	52 1 8	May 4, 1852					
" " - "	4 0 0	Aug. 19, 1852					
Congleton, St. Peter's - N.S.	- - -	- - -	5 9 0½	- - -	- - -	83 0 0	
Congleton, St. Stephen's - N.S.	367 0 0	July 31, 1849	6 0 6	- - -	- - -	22 13 4	
Congleton, Wagg Street - Wes.	- - -	- - -	2 2 0½	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	
Coppenhall - N.S.	36 0 0	Sept. 12, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Crewe - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 6 5½	226 13 4	- - -	1,060 17 6	38 6 0
Dano Bridge - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 16 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 1 0
Davenham - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 14 9½	- - -	- - -	25 10 0	7 14 0
Delamere Forest - N.S.	150 0 0	Mar. 2, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Dukinfield, St. John's - N.S.	300 0 0	Mar. 4, 1845	4 15 6½	97 6 8	- - -	573 2 6	
Dukinfield, St. Mark's Boys and Girls - N.S.	496 0 0	Feb. 23, 1848	- - -	14 0 0	- - -	269 17 6	
" " - "	2 7 0	Aug. 12, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" Infants - "	113 0 0	Mar. 12, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" " - "	42 0 0	Sept. 10, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Dukinfield, Factory R.S.	- - -	- - -	9 8 4	- - -	- - -	170 10 0	
Dukinfield, Moravian, Boys, Girls, and Infants - B.S.	352 2 6	July 15, 1853	1 13 2	36 0 0	- - -	71 0 0	
Ellesmere, Port - N.S.	45 0 0	June 18, 1845	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	- - -	
Elworth - N.S.	80 0 0	Mar. 23, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Fadlilly - N.S.	124 0 0	May 28, 1850	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Frodsham, Endowed, Boys, Gram. Sch. - N.S.	4 9 4	Sept. 26, 1848	- - -	43 0 0	- - -	157 5 0	4 3 0
Frodsham, Girls - N.S.	*100 0 0	Jan. 1837	3 1 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" Infants - "	73 10 0	May 5, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" Girls - "	26 0 0	June 24, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Godley-cum-Newton Green, Boys and Girls - N.S.	456 0 0	Dec. 21, 1849	2 13 0½	- - -	- - -	79 3 4	14 11 0
Grappenhall - N.S.	158 0 0	Nov. 30, 1846	5 15 11	75 15 0	- - -	358 0 0	
" " - "	12 0 0	Apr. 15, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" " - "	35 0 0	Aug. 15, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Handforth - N.S.	175 0 0	May 6, 1845	1 13 4	- - -	- - -	52 16 0	
Hartford - N.S.	*78 0 0	July 19, 1834	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Hastington - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 1 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Helsby - N.S.	100 0 0	Jan. 28, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Hollingsworth, Inf. N.S.	222 0 0	Apr. 4, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Hooze, or Hoylake - N.S.	70 0 0	Oct. 23, 1844	2 6 8	- - -	- - -	75 0 0	
" " - "	9 8 6	Sept. 1, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" Boys - "	68 10 8	Nov. 8, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Hurdsfield, Upper - N.S.	400 0 0	Oct. 5, 1841	6 0 11½	- - -	- - -	137 0 0	
" " - "	50 0 0	Jan. 13, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" " - "	20 0 0	Oct. 31, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Hurdsfield, Lower, Infants - N.S.	350 0 0	May 17, 1845	1 6 5	39 17 6	20 0 0	130 8 4	
" " - "	6 8 0	June 3, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Huxley - N.S.	54 0 0	Apr. 26, 1851	1 10 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Hyde - N.S.	*300 0 0	May 18, 1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Kelsall, St. Philip's - N.S.	60 0 0	Oct. 24, 1846	1 9 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Kingsley, Boys and Girls - N.S.	120 0 0	Apr. 17, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" Infants - N.S.	59 5 0	Jan. 24, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Knutsford - Par.	- - -	- - -	1 5 9½	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Latchford, Infant - N.S.	100 0 0	Dec. 17, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" " - "	15 16 0	Oct. 20, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Lawton, Church - N.S.	105 0 0	Oct. 7, 1844	3 11 8	- - -	- - -	329 5 0	6 16 0
Lawton - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 0 0	- - -	- - -	2 2 0
Leas-in-Byley - N.S.	*35 0 0	Sept. 13, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Leftwich, Infants - N.S.	45 0 0	Mar. 11, 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
CHESHIRE—cont.							
Leighton and Minshull Vernon - N.S.	21 0 0	Aug. 26, 1846	4 2 2½	-	-	183 13 4	
" " - N.S.	78 0 0	Jan. 24, 1850					
Liscard - N.S.	150 0 0	Mar. 17, 1842	-	20 16 8	-	-	3 6 0
Liscard, St Alban's R.C.	-	-	2 0 10	-	-	-	5 14 0
Lostock Gralam, Boys and Girls - N.S.	120 0 0	Mar. 11, 1852	2 0 9	25 0 0	-	32 1 8	8 4 0
Lymm - N.S.	-	-	1 3 4	22 10 0	-	15 0 0	3 18 0
Macclesfield, Ch. (Crompton Road) - N.S.	232 0 0	Aug. 10, 1850					
Macclesfield, Ch. - N.S.	200 0 0	Apr. 13, 1841	2 17 6½	03 16 8	-	251 10 0	
" " - N.S.	175 0 0	Feb. 11, 1846					
" " - N.S.	14 0 0	Apr. 14, 1846					
Macclesfield, St. Peter's - N.S.	405 0 0	Oct. 13, 1846					
Macclesfield, Old Church, or Town - N.S.	34 0 0	July 24, 1846	3 13 6½	127 10 0	14 11 8	244 0 0	
" " - N.S.	20 0 0	Nov. 18, 1847					
Macclesfield, St. Paul's - N.S.	417 0 0	Feb. 26, 1851	3 3 1½	21 5 0	-	15 0 0	
Macclesfield, St. Alban's - R.C.	-	-	8 8 5½	-	-	122 0 0	
Malpas (Allport's Endowed) - N.S.	-	-	2 14 2	21 5 0	-	18 6 8	
Marlston-cum-Lache - N.S.	*20 0 0	Oct. 27, 1839					
Marple - N.S.	*160 0 0	Feb. 10, 1838	4 6 4	-	-	32 10 0	4 0 0
Marple (High Lane) - N.S.	152 0 0	June 30, 1847	2 19 8½	-	-	-	10 0 0
Marton - N.S.	46 0 0	Mar. 10, 1843	0 15 2	-	-	-	-
Middlewich - N.S.	*70 0 0	Dec. 16, 1835	2 10 0½	16 10 0	-	88 15 0	
Middlewich - Wes.	-	-	-	15 0 0	-	-	-
Mossley - N.S.	250 0 0	Oct. 30, 1845	3 12 0	10 10 0	-	-	-
Mottram in Longdendale - N.S.	20 13 0	Nov. 8, 1853	8 6 8	-	-	-	-
Moulton - N.S.	38 0 0	Feb. 22, 1843	-	-	-	-	-
Nantwich - N.S.	*240 0 0	May 25, 1838	10 7 9	88 0 10	-	388 15 10	
" " - Wes.	55 0 0	May 16, 1850	-	-	-	-	-
Nantwich - Wes.	-	-	5 11 2½	56 0 0	-	357 3 4	
Newton in Mottram - N.S.	506 0 0	Nov. 22, 1843					
" " - N.S.	36 0 0	Apr. 12, 1847					
Norbury - N.S.	20 0 0	May 6, 1845	-	-	-	-	8 10 0
" " - N.S.	61 0 0	Sept. 8, 1853					
Northenden - N.S.	40 0 0	July 26, 1841					
Northwich - N.S.	-	-	-	9 0 0	-	-	-
Northwich - Wes.	-	-	4 6 11½	18 0 0	-	171 0 0	
Over - N.S.	-	-	-	21 5 0	-	-	0 18 0
Over Lane - Wes.	-	-	4 2 6½	21 5 0	-	60 10 0	12 7 0
Oxton, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	517 6 8	Nov. 8, 1853	-	42 10 0	-	2 10 0	
Penny Bridge - N.S.	*70 0 0	Nov. 23, 1838					
Poynton - N.S.	-	-	9 4 7½	58 17 6	30- 0 0	565 15 10	31 10 0
Rainow - N.S.	170 0 0	Nov. 21, 1843	1 10 8½	-	-	-	-
Rudheath - N.S.	-	-	1 2 11	-	-	-	-
Runcorn - N.S.	-	-	5 2 31	-	-	30 0 0	
Runcorn, Trinity - N.S.	308 0 0	Aug. 10, 1848	10 3 4½	31 0 0	-	263 5 0	
Runcorn - Wes.	436 0 0	Feb. 27, 1849	12 1 1½	-	-	290 0 0	
Saltney-cum-Lache - N.S.	22 0 0	Sept. 4, 1854	1 13 0½	4 2 6	-	-	-
Sandbach - N.S.	250 0 0	Feb. 5, 1842	10 9 9	103 5 0	20 0 0	1,276 18 4	
" " - N.S.	20 0 0	July 25, 1845					
" " - N.S.	40 0 0	Oct. 25, 1848					
" " - N.S.	180 10 0	Mar. 18, 1850					
Seacombe - Wes.	-	-	2 13 4	-	-	-	-
Shadow Moss - N.S.	*30 0 0	July 22, 1840					
Siddington and Capesthorns - N.S.	150 0 0	Mar. 10, 1843	3 7 6	103 6 8	-	193 15 0	
Smallwood - N.S.	100 0 0	July 18, 1846	-	-	-	-	2 17 0

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certified Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
CHESHIRE—cont.							
Staley, St. Paul's - N.S.	500 0 0	Aug. 10, 1843	5 6 1½	-	-	606 13 4	
Staley, Millbrook, St. Paul's - N.S.	100 0 0	Apr. 26, 1852	-	-	-	-	
Staleybridge, Factory - B.S.	256 0 0	Aug. 30, 1848	1 17 1	-	-	75 12 6	
Stockport, St. Thomas, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	*750 0 0	Dec. 6, 1837	18 16 10	49 10 0	-	389 15 0	
Stockport, St. Peter's N.S.	11 10 0	Dec. 6, 1849	-	-	-	-	
Stockport " - H.S.	212 0 0	July 3, 1845	-	-	-	-	
Stockport " - R.C.	35 0 0	Aug. 14, 1846	-	-	-	-	
Stockport " - N.S.	250 0 0	Sept. 2, 1845	8 8 4	102 10 0	30 0 0	378 6 8	
Stretton - N.S.	-	-	6 3 9	64 15 0	-	334 5 0	
Sutton, St. George's Chapel, Infants and Sunday - Ch. Sch.	-	-	1 11 0	148 45 0	-	189 3 4	
Sutton, St. George's N.S.	*400 0 0	May 8, 1836	-	-	-	-	
Sutton, St. George's N.S.	250 0 0	Sept. 17, 1845	6 3 0½	-	-	88 0 0	
Sutton, Higher, St. James', - N.S.	13 6 8	Aug. 8, 1849	-	-	-	-	
Tarporley - N.S.	*150 0 0	July 1841 -	-	26 5 0	-	-	
Tarvin - N.S.	304 0 0	Oct. 27, 1849	4 9 1½	-	-	175 8 4	7 13 0
Tattenhall - N.S.	*77 0 0	June 1840 -	1 10 6	-	-	-	11 18 0
Taxal and Fernilee - N.S.	-	-	1 4 10½	-	-	-	-
Tintwistle - N.S.	214 0 0	July 12, 1848	1 13 4½	60 0 0	-	52 11 0	
Tintwistle - N.S.	*195 0 0	Nov. 27, 1839	3 19 2½	-	-	32 10 0	
Tintwistle - N.S.	100 0 0	Apr. 16, 1848	-	-	-	-	
Tintwistle - B.S.	13 17 4	July 20, 1853	0 12 5½	-	-	282 0 0	
Tranmere, Lime-kiln Lane - Ch. of E.	200 0 0	Dec. 30, 1840	-	-	-	-	
Upton, St. Mary's - N.S.	150 3 4	Jan. 25, 1854	-	10 0 0	-	-	
Utkinton - N.S.	70 0 0	July 25, 1843	1 13 4½	-	-	15 0 0	
Wharton - N.S.	45 0 0	Feb. 5, 1845	3 7 3½	-	-	66 10 0	17 14 0
Wilmslow, The Oak (Styall) - B.S.	165 0 0	Oct. 18, 1847	-	-	-	-	
Winsford - N.S.	39 18 6	June 28, 1848	-	-	-	-	
Witton - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	47 10 0	10 5 0
Woodbank - N.S.	150 0 0	Nov. 4, 1846	-	20 0 0	-	-	
Woodford - N.S.	*30 0 0	Nov. 29, 1834	-	121 19 2	-	752 13 9	
Worleston, Infants N.S.	123 0 0	July 29, 1848	2 3 1½	66 0 0	-	36 9 2	
	40 0 0	Sept. 8, 1853	-	-	-	-	
CORNWALL.							
Agnes, St. - B.S.	*250 0 0	Dec. 23, 1839	-	-	-	-	
Altarnun - N.S.	126 10 0	Apr. 1, 1840	-	-	-	-	
Austell, St. - N.S.	*32 0 0	Sept. 20, 1837	1 0 11	-	-	45 0 0	6 14 0
Austell, St. - N.S.	*150 0 0	June 10, 1837	1 0 4½	16 10 0	-	144 10 0	
Austell, St. - B.S.	16 10 6	Aug. 12, 1848	-	-	-	-	
Baldin - N.S.	*100 0 0	July 25, 1835	-	-	-	-	
Blazey, St. - N.S.	*120 0 0	Sept. 20, 1848	1 0 0	17 10 0	-	161 15 0	8 6 0
Bodmin - Wes.	200 0 0	May 29, 1845	-	-	-	-	
Boscaslo - N.S.	12 0 0	May 19, 1849	3 19 0½	101 15 0	-	158 0 0	
Bottoms, St. Levan's - N.S.	50 0 0	June 18, 1844	1 11 9	-	-	75 0 0	0 0 0
Breage, St. - N.S.	228 0 0	Mar. 9, 1850	3 17 9½	-	-	-	1 16 0
Breage, St. - N.S.	*125 0 0	May 7, 1840	1 18 6½	54 0 0	-	82 0 0	10 17 0
Breward, St. - N.S.	30 0 0	Oct. 23, 1845	-	-	-	-	
Buryan, St. - N.S.	20 0 0	May 9, 1850	1 13 4	10 10 0	-	-	
Callington - N.S.	34 17 2	Sept. 7, 1850	6 0 11	46 10 0	-	118 5 0	
Calstock - N.S.	6 13 6	May 25, 1853	-	-	-	-	
Camborne - N.S.	120 0 0	June 28, 1842	3 19 11	-	-	-	
Camborne - B.S.	225 0 0	Sept. 30, 1845	-	-	-	20 0 0	
Camborne - B.S.	20 0 0	Nov. 7, 1848	1 6 2	-	-	-	
Camborne - B.S.	*150 0 0	Nov. 13, 1835	-	-	-	75 10 0	

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
CORNWALL--cont.							
Saltash . . . N.S.	91 10 0	Apr. 23, 1842					
Sancreed . . . N.S.	140 0 0	Nov. 25, 1844	1 5 4				
Scilly Isles, St. Mary's . . . N.S.	50 0 0	Aug. 25, 1845					
Stoke-Clymsland, Boys, Girls, and Infants . . . N.S.	250 0 0	May 5, 1853	2 11 3	3 15 0		222 15 0	
Stratton " . . . N.S.	15 0 0	Feb. 16, 1854				44 0 0	10 17 0
Tideford . . . N.S.	180 0 0	June 7, 1849	2 10 4			124 10 0	8 14 0
Tintagel . . . N.S.	119 0 0	Feb. 20, 1849	1 13 4				
Tresco (Scilly) . . . N.S.			1 0 7				
Trovenon . . . N.S.				15 0 0		197 17 6	
Truro, St. Mary's . . . N.S.	*120 0 0	July 27, 1836	2 0 0	123 0 0		326 10 0	15 5 0
Truro . . . B.S.	*300 0 0	June 1, 1839	2 11 8			178 10 0	
Tuckingmill, All Saints' . . . N.S.			14 3 5	92 10 0		1,128 1 8	
Tywardreath . . . N.S.	120 0 0	Nov. 13, 1846	3 14 10			142 6 8	
Wall " . . . Wes.	150 0 0	*Oct. 14, 1842		61 13 4			9 12 0
Warbstow . . . N.S.	30 0 0	Mar. 18, 1849					
Wendron . . . N.S.	*30 0 0	Jan. 18, 1837	4 0 0				
Zennor . . . N.S.	*90 0 0	Dec. 13, 1837					
	69 0 0	July 16, 1841					
CUMBERLAND.							
Allonby . . . B.S.	100 0 0	Nov. 20, 1841					
Alston, Girls . . . N.S.	75 0 0	Mar. 25, 1844	2 2 1	21 13 4		177 11 8	4 5 0
and Infants . . . "	70 0 0	Dec. 19, 1845					
" . . . "	22 7 6	Mar. 18, 1852					
" . . . "	32 10 0	Mar. 2, 1854					
Aspatria . . . N.S.	15 0 0	Mar. 11, 1854	2 11 7	30 0 0		32 10 0	9 7 0
Bolton, Boys and Girls . . . "	204 0 0	Aug. 3, 1854					
Brampton . . . N.S.			3 5 3	92 17 6		210 0 0	5 14 0
Brigham . . . N.S.			2 6 1			95 5 0	
Broughton, Great . . . N.S.	112 10 0	Dec. 27, 1847					
Carlisle (Fawcett) . . . N.S.	334 0 0	Apr. 19, 1851	11 10 7	68 15 0		159 2 6	
Carlisle, Ch. Ch. . . N.S.	18 6 4	Jan. 18, 1853					
" . . . "	165 0 0	Dec. 9, 1842	5 2 0	35 0 0		412 10 0	
" . . . "	100 0 0	Sept. 6, 1847					
Carlisle, Trinity . . . N.S.	60 0 0	Nov. 11, 1853					
" . . . "	145 10 0	Feb. 22, 1843	5 0 0	18 8 4		509 8 6	
" . . . "	25 0 0	Dec. 18, 1845					
" . . . "	25 0 0	July 12, 1852					
Carlisle, Diocesan, Central . . . N.S.			6 13 4	48 6 8		305 3 4	
Carlisle . . . B.S.	*300 0 0	Feb. 11, 1835	6 12 7	99 15 0		435 16 8	
Carlisle, St. Patrick's R.C. . . . "			4 3 4			6 13 4	
Cleator . . . N.S.				4 2 6			
Cockermouth . . . N.S.	170 0 0	June 17, 1845	4 0 7	85 5 0		283 3 4	
Crosby on Eden . . . N.S.	66 10 0	Jan. 4, 1845	1 7 0				
" . . . "	50 0 0	Aug. 1, 1846					
" . . . "	22 13 4	May 23, 1854					
Crosthwaite . . . N.S.			3 4 6	21 0 0			
Crosthwaite, Free Grammar School . . . "						32 10 0	
Cumrew . . . N.S.	57 0 0	Sept. 9, 1846	1 3 4				
Dacro . . . N.S.	*40 0 0	Dec. 14, 1836					
Dovenby . . . N.S.	100 0 0	Dec. 23, 1845					
Drumburgh . . . N.S.	*45 0 0	Apr. 5, 1836	2 7 8				
England . . . N.S.	*30 0 0	June 23, 1838					
Frizington . . . N.S.	*25 0 0	Jan. 23, 1839					
Garrygill, Gate, Boys . . . B.S.			2 13 4				
Greystoke . . . N.S.			2 17 8			98 6 8	

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupils-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
DERBYSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Broughton, Church - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 9 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Buxton, Infants - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 14 11 ¹	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	- - -
Buxton - Wes.	92 10 0	June 17, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Chapel-en-le-Frith N.S.	*105 0 0	July 25, 1840	3 16 2	22 5 0	- - -	199 3 4	5 0 0
" " - N.S.	8 17 0	July 20, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " - N.S.	17 0 0	Oct. 4, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Charlesworth - N.S.	250 0 0	Feb. 6, 1851	3 8 7 ¹	30 13 4	- - -	15 0 0	10 13 0
Charlesworth - B.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	63 0 0	- - -
Chesterfield, Trinity N.S.	50 0 0	Aug. 10, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Chesterfield, Victoria - N.S.	160 0 0	May 8, 1843	2 3 3	80 10 0	- - -	279 8 4	- - -
Chluley - B.S.	*40 0 0	Aug. 22, 1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Codnor and Loscoe N.S.	67 0 0	Aug. 9, 1842	2 6 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Crich - N.S.	250 0 0	Oct. 19, 1843	2 0 8	22 10 0	- - -	- - -	2 1 0
Derby - B.S.	450 0 0	Aug. 5, 1844	13 9 2 ¹	89 3 4	- - -	893 10 0	- - -
Derby, All Saints - N.S.	*180 0 0	Oct. 25, 1837	6 4 10 ¹	43 0 0	- - -	92 10 10	- - -
" " - N.S.	10 14 6	Apr. 14, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Derby, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	311 0 0	Mar. 20, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Derby (Curzon Street) N.S.	250 0 0	Dec. 17, 1852	3 0 0	26 2 6	- - -	78 11 8	- - -
" " - N.S.	355 0 0	Nov. 9, 1842	22 13 2 ¹	154 5 10	- - -	1,005 15 0	- - -
" " - N.S.	40 0 0	August 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " - N.S.	12 0 0	Sept. 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " - N.S.	2 10 0	Nov. 18, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " - N.S.	20 0 0	June 15, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " - N.S.	13 6 8	May 9, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " - N.S.	7 0 0	July 12, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " - N.S.	8 19 0	Dec. 28, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Derby, Diocesan Board -	- - -	- - -	12 4 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Derby, Holy Trinity N.S.	250 0 0	May 1841	23 13 6	109 10 0	30 0 0	1,421 15 0	- - -
" " - N.S.	306 0 0	July 11, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " - N.S.	70 0 0	Nov. 25, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Derby, King Street, Wes. School	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Derby, Praetising School	- - -	- - -	4 3 4 ¹	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Derby, St. Alkmund's N.S.	211 0 0	Mar. 18, 1853	10 0 0	19 19 2	- - -	23 15 0	- - -
Derby, St. Joseph's R.C.	- - -	- - -	7 14 8	- - -	- - -	244 5 0	- - -
Derby, St. Mary's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 11 8	- - -	43 10 0	- - -
Derby, St. Michael's N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 9 3	6 8 4	- - -	8 15 0	- - -
Derby, St. Paul's - N.S.	234 15 0	July 1, 1852	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 5 0
Derby, St. Peter's (Bag Lane), Infants N.S.	*85 0 0	Feb. 1, 1840	1 12 5 ¹	- - -	- - -	118 10 0	- - -
Derby, St. Peter's (Devonshire Street), Girls - N.S.	*125 0 0	May 8, 1830	2 10 6 ¹	- - -	- - -	30 8 4	- - -
Derby, St. Peter's (Siddall's Lane), Infants - N.S.	a*160 0 0	Nov. 22, 1834	2 13 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Derby, St. Peter's (Traffic Street), Boys - N.S.	4124 0 0	Apr. 29, 1847	5 16 8	- - -	- - -	255 15 0	- - -
Dore - N.S.	20 0 0	Feb. 23, 1846	1 14 1 ¹	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Doveridge, Girls - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	131 10 0	- - -
Draycott and Wilno, Mixed and Infants - N.S.	336 0 0	Dec. 6, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Eaton, Little - N.S.	50 0 0	Dec. 1, 1842	5 16 5 ¹	81 13 4	- - -	152 5 16	13 19 0
" " - N.S.	15 0 0	May 19, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " - N.S.	20 0 0	Sept. 1, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Edalo - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 2 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Edensor - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 16 10	77 16 8	- - -	151 13 4	- - -
Eyam - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 1 4 ¹	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Glossop - B.S.	*225 0 0	Nov. 30, 1830	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

a For Siddal's Lane and Traffic Street schools.

b For repairing Bag Lane, Siddal's Lane, Devonshire Street, and Traffic Street schools.

c School pulled down, and part of proceeds of sale of material, with interest, (1857. 8s. 1d.) repaid to Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capital Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
DERBYSHIRE—cont.							
Hadfield - Wes.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hardwick - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 6 3 ⁴	12 10 0	-	2 2 0	-
Hathersage - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	15 0 0	-	102 10 0	3 0 0
Hathersage - Wes.	- - -	- - -	1 3 10	12 0 0	-	-	-
Hayfield - N.S.	*116 0 0	Mar. 9, 1839	-	-	-	-	-
Hazlewood - N.S.	69 0 0	June 1846	1 1 2 ⁴	-	-	-	2 8 0
Hazlewood - R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 11 7	29 0 8	-	52 10 0	-
Heage - N.S.	68 0 0	Sept. 1, 1841	-	-	-	-	-
Heanor - N.S.	1 16 4	Oct. 2, 1846	-	-	-	-	-
Heanor - N.S.	220 0 0	Nov. 18, 1843	4 17 2 ⁴	-	-	-	-
Horsley, Endowed School - N.S.	24 13 4	Oct. 22, 1849	3 6 1 ⁴	-	-	-	-
Ilkeston, Boys - N.S.	4 3 0	Nov. 18, 1847	3 14 0 ⁴	48 10 10	-	190 9 2	11 19 0
Ilkeston, Girls - H.S.	131 5 0	July 4, 1851	-	-	-	-	-
Ilkeston - N.S.	200 0 0	Sept. 14, 1846	4 6 8	-	-	46 10 0	-
Ironville - N.S.	490 0 0	Mar. 13, 1852	8 0 0 ⁴	52 8 4	-	75 10 0	19 11 0
Kniveton - N.S.	53 0 0	Mar. 14, 1849	-	-	-	-	-
Langley, Kirk - N.S.	40 0 0	August 1845	5 9 10	-	-	-	-
Littleover - N.S.	5 9 10	Sept. 14, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
Longford - N.S.	70 0 0	Nov. 1845	-	-	-	-	-
Matlock Bath, Boys and Girls - N.S.	205 0 0	May 27, 1854	-	33 0 0	-	10 0 0	2 19 0
Measham - N.S.	*20 0 0	Oct. 18, 1837	5 12 8	87 0 0	-	283 10 0	-
" - N.S.	60 0 0	Feb. 3, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
" - N.S.	28 0 0	Oct. 18, 1851	-	-	-	-	-
Melbourne - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 6 8 ⁴	33 0 0	-	46 10 0	3 12 0
Mickleover - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 0 8 ⁴	-	-	-	-
Middleton - N.S.	75 0 0	July 28, 1846	-	33 0 0	-	-	-
Middleton, Stoncy - N.S.	- - -	- - -	15 8 5	51 5 0	22 18 4	645 0 0	24 14 0
Millford - B.S.	- - -	- - -	1 0 1	-	-	-	-
Monyash - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	-	-	-	-
Morley - N.S.	17 1 9	Dec. 29, 1850	-	20 0 0	-	26 13 4	-
Newhall - N.S.	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-
Newmills - N.S.	300 0 0	Oct. 17, 1846	-	-	-	2 10 0	9 15 0
Newmills - Wes.	- - -	- - -	3 13 4 ⁴	30 0 0	-	-	-
Normanton, South - N.S.	*64 0 0	Nov. 9, 1839	-	14 3 4	-	-	-
Normanton, Ch. of Eng. - N.S.	- - -	- - -	0 12 0 ⁴	-	-	-	-
Norton, Greenhill - N.S.	46 0 0	May 28, 1844	3 1 8	-	-	290 0 10	-
Ockbrooke - N.S.	200 0 0	Jan. 23, 1850	5 3 4 ⁴	26 15 0	-	217 5 0	-
Osmaston - N.S.	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	2 10 0
Ravenstone - N.S.	- - -	- - -	-	-	-	-	-
Riddings - N.S.	275 0 0	Aug. 12, 1845	2 13 3	43 10 0	-	37 10 0	-
Ridgway - N.S.	*80 0 0	Sept. 27, 1837	1 10 0 ⁴	-	-	-	2 5 0
Ripley - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 16 9 ⁴	118 0 0	-	210 0 0	-
Ripley - Wes.	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	-	-	32 10 0	-
Scropton - N.S.	80 0 0	Jan. 3, 1853	-	-	-	-	0 15 0
Shardlow - Par.	- - -	- - -	3 9 0 ⁴	57 0 0	-	194 2 6	13 19 0
Shirebrook - N.S.	83 5 0	Nov. 30, 1852	-	-	-	-	-
Shirland - N.S.	133 10 0	Aug. 20, 1851	2 3 4 ⁴	35 0 0	-	15 0 0	-
Shirley - N.S.	62 0 0	Nov. 23, 1845	1 2 0 ⁴	8 5 0	-	26 17 6	3 12 0
" - N.S.	8 14 8	Sept. 15, 1846	-	-	-	-	-
Smalley - N.S.	35 0 0	Apr. 3, 1848	4 3 7 ⁴	127 5 10	-	217 8 4	1 8 0
" - N.S.	153 0 0	Sept. 23, 1848	-	-	-	-	-
Spenk Hill - R.C.	- - -	- - -	3 16 2	17 10 0	-	5 0 0	15 9 0
Spondon - N.S.	183 0 0	June 20, 1840	-	-	-	118 0 8	-
Stanton-by-Dale, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	263 0 0	June 17, 1854	-	-	-	-	17 10 0
Stapenhill, Boys and Girls - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 17 0 ⁴	5 8 4	-	32 10 0	2 8 0
Staveley - N.S.	200 0 0	May 1844	-	-	-	-	-
Sudbury (Lady Vernon's) - N.S.	- - -	- - -	-	98 13 4	-	230 10 0	-
Tansley - N.S.	60 0 0	June 8, 1842	0 11 0 ⁴	-	-	-	5 4 0
" - N.S.	1 2 4	Feb. 8, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
" Infants - N.S.	60 0 0	Aug. 28, 1849	-	-	-	-	-
Tideswell - N.S.	255 0 0	Feb. 25, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
" - N.S.	50 0 0	Apr. 9, 1850	-	-	-	-	-
Turnditch - N.S.	75 0 0	May 19, 1847	-	-	-	-	-

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
DERBYSHIRE—cont.							
Whitfield - N.S.	300 0 0	Apr. 28, 1848	5 0 0	.	.	.	.
Whittington, Endowed -	144 0 0	July 23, 1849	3 13 7½	.	.	.	.
Wirksworth - N.S.	234 0 0	Dec. 15, 1852	5 2 8	.	.	.	9 19 0
Ycazeley - N.S.	26 10 0	March 1842	.	.	.	.	.
" - "	32 0 0	Jan. 1847	.	.	.	.	.
DEVONSHIRE.							
Appledore - N.S.	130 0 0	May 15, 1844	2 0 0½	.	.	234 15 0	.
" - "	2 0 0	Apr. 6, 1846	.	.	.	.	.
" - "	6 8 8	Mar. 31, 1852	.	.	.	.	.
Ashburton - N.S.	168 0 0	Nov. 24, 1838	.	.	.	.	.
Ashton - N.S.	*37 0 0	Jan. 23, 1839	.	.	.	.	.
Awliscombe - N.S.	*36 0 0	Nov. 7, 1840	.	.	.	.	.
Axminster - N.S.	158 0 0	Aug. 6, 1850	4 13 5½	41 5 0	.	361 0 0	20 17 0
Azmouth - N.S.	8 11 4	Mar. 31, 1853	1 17 6	23 15 0	.	32 10 0	5 18 0
Barnstaple, Girls and Infants - N.S.	*100 0 0	July 29, 1835	.	28 8 4	.	174 18 4	.
Barnstaple, Trinity, Boys and Girls - N.S.	345 0 0	Mar. 9, 1840	7 0 0	.	.	63 0 0	.
Barnstaple, Endowed, Blue-coat - N.S.	.	.	.	.	.	55 10 8	.
Barnstaple - Wes.	.	.	7 14 8½	35 7 6	.	.	.
Beaworthy - N.S.	*25 0 0	Dec. 17, 1834	.	.	.	.	.
Berryn Arbor - N.S.	126 0 0	Nov. 29, 1848	1 4 2	.	.	.	.
Bickleigh - N.S.	55 0 0	June 23, 1842	.	.	.	.	.
" - "	4 13 4	Dec. 19, 1853	.	.	.	.	.
Bideford - B.S.	*240 0 0	Jan. 14, 1837	.	19 14 2	.	298 0 0	.
Bideford, Longbridge - N.S.	125 0 0	Jan. 18, 1840	3 5 0½	35 0 0	.	318 13 4	.
Blackawton - N.S.	*37 0 0	Aug. 13, 1836	.	.	.	.	.
Bovey Tracey - N.S.	*87 0 0	Feb. 7, 1835	2 13 11	.	.	.	.
Bradninch - N.S.	*99 0 0	Dec. 26, 1838	.	.	.	.	.
" - "	25 0 0	June 10, 1850	.	.	.	.	.
Bratton Clovelly - N.S.	*65 0 0	Aug. 18, 1838	1 6 4	.	.	.	.
Bratton Fleming - N.S.	65 0 0	Apr. 2, 1841	.	.	.	.	6 0 0
Brixham, Endowed - N.S.	50 0 0	Aug. 15, 1854	4 10 0½	4 2 6	.	80 10 0	.
Buckfastleigh - N.S.	189 0 0	May 13, 1842	.	.	.	.	.
Buckfastleigh - B.S.	*170 0 0	Dec. 30, 1835	.	.	.	.	.
Buckland, West - N.S.	70 0 0	Oct. 14, 1846	.	.	.	.	6 19 0
" - "	20 0 0	July 20, 1847	.	.	.	.	.
" - "	20 0 0	July 18, 1854	.	.	.	.	.
Buckland, Egg - N.S.	133 0 0	Aug. 16, 1848	.	.	.	.	.
Budeaux, St. - N.S.	*40 0 0	May 3, 1837	.	.	.	.	.
Butterleigh - N.S.	26 0 0	Jan. 1, 1844	.	.	.	.	.
Cadeleigh - N.S.	40 0 0	June 7, 1842	.	.	.	.	.
Chagford - Par.	.	.	2 2 0½	.	.	3 6 0	.
Cheriton, Bishop - N.S.	*25 0 0	Apr. 21, 1838	.	.	.	.	.
Chittlehampton - N.S.	.	.	1 13 4½	.	.	100 0 0	.
Chumloigh - B.S.	*50 0 0	Apr. 27, 1830	.	.	.	.	.
Colbrook - N.S.	*40 0 0	Feb. 7, 1835	.	.	.	.	.
Collumpton - N.S.	21 0 0	May 21, 1853	3 5 7	.	.	.	.
Colyton - N.S.	*92 0 0	Nov. 30, 1830	.	.	.	.	.
Colyton Rawleigh - N.S.	60 0 0	Jan. 20, 1841	.	.	.	.	.
Comb Martin - N.S.	104 15 6	Apr. 1, 1854	5 2 11½	.	.	19 6 8	4 4 0
Countess Wear, Mixed - N.S.	100 0 0	Aug. 12, 1854	.	.	.	.	.
Culmstock - N.S.	70 0 0	Apr. 18, 1840	.	.	.	.	.
Dawlish - N.S.	.	.	.	.	.	141 10 0	5 8 0
Devon and Exeter, Central, Boys and Girls - N.S.	.	.	12 4 2½	148 11 8	.	475 16 8	.
Devonport, St. Stephen's - N.S.	.	.	3 2 10	49 17 6	.	103 0 0	.
Devonport, St. James' - N.S.	.	.	4 15 10	51 0 0	.	242 8 4	.

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
DEVONSHIRE—cont.							
Devonport, Royal Naval and Military Free	B.S.	653 0 0	Jan. 9, 1849	11 1 6½	38 10 0	-	450 5 0
Devonport, " St. Mary's	N.S.	250 0 0	Jan. 30, 1854	-	-	-	-
Dittisham	N.S.	75 0 0	Apr. 2, 1844	1 3 7	15 2 6	-	16 5 0
Down, West	N.S.	17 10 0	Mar. 23, 1847	-	-	-	33 15 0
Drewsteignton	N.S.	50 0 0	Aug. 13, 1842	-	-	-	-
Elmore	B.S.	-	-	2 3 1½	-	-	01 13 4
Ermington	N.S.	-	-	7 14 2	11 0 0	-	356 15 10
Exbourne	N.S.	69 10 0	Dec. 22, 1841	1 8 0½	-	-	-
Exeter, Boys and Girls	N.S.	75 0 0	July 1, 1848	-	-	-	-
Exeter, St. Sidwell's, Boys and Girls	N.S.	*60 0 0	May 18, 1840	-	-	-	-
Exeter, St. James'	N.S.	-	-	11 12 3	8 6 8	-	6509 2
"	N.S.	467 0 0	Dec. 27, 1854	4 6 5½	31 5 0	-	34 0 0
"	N.S.	200 0 0	July 14, 1845	-	33 0 0	-	57 1 8
"	"	3 2 0	Apr. 15, 1847	-	-	-	-
"	"	13 16 0	Mar. 31, 1853	-	-	-	-
"	"	8 0 0	Dec. 12, 1854	-	-	-	-
Exeter, Episcopal Charity School	-	-	-	13 9 1½	122 12 6	-	599 6 8
Exeter, St. Thomas' - P.U.	-	-	-	-	-	-	30 0 0
Exeter (Workhouse)	-	-	-	-	-	-	97 10 0
Exeter	B.S.	*150 0 0	Sept. 20, 1837	-	-	-	-
Exeter (Mint Lane) Wes.	-	300 0 0	Sept. 11, 1843	11 1 3	101 13 4	30 0 0	486 3 4
"	"	35 0 0	Dec. 27, 1854	-	-	-	-
Exmouth	N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	130 10 0
Halberton, Boys and Girls	N.S.	100 0 0	July 9, 1845	2 19 10½	-	-	79 0 0
"	"	9 18 0	May 6, 1852	-	-	-	13 14 0
" Infants	"	40 0 0	Mar. 24, 1854	-	-	-	-
Hampton, High	N.S.	*35 0 0	Apr. 11, 1835	-	-	-	-
Harberton Ford	N.S.	137 0 0	Jan. 2, 1850	1 15 3	-	-	-
Hatherleigh	N.S.	*112 0 0	June 8, 1839	-	-	-	-
Hollacombe	B.S.	*45 0 0	June 29, 1836	-	-	-	-
Holsworthy	N.S.	100 0 0	July 17, 1847	-	-	-	13 13 0
Holsworthy, Boys and Girls	Wes.	150' 15 0	Apr. 2, 1852	3 18 8½	5 0 0	-	15 0 0
Honiton	B.S.	*150 0 0	Sept. 11, 1834	-	-	-	6 9 0
Horrabridge, Secular School	-	-	-	1 13 3½	22 10 0	-	-
Huish, North	N.S.	63 0 0	July 16, 1846	-	-	-	10 13 0
Hfracombe	N.S.	-	-	3 5 1½	77 10 0	-	322 5 0
Kelly - Ch. of Eng.	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 6 8
Kingsbridge and Dodbrooke	N.S.	134 0 0	June 28, 1850	3 6 7½	20 0 0	-	79 15 0
Kingsbridge and Dodbrooke	B.S.	103 0 0	Sept. 19, 1842	-	76 8 4	-	327 0 0
"	"	100 0 0	Apr. 24, 1845	-	-	-	40 8 0
"	"	9 10 8	June 22, 1848	-	-	-	-
"	"	31 0 0	Nov. 1, 1854	-	-	-	-
Kingsteignton	N.S.	188 0 0	Oct. 27, 1848	2 6 8½	-	-	51 2 11
"	"	3 12 6	July 18, 1854	-	-	-	1 15 0
Lamerton	N.S.	-	-	1 10 0	-	-	13 15 0
Loxhoro	N.S.	40 0 0	Mar. 21, 1843	1 1 9½	-	-	-
Lynton	N.S.	100 0 0	Dec. 9, 1843	-	-	-	-
Marychurch, St.	N.S.	-	-	5 0 0½	43 0 0	-	79 1 8
Meavy	N.S.	*25 0 0	Dec. 6, 1837	-	-	-	6 1 0
"	"	30 0 0	Dec. 22, 1846	-	-	-	-
Membury	N.S.	51 0 0	Feb. 16, 1842	4 0	-	-	-
"	"	10 0 0	Feb. 1, 1843	-	-	-	-
Milton Abbot (Duke of Bedford's), Boys' Free School	-	-	-	3 5 2	130 15 0	-	233 15 10
Milton Abbott, Girls	N.S.	60 0 0	Dec. 15, 1848	1 5 2	-	-	96 5 0
Molton, South	N.S.	-	-	2 17 4	95 16 8	-	82 10 0

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
DEVONSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Molton, South - Wes.	- - -	- - -	3 17 4½	57 0 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -
Molton, South, Infant - B.S.	- - -	- - -	1 0 3½	- - -	- - -	13 0 0	- - -
Modbury - N.S.	*100 0 0	Dec. 7, 1830	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - B.S.	77 0 0	July 6, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Northam - N.S.	*90 0 0	Feb. 27, 1836	2 2 3	- - -	- - -	173 0 0	- - -
Nos Mayo - N.S.	100 0 0	Apr. 27, 1844	1 4 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - N.S.	11 0 0	Jan. 25, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nympton, Bishop's - N.S.	50 0 0	Dec. 5, 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Okehampton - N.S.	*82 0 0	May 13, 1837	8 3 4½	30 13 4	- - -	12 1 8	13 18 0
Paignton - N.S.	84 0 0	Nov. 13, 1840	2 15 2½	- - -	- - -	6 13 4	- - -
" - N.S.	5 10 0	Oct. 20, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Petherwyn, North - N.S.	80 0 0	Aug. 11, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pilton - N.S.	*100 0 0	Feb. 10, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	76 13 4	- - -
Plymouth, The Grey School -	- - -	- - -	2 0 0½	12 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Plymouth, Holy Trinity - N.S.	- - -	- - -	4 12 3½	25 12 6	- - -	66 10 0	- - -
Plymouth, St. Andrew's Chapel - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 15 7½	- - -	- - -	62 1 8	- - -
Plymouth, Charles - N.S.	600 0 0	July 6, 1847	13 4 6½	74 15 0	- - -	734 10 0	- - -
" - N.S.	26 5 5	Sept. 13, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Plymouth, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	177 0 0	Mar. 20, 1850	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	- - -
Plymouth, Free, Boys, Girls, and Infants - B.S.	11 13 8	Nov. 29, 1848	4 1 8½	- - -	- - -	1,880 5 0	- - -
" - B.S.	95 15 0	Dec. 6, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - B.S.	300 0 0	Nov. 6, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - B.S.	80 13 4	Aug. 15, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Plympton, St. Mary's, Ridgway District - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 17 0	7 10 0	- - -	250 13 4	22 0 0
Plymstock - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 13 5	- - -	- - -	62 10 0	- - -
Rose Ash - N.S.	65 0 0	Nov. 17, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Salcombe - N.S.	150 0 0	May 5, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sampford Peverell - N.S.	100 0 0	Jan. 15, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sandford - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	25 8 4	- - -
Shebbear - N.S.	*30 0 0	May 28, 1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sidmouth, All Saints - N.S.	101 0 0	Mar. 16, 1849	2 3 7½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Silverton - N.S.	111 0 0	May 1, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stoke Gabriel - N.S.	50 0 0	Nov. 6, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - B.S.	4 10 0	Aug. 25, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stoke Damerel - B.S.	*90 0 0	May 21, 1836	1 17 8½	23 15 0	- - -	148 16 9	- - -
Stonehouse - N.S.	17 6 8	Sept. 3, 1852	3 14 9½	49 10 0	- - -	144 10 0	- - -
Stonehouse - Wes.	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 0 0	- - -	197 5 0	- - -
Tavistock - N.S.	415 0 0	Dec. 11, 1847	10 11 2½	83 5 0	- - -	533 1 8	- - -
Tavistock - B.S.	- - -	- - -	5 13 10½	47 5 0	- - -	323 0 0	- - -
Tavy, St. Mary's - B.S.	*100 0 0	July 29, 1837	2 7 6½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tawton, Bishop's - N.S.	66 10 0	Dec. 13, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thorverton - N.S.	100 0 0	May 25, 1843	1 19 10½	18 6 8	- - -	2 10 0	1 19 0
Tipton, St. John's - N.S.	50 0 0	June 29, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tiverton, Boys, Girls, and Infants - B.S.	- - -	- - -	17 6 10	28 15 0	20 16 8	1,411 5 0	- - -
Tiverton (Bampton Street), Infants - B.S.	- - -	- - -	5 0 0½	54 3 4	- - -	187 10 0	- - -
Topsham - Wes.	- - -	- - -	2 3 4½	33 0 0	- - -	8 17 0	- - -
Tor, Yonge's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	250 0 0	Feb. 26, 1847	4 6 8½	- - -	- - -	10 13 4	- - -
" - N.S.	36 0 0	July 29, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - N.S.	15 6 8	Jan. 18, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - N.S.	47 0 0	Nov. 9, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Torrington, Great - B.S.	*150 0 0	July 25, 1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Torrington, Black - N.S.	*40 0 0	Nov. 23, 1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Torquay - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 12 8	40 10 0	- - -	326 8 4	- - -
Uffculme - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 8 4	- - -	15 0 0	- - -
Up-Ottery - N.S.	125 0 0	Oct. 4, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - N.S.	1 16 0	Nov. 13, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Warkleigh - N.S.	47 10 0	Mar. 8, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
DEVONSHIRE—cont.							
Whimble - N.S.	96 0 0	Nov. 27, 1850	£ s. d. 1 0 2	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Willand - N.S.	70 0 0	Oct. 11, 1845					
Winkleigh - N.S.	64 0 0	May 19, 1841					
Witheridge - N.S.	95 0 0	Jan. 9, 1847	0 19 11½				
" - N.S.	82 0 0	July 17, 1847					
Withycombe, Rawleigh - N.S.	49 5 10	Feb. 5, 1842					
Woodbury, Broadmead's, Endowed School	- - -	- - -	2 2 11	12 10 0	- - -	33 18 4	11 19 0
Woolborough and Highweek - N.S.	150 0 0	June 3, 1844	3 4 7½	- - -	- - -	95 0 0	
" - N.S.	10 0 0	Feb. 4, 1850					
Yarnscombe - N.S.	51 0 0	Sept. 16, 1843					
DORSETSHIRE.							
Allington - N.S.	*80 0 0	Jan. 12, 1830					
Alton Pancras - N.S.	75 0 0	Apr. 27, 1847	0 17 5				
" - N.S.	25 0 0	Dec. 1, 1843					
Beaminster - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 6 8			
Black Down - N.S.	60 0 0	July 1, 1847					
" - N.S.	22 0 0	July 17, 1847					
Blandford - N.S.	130 0 0	Dec. 15, 1847	0 3 3½	98 10 0	- - -	435 3 4	13 4 0
" - N.S.	14 13 4	Mar. 8, 1852					
Blandford - B.S.	150 0 0	Mar. 20, 1841					
Bradford Peverell, Ch. Sch.	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0			
Bridport, Boys and Girls, General School	261 0 0	May 13, 1850	4 13 9½	21 1 8	- - -	272 0 0	
" - N.S.	18 0 0	Dec. 20, 1853					
Broadmayno - N.S.	48 0 0	May 30, 1846					
Broadwindsor - N.S.	150 0 0	Aug. 24, 1844	1 2 10½	30 0 0	- - -	171 16 8	5 11 0
Burton East - N.S.	38 0 0	Dec. 21, 1843					
Cann, St. Rumbolt - N.S.	70 0 0	May 19, 1840					
" - N.S.	1 2 6	Nov. 7, 1848					
Cattistock - N.S.	*45 0 0	Jan. 5, 1841					
Chardstock, Industrial - N.S.	*100 0 0	Sept. 7, 1839					
" - N.S.	150 0 0	May 7, 1850					
Chideock, Boys and Girls - N.S.	117 0 0	Mar. 7, 1849	1 6 8				
Compton, Nether and Over - N.S.	114 0 0	Aug. 4, 1849	1 11 4	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	3 0 0
" - N.S.	7 13 4	Apr. 27, 1853					
Corfe Castle, Girls - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 3 1½	6 13 4	- - -	46 10 0	11 18 0
Corfe Castle - B.S.	*295 0 0	July 26, 1834				214 4 2	
Corsecombe - N.S.	5 5 7	June 3, 1850		10 0 0	- - -	73 3 4	
Cranborne - N.S.	- - -	- - -				63 0 0	
Dorchester, Boys - N.S.	- - -	- - -	5 1 8½	56 0 0	- - -	121 10 0	
Dorchester, Girls - N.S.	*80 0 0	Mar. 7, 1835	3 10 6½	- - -	- - -	181 10 0	
Enmore Green - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 4 9	33 18 4	- - -	175 12 6	
Farnham - N.S.	*35 0 0	Aug. 20, 1837					
" - N.S.	20 0 0	Jan. 19, 1849					
Farnham (Gypsey) - N.S.	100 0 0	Mar. 27, 1843					
Gillingham - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 13 11	05 3 4	- - -	117 10 0	
Godmanstone - N.S.	75 0 0	Jan. 21, 1850					
Halstock - N.S.	*47 0 0	July 27, 1839	2 4 6½				
" - N.S.	30 0 0	Nov. 13, 1845					
" - N.S.	0 18 0	Feb. 3, 1846					
Hawkechurch - N.S.	10 0 0	Aug. 21, 1845					
Hinton, St. Mary's - N.S.	70 0 0	Jan. 20, 1844					
Hinton Martell, Ch. Sch.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 0
Holt - N.S.	200 0 0	Oct. 14, 1844	1 4 0				
Ibberton - N.S.	*25 0 0	Feb. 25, 1835					
Iwerne Minster - N.S.	*60 0 0	Oct. 2, 1839					
Kinson - N.S.	*40 0 0	May 14, 1836					

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupils-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
DORSETSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kingston - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 9 2½	35 0 0	- - -	32 10 0	7 12 0
Kington Magna - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 3 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Langton-Matravers - N.S.	70 0 0	Dec. 31, 1845	2 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 12 0
Longfleet (Mixed) - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lyme Regis - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 11 1	35 0 0	- - -	60 0 0	- - -
Lyme Regis - B.S.	*150 0 0	Oct. 25, 1837	1 15 0½	- - -	- - -	295 0 0	- - -
" - " - N.S.	15 18 0	Nov. 4, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - " - N.S.	7 0 0	Sept. 1, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lytchet Minster - N.S.	*43 0 0	Dec. 4, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - " - N.S.	3 12 0	May 23, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Maidon Newton and Frome Vau-church - N.S.	66 0 0	Oct. 28, 1842	2 9 1	23 0 8	- - -	34 0 0	8 7 0
Marshwood - N.S.	51 0 0	May 1, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 9 2	- - -
" - " - N.S.	*8 0 0	Oct. 21, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Melplash - N.S.	105 0 0	Nov. 11, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Milton Abbas - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Monkton Wyld, Ch. of Eng. - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 6 8	- - -	- - -	8 7 0
Morecombe Lake - N.S.	81 0 0	June 17, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ockford, Child - N.S.	80 0 0	May 5, 1847	1 40 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 8 0
Osmington - N.S.	*45 0 0	Dec. 27, 1837	- - -	16 10 0	- - -	70 0 0	2 15 0
" - " - N.S.	12 10 0	Jan. 17, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Piddletrenthide - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 9 10½	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -
Pimperne - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 12 0
Poole - N.S.	*150 0 0	Mar. 28, 1835	1 11 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Portland, St. John's - N.S.	40 0 0	Oct. 27, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Powerstock - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 4 2½	32 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -
Preston - N.S.	- - -	- - -	0 9 5	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -
Rampisham - N.S.	105 0 0	July 13, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	113 6 8	- - -
Shaftesbury, Holy Trinity - N.S.	103 0 0	Sept. 20, 1843	2 2 4½	128 0 0	- - -	471 11 10	- - -
Shaftesbury - B.S.	*100 0 0	Jan. 4, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sherborne - N.S.	- - -	- - -	8 14 1½	- - -	- - -	278 3 4	19 9 0
Sherborne, New-lands, Infants - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 11 4	- - -	- - -	29 0 0	2 16 0
Sherborne, Long Street - B.S.	- - -	- - -	2 14 2½	- - -	- - -	137 0 0	1 10 0
Stalbridge - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 16 10½	23 6 8	- - -	46 10 0	4 2 0
Stinsford or Bock-hampton - N.S.	85 0 0	Oct. 2, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stourpaine - N.S.	50 0 0	Nov. 26, 1841	1 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stower Provost and Todbro - N.S.	125 0 0	Nov. 26, 1850	1 6 11	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	6 2 0
Stower, East - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 6 8	- - -	32 10 0	- - -
Sutton-Waldron - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 9 10½	85 7 0	- - -	180 5 0	- - -
Swanage - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 10 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Verwood - N.S.	-105 0 0	Oct. 19, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - " - N.S.	2 13 6	Oct. 4, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wareham - N.S.	- - -	- - -	9 15 10	83 6 8	- - -	461 10 0	13 15 0
Weymouth - B.S.	- - -	- - -	1 11 2	- - -	- - -	19 3 4	- - -
Weymouth, Holy Trinity, Boys and Girls - N.S.	330 0 0	Aug. 5, 1854	0 13 4½	- - -	- - -	11 3 4	- - -
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis - N.S.	80 0 0	May 23, 1854	5 13 4	14 5 0	- - -	176 0 0	- - -
Whitchurch Canon-icorum - N.S.	100 0 0	Mar. 24, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - " - N.S.	31 12 0	Mar. 9, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	202 11 8	4 18 0
Wimborne Minster - N.S.	200 0 0	July 27, 1843	13 10 7½	91 3 4	- - -	533 8 4	- - -
Winterbourne Whit-church - N.S.	*30 0 0	June 24, 1835	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wool - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 19 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
DURHAM.							
Auckland, West, - N.S.	110 0 0	Jan. 22, 1852					
Barnard Castle - N.S.	90 0 0	Aug. 7, 1840	10 1 7½	70 0 0	-	403 8 4	35 10 0
Barnard Castle - N.S.	50 0 0	June 20, 1849					
Barnard Castle - H.S.	*100 0 0	Mar. 17, 1838	4 11 8	64 15 0	-	94 10 0	14 10 0
Barnard Castle - Wes.	- - -	- - -					
Belmont, Church School - - -	24 0 0	Nov. 5, 1853	10 1 5	-	-	1 13 4	
" " " - - -	25 0 0	Apr. 18, 1854					
Billingham, Mixed, Ch. Sch. - - -	103 0 0	Apr. 20, 1853	2 0 0				
Birtley - - - R.C.	50 0 0	June 5, 1841	1 16 0				
Byers Green - N.S.	50 0 0	June 5, 1841	2 0 2	11 5 0	-	92 6 8	9 12 0
Castle Eden, Colliery - - - N.S.	163 10 0	Sept. 7, 1844	-	-	-	13 15 0	
" " " - - -	50 0 0	Apr. 24, 1847					
Chester-le-Street - N.S.	120 0 0	Apr. 26, 1842	6 4 10½	-	-	63 0 0	9 18 0
Collierley - - - N.S.	75 0 0	June 8, 1846	3 6 8	4 10 0	-		
Coundon - - - N.S.	100 0 0	May 26, 1842	2 9 5½				
Darlington, Holy Trinity, Boys, Girls, and Infants. - N.S.	230 0 0	May 29, 1846	10 4 4	112 6 8	-	436 10 0	
" " " - - -	132 10 0	Jan. 31, 1851					
" " " - - -	20 0 0	Feb. 16, 1854					
Darlington (Kendrew Street), Girls - B.S.	- - -	- - -	3 6 7½	-	-	116 15 0	
Darlington (Feet-ham's), Girls - B.S.	- - -	- - -	1 16 10	30 0 0	-	123 15 0	
Darlington (Bridge Street) - - - B.S.	100 0 0	Jan. 30, 1841	9 18 11½	46 13 4	-	352 0 0	
" " " - - -	40 0 0	Feb. 27, 1854					
Darlington, Boys - H.S.	- - -	- - -	2 1 9½	58 15 0	-	360 6 8	
Darlington, Black-boy Colliery, Ch. School - - -	- - -	- - -	5 3 8½	25 0 0	-	156 16 8	10 8 0
Darlington - - - Wes.	- - -	- - -	2 18 4½	18 6 8	-	117 15 0	
Darlington, St. Augustine's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	3 3 7½	58 0 0	-	124 10 0	
Deftford, St. Andrew's - - - N.S.	160 0 0	Mar. 8, 1843	2 13 2½	13 0 0	-	15 0 0	
" " " - - -	30 0 0	Mar. 23, 1849					
Durham, Blue Coat, Boys and Girls - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 14 6½	103 12 6	-	453 7 6	
Durham, St. Oswald's, Boys and Girls - - - N.S.	220 0 0	Sept. 5, 1845	1 18 5½	8 6 8	-	133 3 4	
" " " - - -	185 15 0	Nov. 8, 1853					
" " " - - -	25 0 0	July 29, 1854					
Durham, St. Cuthbert's - - - R.C.	- - -	- - -	5 12 9	96 6 8	-	318 0 0	
Durham - - - Wes.	- - -	- - -	1 16 0½				
Eaglescliffe - - - N.S.	*40 0 0	Aug. 7, 1830	4 9 10½	40 10 0	6 5 0	120 2 6	
" " " - - -	52 0 0	Sept. 9, 1851					
Eighton Banks - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 2 0½	15 2 6	-	17 10 0	10 3 0
Escomb - - - N.S.	90 0 0	Dec. 26, 1849	5 9 7½	-	-	15 0 0	
Etherley - - - N.S.	*40 0 0	Oct. 10, 1834					
Ferry Hill - - - N.E.	98 0 0	Sept. 15, 1848					
Framwellgate Moor N.S.	50 0 0	Nov. 26, 1846					
Gateshead, Sunday and Infants - N.S.	*140 0 0	Sept. 30, 1837					
Gateshead, Boys and Girls - N.S.	252 0 0	Nov. 8, 1842					
Gateshead, Our Lady and St. Wilfred's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 13 4				
Greatham, Infants - N.S.	*30 0 0	Nov. 12, 1836					
" " " - - -	30 0 0	Feb. 6, 1847					
Hartlepool, St. Bega's - - - R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 5 1				

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
DURHAM—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stella, St. Cuthbert's, or Blyadon - N.S.	452 0 0	May 27, 1854	8 4 9½	20 3 4	- -	64 5 10	
Stella - R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	10 10 0	- -	100 0 0	10 19 0
Stockton-on-Tees, Trinity, Industrial - N.S.	350 0 0	Apr. 17, 1850	5 2 3½	59 11 8	- -	260 5 0	
Stockton-on-Tees, St. Thomas', Central - N.S.	300 0 0	May 7, 1847	4 16 6½	28 15 0	- -	87 5 10	
Stockton-on-Tees - B.S.	100 0 0	Mar. 3, 1841	3 8 3	26 5 0	- -	140 3 4	
Sunderland, Nicholson Street - Wes.	- - -	- - -	3 4 7½	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sunderland, Trimdon Street - Wes.	- - -	- - -	3 14 8	- -	- -	- -	- -
Sunderland (the Gray School) - B.S.	*90 0 0	Apr. 25, 1836	20 15 9½	123 0 0	- -	724 10 0	
Sunderland - R.C.	30 0 0	Jan. 4, 1840	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Sunderland, St. Mary's - N.S.	100 0 0	Aug. 24, 1844	9 13 7½	81 10 0	- -	433 10 10	
Tanfield - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 13 5	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Thornley, Colliery - N.S.	75 0 0	May 24, 1845	1 8 2	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Thornley - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Thornley, St. Godric's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	- - -	- -	- -	8 10 0
Tow Law - N.S.	400 0 0	May 10, 1849	4 16 2	16 10 0	- -	29 0 0	10 14 0
- - -	7 4 0	Dec. 18, 1851	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Washington - Par.	- - -	- - -	2 13 4	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Wearmouth, Bishop's, Boys and Girls - Ch.S.	777 6 8	Dec. 16, 1854	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Wearmouth, Bishop's, Infants - N.S.	150 0 0	Aug. 17, 1847	10 0 0	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Wearmouth, Monk - N.S.	180 0 0	June 17, 1848	10 13 5	15 2 6	- -	78 10 0	
Wearmouth, Monk - Wes.	- - -	- - -	3 14 3½	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Whorlton - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 10 0½	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Witton Gilbert - N.S.	35 0 0	Oct. 25, 1845	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Wolsingham - N.S.	200 0 0	May 5, 1845	5 10 10	21 15 0	- -	148 10 0	7 18 0
- - -	50 0 0	Oct. 13, 1845	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Wolviston - N.S.	*49 0 0	Mar. 21, 1838	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Wreckonton - N.S.	65 0 0	Mar. 10, 1842	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
ESSEX.							
Abridge - N.S.	52 0 0	Apr. 9, 1845	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Aldham - N.S.	30 0 0	Dec. 31, 1844	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Arkesden - N.S.	50 0 0	Feb. 14, 1843	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Ashdon - N.S.	5 0 0	Mar. 23, 1840	9 17 4½	21 1 8	- -	266 2 6	
Aveloy, Mixed and Infants - N.S.	80 0 0	Aug. 20, 1845	2 6 4	- - -	- -	- -	- -
- - -	3 10 0	Sept. 26, 1848	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
- - -	42 0 0	May 13, 1853	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Baddow, Great - N.S.	*75 0 0	Mar. 13, 1839	2 8 11½	10 16 8	- -	15 0 0	9 13 0
Bardfield, Great - B.S.	- - -	- - -	3 0 0½	16 10 0	- -	291 3 4	12 11 0
Barkingside - N.S.	72 0 0	Aug. 23, 1842	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
- - -	28 0 0	Nov. 11, 1843	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Benfleet, South - N.S.	120 0 0	June 20, 1845	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Bentley, Great - N.S.	145 0 0	May 12, 1846	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Bentley, Little - N.S.	60 0 0	Dec. 4, 1845	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Billerica - N.S.	70 0 0	Nov. 20, 1839	1 12 10½	- - -	- -	122 10 0	15 12 0
- - -	22 6 6	Feb. 11, 1847	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Birdbrook - N.S.	60 0 0	Nov. 6, 1849	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Bocking - N.S.	*87 0 0	Dec. 21, 1830	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Boreham - N.S.	120 0 0	Feb. 19, 1848	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Bower's Gifford - N.S.	70 0 0	June 4, 1847	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Boxted - N.S.	*55 0 0	June 1, 1837	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Braintree, Public - B.S.	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	- - -	- -	6 13 4	
Brentwood - N.S.	*50 0 0	Jan. 6, 1836	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
- - -	*60 0 0	Jan. 25, 1837	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -
Brightlingsea - N.S.	88 0 0	Dec. 17, 1842	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fittings.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupils-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
Essex—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bumpstead, Hellons.							
Boys and Girls - N.S.	132 5 0	Dec. 22, 1854					
Bumpstead, Steple N.S.	132 0 0	Mar. 16, 1840	1 13 7½	14 1 8	-	15 9 0	
" " " "	5 7 0	Nov. 23, 1853					
" " " "	15 7 6	July 18, 1854					
Chelmsford, Victoria							
" N.S.	*350 0 0	May 12, 1841	4 15 2½	178 1 8	-	719 3 4	
Chelmsford - B.S.	*300 0 0	June 19, 1841					
Chesterford, Great N.S.	200 0 0	Aug. 10, 1840	4 16 10	78 5 10	-	283 2 0	
Chigwell-Row - N.S.	*55 0 0	Feb. 9, 1839					
" B.S.	70 0 0	Nov. 2, 1853					
Chigwell-Row - B.S.	80 0 0	Jan. 13, 1841					
Chignall, St. James', and Mashbury - N.S.	*75 0 0	Sept. 3, 1850	-	0 3 4			
Childeritch - N.S.	45 0 0	May 30, 1845					
Clavering - N.S.	65 0 0	Jan. 21, 1845					
Clavering - B.S.	90 0 0	Jan. 8, 1840	2 9 9	111 13 4	-	90 12 6	7 16 0
" " " "	26 13 6	Nov. 24, 1854					
Coggeshall - N.S.	200 0 0	Dec. 14, 1839	1 18 3½				
" " " "	125 0 0	June 16, 1847					
Coggeshall - B.S.	118 0 0	Jan. 5, 1842					
Colchester (North Hill), St. Peter's - N.S.	*75 0 0	Nov. 23, 1836	2 6 8½	14 13 4			
" " " "	22 17 4	Mar. 14, 1853					
Colne-Engaine - N.S.	60 0 0	April 1, 1847					
Copford, Mixed - N.S.	54 0 0	Oct. 29, 1853					
Dagenham - N.S.	*60 0 0	Mar. 12, 1836					
Danbury - N.S.						4 3 4	
Dengio - N.S.	28 0 0	Nov. 27, 1846	-	21 1 8			
" " " "	56 7 6	Aug. 28, 1854					
Dunmow - B.S.	150 0 0	Dec. 24, 1844	-	-	-	63 16 8	20 4 0
Easter, Good - N.S.	26 0 0	May 1, 1846					
Easter, High - N.S.	100 0 0	Apr. 15, 1851	1 18 0½			15 0 0	2 18 0
Epping, Boys - N.S.	*42 0 0	Aug. 3, 1836					
Epping - B.S.	132 0 0	Mar. 27, 1847	2 2 6½				
Essex, Diocesan Board			39 3 8½				
Feering - N.S.	110 0 0	Sept. 12, 1846				22 10 0	
Forst Gate, Mixed N.S.	114 18 4	Mar. 24, 1854					
Greenstead, East - N.S.			2 8 8				
Hainault Forest - N.S.	102 0 0	May 1, 1840				43 10 0	
Halstead, St. Andrew's - N.S.	302 5 0	Jan. 23, 1851	1 11 8	12 0 0	-	106 3 4	
Halstead, Trinity - N.S.	120 0 0	Nov. 22, 1845	-	30 0 0	-	135 11 8	
" " " "	18 0 0	Oct. 20, 1854					
Halstead - B.S.	266 0 0	Jan. 10, 1843	7 2 10	24 13 4	-	453 16 8	
Hallingbury, Little N.S.	30 10 0	Apr. 2, 1841					
Ham, West - N.S.	39 10 0	Sept. 25, 1851	6 13 4½	98 6 8	-	253 19 2	
Ham, West, and Stratford - B.S.	240 0 0	Dec. 19, 1851	2 4 10½	-	-	115 0 0	
Harlow (Potter Street) - N.S.	*25 0 0	Mar. 26, 1836					
Havering-atte-Bower - N.S.	*32 0 0	Dec. 13, 1837					
Hawkwell - N.S.	45 10 0	Nov. 7, 1843					
Heddingham, Siblo - N.S.	180 0 0	Apr. 20, 1841					
Hompstead, Mixed Ch. Sch.	100 0 0	Oct. 31, 1853					
Heydon - N.S.	75 0 0	Apr. 21, 1847	1 14 0½				
High Becch - N.S.	38 0 0	Dec. 26, 1840				40 4 2	
" " " "	16 0 0	Aug. 12, 1843					
Highwood - N.S.	113 0 0	Sept. 24, 1852				3 6 8	
Hockley - N.S.	60 0 0	Feb. 23, 1841	1 2 3				
Horndon on the Hill - N.S.	100 0 0	Dec. 13, 1847					
Horndon, East - N.S.	*52 0 0	June 23, 1840					
Iford, Great - N.S.			2 1 5½				
Kilvedon-Hatch - N.S.							12 18 0
Kolvedon, Boys and Girls - N.S.	*61 0 0	Mar. 10, 1838	1 13 9½	20 0 0	-	81 0 10	
Kolvedon - B.S.							
Langham - B.S.	50 0 0	Dec. 27, 1850	1 0 0				4 11 0

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
DURHAM—cont.							
Wethersfield - N.S.	130 0 0	Feb. 8, 1844					
Wicken Bonant - N.S.	*20 0 0	Apr. 13, 1839					
Willingale Doe - N.S.	*39 0 0	Aug. 7, 1839	2 1 4				
Witham, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	223 10 0	Aug. 8, 1842	6 7 10½	45 6 8		433 8 4	
Witham - H.S.	27 17 4	Sept. 30, 1853					
Wivenhoe - N.S.	*150 0 0	Oct. 18, 1837					
Wivenhoe - N.S.	276 0 0	Nov. 24, 1849	5 12 9½	19 10 0		200 8 4	17 10 0
Wix - N.S.	16 10 0	Feb. 14, 1853					
Woodham Ferrers - N.S.	65 0 0	Dec. 28, 1844					
	106 0 0	Jan. 29, 1843					
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.							
Almondsbury - N.S.	*80 0 0	Nov. 10, 1834	2 15 6½	4 2 6		200 0 0	12 6 0
" - " - "	3 5 0	July 20, 1847					
" - " - "	65 0 0	July 12, 1843					
Alstone, Ch. Ch. - N.S.						85 0 0	
Alveston - N.S.	*40 0 0	Apr. 1, 1837	2 3 4				
Arlingham, Endowed Boys and Girls - N.S.	91 17 6	Feb. 3, 1853					
Ashchurch - N.S.	32 10 0	Oct. 4, 1842					
Ashelworth - N.S.	42 0 0	Sept. 10, 1842					
Avening - N.S.	160 0 0	Nov. 24, 1843	7 2 10	31 5 0		248 14 2	4 10 0
Badgworth - N.S.	20 0 0	May 19, 1842					
Bicknor, English - N.S.	*34 0 0	Sept. 11, 1834					
" - " - "	*45 0 0	Apr. 10, 1839					
Bitton - N.S.			3 0 10				
Blaisdon - N.S.	62 0 0	Feb. 28, 1843					
Bourton-on-the-Water - N.S.	152 0 0	May 14, 1851		44 15 0		2 10 0	
Brimpscombe - N.S.							
Brimpsfield - N.S.	37 0 0	May 10, 1842					
Bristol, Brandon Hill, St. George's - N.S.			6 18 9	23 15 0		97 10 0	
Bristol, Broad Street, St. Philip's - Rag. Sch.			2 0 9				
Bristol, Hannah More's - N.S.	120 0 0	July 18, 1846	16 14 10½	233 6 8		1,449 10 10	
" - " - "	60 10 0	Oct. 7, 1847					
" - " - "	28 0 0	Mar. 9, 1849					
" - " - "	14 10 0	Mar. 28, 1851					
" - " - "	13 6 8	Oct. 3, 1851					
Bristol, Incorporation, Poor, School, P.U.						15 13 4	
Bristol, Lewin's Mead - B.S.			11 19 3½	239 9 2		772 7 8	
Bristol, Montpelier, St. Andrew's - N.S.	150 0 0	Nov. 24, 1849					
Bristol, Pennywell Lane, Industrial School - "				3 15 0			
Bristol, Red Cross Street - B.S.	75 0 0	Oct. 30, 1850					
" - " - "	80 0 0	Feb. 16, 1853					
" - " - "	45 0 0	Oct. 19, 1854					
Bristol, St. Augustine's - N.S.	308 0 0	Aug. 27, 1850	2 4 0	45 7 6		32 10 0	
Bristol, St. George's Rag. Sch.			2 1 2				
Bristol, St. James Back - Rag. Sch.			1 9 2				
Bristol, St. James and St. Paul's Benevolent Society, N.S.	200 0 0	July 12, 1853	9 8 14	34 6 8		73 0 0	

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
GLOUCESTERSHIRE-cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bristol, St. Jude's - N.S.	199 0 0	Nov. 28, 1846					
Bristol, St. Joseph's R.C.	153 0 0	Nov. 8, 1852					
Bristol, St. Mary's on the Quay - R.C.	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	75 18 0	- -	111 10 0	
Bristol, St. Michael's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 6 8				
Bristol, St. Michael's Rag. Sch.	- - -	- - -	5 9 11	75 13 4	- -	271 13 4	
Bristol, St. Paul's - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 1 4				
Bristol, St. Simon's N.S.	90 0 0	Oct. 29, 1845	3 10 1	46 5 0	- -	122 0 0	
Bristol, Trinity, St. Philip's - Rag. Sch.	- - -	- - -	1 1 5				
Broadwell, St. Paul's, N.S.	75 0 0	Dec. 31, 1851	1 9 4				
Brockworth - N.S.	*30 0 0	Mar. 18, 1837					
Bussage - N.S.	53 0 0	Sept. 23, 1850					
Cainscross - N.S.	*55 0 0	Dec. 22, 1838	7 14 13	78 15 0	- -	328 0 0	14 0 0
Cam, Upper, Boys - N.S.	*192 0 0	Jan. 4, 1837	2 5 8				
Camden, Chipping, Boys - N.S.	*56 0 0	Feb. 9, 1839	2 16 5	35 17 6	- -	271 0 0	
Cerney, North - N.S.	80 0 0	Feb. 3, 1844					
Cerney, South - N.S.	56 4 0	May 23, 1850	1 8 4				
Chalford - N.S.	100 0 0	Feb. 5, 1843	10 4 7	69 16 0	- -	335 10 0	24 18 0
" - - - - "	41 18 8	Sept. 15, 1843					
" - - - - "	55 0 0	Jan. 9, 1846					
" - - - - "	17 14 0	Mar. 23, 1849					
" - - - - "	34 2 6	Aug. 13, 1852					
Charlton, King's - N.S.	*60 0 0	Oct. 28, 1837	1 7 4	2 15 0	- -	20 0 0	2 8 0
Cheltenham - B.S.	*125 0 0	Apr. 11, 1833	13 15 6	61 17 0	- -	310 10 0	
Cheltenham (Bath Road), Boys and Girls - N.S.	- - -	- - -	5 16 6	60 17 6	- -	713 15 0	
Cheltenham, Bath Road, Exmouth Street, Naunton, Infants - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 3 11	- - -	- -	44 10 0	
Cheltenham, Bethesda - Wes.	76 10 0	Dec. 17, 1851	10 10 0	51 15 0	- -	63 0 0	
Cheltenham, Ch. Ch. N.S.	- - -	- - -	9 16 9	108 14 2	- -	367 8 4	
Cheltenham, Holy Trinity, Boys and Girls - N.S.	- - -	- - -	9 18 1	113 10 0	- -	762 12 6	
Cheltenham, Holy Trinity, Infants (Fairview Place) N.S.	- - -	- - -	6 2 8				
Cheltenham, Old Charity - N.S.	180 0 0	Jan. 12, 1850	0 19 6	88 0 0	- -	353 0 0	
Cheltenham, St. James' Boys and Girls - N.S.	- - -	- - -	6 15 11	6 13 4	- -	288 16 8	
Cheltenham, St. John's - N.S.	83 0 0	Mar. 24, 1842	3 19 2	79 0 0	- -	444 2 6	
Cheltenham, "Saint Mary's, Juvenile and Infant - N.S.	12 0 0	Nov. 18, 1847					
Cheltenham, St. Paul's, Model - N.S.	42 0 0	Mar. 15, 1850	5 15 10	119 0 0	- -	316 10 0	
" - - - - "	250 0 0	July 25, 1850	9 16 1	251 0 0	- -	9K 14 2	
" - - - - "	700 0 0	Sept. 12, 1854					
Chipping - N.S.	*110 0 0	Sept. 22, 1838					
Cleeve, Bishop's - N.S.	135 0 0	July 3, 1846					
Clifton - N.S.	400 0 0	Aug. 5, 1835	18 13 0	74 0 0	- -	453 10 0	
" - - - - "	74 0 0	Apr. 13, 1848					
" - - - - "	24 12 0	Sept. 27, 1850					
" - - - - "	5 0 0	Sept. 1, 1854					

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capital Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
GLoucestershire—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kemerton . . . N.S.	60 0 0	Mar. 25, 1846					
" . . . " . . . N.S.	7 14 0	Aug. 12, 1843					
Kemerton . . . R.C.	52 10 0	Oct. 12, 1852				35 0 0	3 11 0
Kingsdown, St. Matthew's . . . N.S.	401 5 0	Nov. 5, 1850	4 9 4	27 5 0		47 10 0	
Kingswood Hill . . . Wes.			6 7 6	10 13 4		3 6 8	
Leckhampton . . . N.S.	54 0 0	May 29, 1841	1 12 0				
Lechlade . . . N.S.	*00 0 0	Jan. 30, 1836					
Marston Sicca . . . N.S.	113 0 0	July 19, 1850	1 6 8				
Minchinhampton . . . N.S.				46 16 8		115 10 0	3 0 0
Miserden . . . N.S.	35 0 0	Dec. 30, 1842					
Moreton-in-the-Marsh . . . B.S.						5 0 0	
Nailsworth . . . B.S.	100 0 0	Oct. 27, 1833					
Newent . . . N.S.	354 0 0	Sept. 2, 1848	3 5 5				
Newnham . . . N.S.	*50 0 0	Nov. 4, 1835					
Oddington . . . N.S.	50 0 0	Jan. 2, 1845	2 7 0	37 10 0		33 15 0	5 15 0
" . . . " . . . "	47 0 0	Mar. 11, 1847					
" . . . " . . . "	15 1 6	Feb. 14, 1850					
" . . . " . . . "	20 0 0	Jan. 18, 1854					
Oldland . . . N.S.	*100 0 0	July 13, 1839	2 0 0	15 0 0		3 6 8	
" . . . " . . . "	23 0 0	July 24, 1846					
" . . . " . . . "	46 13 4	Apr. 13, 1850					
Olveston . . . N.S.	*75 0 0	Jan. 11, 1837	2 0 0				
Painswick, Boys and Girls . . . N.S.	393 0 0	Sept. 23, 1847	6 2 10	70 2 6		90 5 0	5 14 0
Painswick, Slad or Holy Trinity . . . N.S.	*53 0 0	June 3, 1838					
Parkend, Boys and Girls . . . N.S.			1 19 8				
Pauntley . . . N.S.			44 1 8			60 11 8	15 0 0
Frestbury . . . N.S.	*50 0 0	Apr. 13, 1836	3 0 2			26 13 4	
Puckchurch . . . N.S.	60 0 0	Nov. 24, 1845					
Quedeley . . . N.S.							4 15 0
Risington, Great . . . N.S.	41 0 0	Nov. 2, 1842	1 1 2				
Risington, Little . . . N.S.	50 0 0	Jan. 13, 1841	1 3 4			52 10 0	
Rodborough, King's Court . . . B.S.	*70 0 0	Jan. 26, 1839					
Sandhurst . . . N.S.	106 0 0	Nov. 27, 1843					
Shipton Moyno . . . N.S.	60 0 0	Nov. 14, 1845	3 6 7	4 2 0			10 0 0
Shirehampton . . . N.S.	40 0 0	Dec. 15, 1846	1 4 7			12 10 0	
" . . . " . . . "	34 0 0	June 10, 1848					
Siston . . . N.S.	*75 0 0	June 27, 1838					
Sodbury, Chipping . . . N.S.	125 0 0	Mar. 18, 1853	2 0 3			2 10 0	
Sodbury, Old . . . N.S.	*50 0 0	Mar. 18, 1840	2 4 0				
Stanley, St. Leonard's . . . N.S.			1 7 4				
Stapleton (Dr. Bell's) . . . N.S.	243 15 0	Oct. 21, 1851	3 6 6	34 10 0		34 3 4	
StoRo Orchard . . . N.S.	45 0 0	Mar. 23, 1845					
Stow-on-the-Wold, Endowed . . . N.S.	60 0 0	Sept. 11, 1845	4 10 0			77 6 8	10 7 0
" . . . " . . . "	4 4 0	Sept. 14, 1847					
" . . . " . . . "	28 0 0	Aug. 20, 1853					
Stroud, Boys, Girls, and Infants . . . N.S.	*100 0 0	Mar. 4, 1835	2 0 0			135 18 4	
" . . . " . . . "	429 0 0	May 22, 1843					
" . . . " . . . "	8 0 0	Sept. 1, 1849					
Stroud (Ham Mills) . . . B.S.	*150 0 0	Aug. 1, 1840					
Tetbury, Boys, Girls, and Infants . . . N.S.	*115 0 0	Apr. 26, 1837	11 5 0			45 6 8	
" . . . " . . . "	182 0 0	Jan. 10, 1851					
" . . . " . . . "	14 13 4	Feb. 16, 1854					
Tewkesbury, Boys, Girls, and Infants . . . N.S.	240 0 0	May 11, 1843	8 2 3	48 0 0		392 0 0	
" . . . " . . . "	6 6 0	Apr. 14, 1848					
" . . . " . . . "	80 0 0	Nov. 5, 1853					
Tewkesbury, Trinity, Infants . . . N.S.				61 17 6		354 11 8	
Tewkesbury . . . B.S.			2 7 0	45 7 6		82 10 0	

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

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Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
GLOUCESTERSHIRE—cont.							
Thornbury - N.S.	£ 130 0 0	Oct. 18, 1837	£ 3 1 7½	£ 65 0 0	-	£ 163 0 0	-
" - N.S.	31 7 0	Apr. 30, 1849	-	-	-	-	-
Tirley - N.S.	35 0 0	Nov. 22, 1842	0 15 2	-	-	-	-
Tormarton, Boys, Girls, and Infants. - N.S.	50 0 0	Oct. 10, 1854	-	40 10 0	-	15 0 0	5 7 0
Tortworth - B.S.	-	-	-	-	-	32 10 0	8 5 0
Twining - N.S.	64 0 0	May 20, 1845	-	-	-	-	-
Uley - N.S.	-	-	2 15 9½	53 15 0	-	63 0 0	15 16 0
Upton, St. Leonard's - N.S.	-	-	7 14 4½	5 0 0	-	229 3 4	14 0 0
Westbury-on-Severn - N.S.	80 0 0	Apr. 4, 1850	2 3 4	-	-	-	-
Westbury-on-Trym - N.S.	8 10 0	May 25, 1853	3 19 2	20 11 8	-	80 8 4	-
" - N.S.	9 0 0	Oct. 20, 1854	-	-	-	-	-
Westbury-on-Trym, (Edmund's Endowed) - N.S.	-	-	3 18 9	-	-	124 10 0	-
Westerleigh - N.S.	67 0 0	July 3, 1844	3 4 0	-	-	-	-
" - N.S.	23 19 2	Dec. 19, 1849	-	-	-	-	-
Weston-Sub-Edge - N.S.	-	-	1 13 4½	-	-	-	-
Whiteshill - N.S.	35 0 0	Dec. 24, 1845	1 9 3½	-	-	-	-
" - N.S.	15 15 0	Jan. 25, 1849	-	-	-	-	-
Whitminster - N.S.	90 0 0	June 11, 1851	-	-	-	-	-
Winstone - N.S.	26 0 0	Aug. 10, 1839	-	-	-	-	-
Winterbourne - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	199 16 8	12 0 0
Wotton-under-Edge - B.S.	-	-	9 15 9½	16 10 0	-	103 0 0	-
HAMPSHIRE.							
Abbott's Anne - N.S.	-	-	-	84 16 8	25 0 0	287 10 0	-
Alresford (The Grange) - N.S.	-	-	1 6 8	38 0 0	-	-	-
Alresford, Old - N.S.	-	-	-	17 10 0	-	269 0 0	-
Alresford, New - N.S.	80 0 0	July 27, 1836	3 6 8½	14 6 8	-	18 16 8	-
Alton - N.S.	-	-	6 0 0½	36 13 4	-	513 10 0	-
Alton, Boys - B.S.	-	-	8 7 11½	93 10 8	-	267 6 8	14 2 0
Alton (Messrs Crowleys'), Girls - B.S.	-	-	-	12 0 0	-	168 3 4	5 0 0
Alverstoke, Boys, Girls, and Infants. - N.S.	174 0 0	Dec. 18, 1842	6 12 10½	183 16 8	-	471 6 8	18 3 0
" - N.S.	52 10 0	Apr. 23, 1851	-	-	-	-	-
Alverstoke, New Town, Infants - N.S.	200 0 0	Aug. 9, 1854	-	-	-	-	-
Andover - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	138 5 5	-
Andover - B.S.	170 0 0	July 21, 1834	-	-	-	-	-
Basingstoke - P.U.	-	-	-	-	-	10 0 0	-
Baughurst - N.S.	50 0 0	Oct. 11, 1843	-	-	-	-	-
" - N.S.	25 0 0	June 21, 1844	-	-	-	-	-
Beechwood - B.S.	-	-	0 13 3½	58 15 0	-	203 13 4	15 19 0
Bentley - N.S.	100 0 0	June 24, 1843	0 19 4½	4 3 4	-	379 13 4	16 19 0
Bighton - N.S.	-	-	1 3 4	58 3 4	-	75 0 0	-
Bishopstoke - N.S.	68 0 0	Jan. 1, 1844	1 19 2	35 0 0	-	197 0 0	6 6 0
" - N.S.	0 7 0	Feb. 11, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
Bitterne - N.S.	-	-	2 9 1	-	-	29 0 0	-
Boldre, East - N.S.	72 0 0	Sept. 20, 1842	1 0 7½	-	-	161 10 0	-
Bournemouth - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	52 10 0	6 17 0
Brading - N.S.	136 0 0	Feb. 23, 1844	-	-	-	-	-
Brading - B.S.	291 0 0	Aug. 25, 1847	1 0 11½	-	-	-	-
Bransgore - N.S.	50 0 0	Jan. 10, 1854	-	-	-	-	-
Brightstone or Brixton (Lof W.) - N.S.	80 0 0	Jan. 7, 1837	3 6 6½	84 13 4	-	135 10 0	4 16 0
Broughton - N.S.	20 0 0	Nov. 18, 1835	-	-	-	-	-
Buriton - N.S.	-	-	1 9 4½	16 13 4	-	48 15 0	-
Burley - N.S.	45 0 0	Feb. 23, 1842	-	-	-	-	-
Burley-Ville - N.S.	-	-	1 7 3½	-	-	-	-
Bursledon - N.S.	48 0 0	Mar. 30, 1836	-	-	-	-	-

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
HAMPSHIRE—cont.							
Calbourne (LofW.) N.S.	*60 0 0	Jan. 25, 1837	-	-	-	97 10 0	
Candover, Brown N.S.	45 9 0	Aug. 11, 1849	-	-	-		
Carlsbrooke (LofW.) N.S.	50 0 0	July 8, 1843	3 0 0	25 0 0	-	32 10 0	
Cathlington N.S.	80 0 0	Aug. 10, 1852	0 18 1	-	-	45 0 0	
Chalton N.S.	-	-	1 0 2	-	-	-	
Chilbolton N.S.	35 0 0	Mar. 15, 1844	-	31 13 4	-	187 0 0	11 9 0
Christ Church P.U.	-	-	-	-	-	48 15 0	
Colden Common N.S.	97 0 0	Sept. 3, 1843	-	-	-	-	
Colmore and Pryors Dean N.S.	38 0 0	Apr. 11, 1843	0 13 10	-	-	-	
Compton N.S.	20 0 0	Aug. 28, 1841	2 1 8	-	-	90 0 0	
Cowes, East N.S.	*75 0 0	Sept. 28, 1836	-	-	-	-	
Cowes, West B.S.	*30 0 0	Mar. 10, 1838	-	-	-	-	
Crawley Par.	-	-	-	19 5 0	-	15 0 0	3 0 0
Crookham N.S.	104 10 0	Mar. 23, 1842	-	-	-	-	
Crookham Crondall N.S.	150 0 0	July 20, 1844	-	-	-	-	
Crondall, Endowed N.S.	*53 0 0	Jan. 9, 1836	4 7 6	-	-	67 10 0	
Crox Easton N.S.	60 0 0	Mar. 13, 1840	-	-	-	-	
Curdridge N.S.	*30 0 0	Aug. 28, 1839	-	-	-	-	
Dummer N.S.	20 0 0	May 3, 1847	-	-	-	-	
Easton N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	25 0 0	
Elling, North N.S.	80 0 0	Apr. 13, 1844	-	-	-	-	
Elson N.S.	45 0 0	Mar. 8, 1854	-	-	-	-	
Empshott, Mixed N.S.	158 0 0	July 10, 1850	3 6 8	-	-	17 10 0	
Fareham (Crocker Hill) N.S.	31 10 0	June 17, 1854	-	-	-	-	
Fareham " B.S.	61 0 0	Feb. 15, 1849	9 4 9	45 0 0	-	217 10 0	5 8 0
Farrington N.S.	100 0 0	Jan. 12, 1853	-	-	-	-	
Fawley N.S.	*80 0 0	Dec. 10, 1836	-	-	-	124 1 8	4 8 0
Fordingbridge N.S.	-	-	-	15 3 4	-	-	
Fordingbridge B.S.	*115 0 0	June 24, 1837	5 0 0	36 13 4	-	145 10 0	13 19 0
Fratton N.S.	-	-	4 1 4	-	-	306 6 8	9 13 0
Freshwater N.S.	*62 10 0	Nov. 5, 1834	-	-	-	-	
Gosport (Preparatory School) N.S.	180 0 0	July 10, 1850	3 6 8	-	-	-	
Gosport, St. Matthew's N.S.	-	-	1 16 10	5 7 6	-	163 11 8	
Grateley N.S.	400 0 0	Sept. 6, 1845	7 4 3	73 5 0	-	222 9 2	
Grateley N.S.	40 0 0	Mar. 4, 1846	-	-	-	-	
Hambleton N.S.	226 0 0	Apr. 2, 1850	2 4 7	-	-	-	
Hamble-le-Rice N.S.	53 0 0	Feb. 3, 1843	-	-	-	-	
Hannington N.S.	60 0 0	May 13, 1845	-	-	-	-	
Hartley Wintney N.S.	70 0 0	Jan. 16, 1846	-	-	-	-	
Havant and Bedhampton N.S.	50 0 0	June 19, 1847	3 12 0	37 2 6	-	-	5 2 0
Havant " B.S.	9 0 0	Mar. 13, 1852	-	-	-	-	
Headley N.S.	2 15 0	Oct. 20, 1854	-	-	-	-	
Holdenhurst N.S.	*75 0 0	Dec. 30, 1835	-	-	-	-	
Hook Common N.S.	*42 0 0	Jan. 12, 1839	-	-	-	-	
" " N.S.	45 0 0	Oct. 23, 1845	-	-	-	-	
" " N.S.	70 0 0	Nov. 24, 1843	-	30 0 0	-	-	
" " N.S.	14 0 0	Sept. 9, 1847	-	-	-	-	
Hurstbourne Tarant N.S.	150 0 0	Nov. 8, 1847	-	-	-	-	
Hyde, St. Bartholomew's N.S.	70 0 0	Mar. 22, 1847	3 13 8	65 0 0	-	138 4 2	
" " N.S.	9 0 0	June 22, 1848	-	-	-	-	
" " N.S.	18 0 0	Mar. 23, 1849	-	-	-	-	
Itchen, St. Mary's Boys and Girls N.S.	175 0 0	Feb. 20, 1850	2 18 0	-	-	-	
Kingsley N.S.	50 0 0	July 1, 1852	-	-	-	-	
" " N.S.	23 0 0	Nov. 25, 1854	-	-	-	-	
Kingston Cross N.S.	62 10 0	Nov. 5, 1834	-	-	-	-	
Kingsworthy N.S.	-	-	2 1 8	-	-	52 10 0	
Longstock N.S.	-	-	-	12 0 0	-	32 10 0	
Lymlington N.S.	*150 0 0	Nov. 12, 1836	3 19 3	46 13 4	-	265 5 0	
Lyndhurst N.S.	264 0 0	Aug. 9, 1850	4 16 4	97 15 0	-	299 0 0	13 9 0
Lyss N.S.	*30 0 0	Jan. 2, 1841	1 4 1	-	-	-	

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
HAMPSHIRE—cont.							
Medsted - N.S.	54 0 0	Mar. 25, 1845	.	2 s. d.	2 s. d.	2 s. d.	2 s. d.
Medina, East, School-masters' Association -	.	.	0 15 0	.	.	.	.
Meonstoke - N.S.	45 0 0	June 30, 1842	.	.	.	.	.
Meon, East - N.S.	184 0 0	Oct. 2, 1845	2 16 0	.	.	.	.
Meon, West - N.S.	229 10 0	Feb. 28, 1853	2 2 0½	7 10 0	-	275 5 0	14 13 6
Milford - N.S.	37 10 0	Jan. 15, 1842	.	.	.	.	.
Milton, (near Christ-church) - N.S.	*50 0 0	Jan. 21, 1837	1 0 0	.	.	.	.
" - N.S.	41 18 0	Jan. 4, 1851	.	.	.	.	.
Newport (I. of W.) - N.S.	.	.	4 12 6	73 7 6	-	357 3 4	.
Newport (I. of W.) - B.S.	*100 0 0	June 24, 1837	.	.	.	.	.
" - N.S.	100 0 0	Sept. 16, 1846	.	.	.	.	.
Newtown, " (near Droxford) - N.S.	.	.	0 18 8	.	.	.	2 8 0
Oakfield, St. John's - N.S.	90 0 0	Apr. 27, 1846	3 12 6	.	.	164 10 0	.
" - N.S.	14 15 0	Dec. 6, 1849	.	.	.	.	.
" - N.S.	42 10 0	Nov. 28, 1852	.	.	.	.	.
Oakley, Church - N.S.	.	.	.	.	.	1 13 4	7 5 0
Odiham - N.S.	*120 0 0	Oct. 13, 1840	6 13 0	5 0 0	-	80 14 2	.
" - N.S.	7 14 0	Nov. 26, 1852	.	.	.	.	.
" - N.S.	132 0 0	Dec. 5, 1853	.	.	.	.	.
Overton - N.S.	*77 0 0	Jan. 12, 1839	.	.	.	.	.
" - N.S.	306 0 0	May 11, 1849	.	.	.	.	.
Owslebury - N.S.	34 0 0	June 9, 1841	1 5 4	.	.	.	.
Petersfield - N.S.	*128 0 0	June 21, 1837	5 0 0½	84 16 8	-	167 0 0	20 17 0
Petersfield - B.S.	.	.	.	.	.	4 13 4	.
Portsea, Town, St. John's and Trinity - N.S.	470 0 0	July 21, 1847	7 6 0½	56 19 2	-	417 8 4	.
" - N.S.	13 6 8	Apr. 17, 1850	.	.	.	.	.
Portsea, Beneficial Society's School - N.S.	*140 0 0	Oct. 21, 1837	8 12 2	55 10 0	-	700 1 8	.
Portsea, All Saints', Girls - N.S.	139 0 0	May 13, 1847	10 5 11½	179 0 0	-	897 8 4	.
" - Boys - N.S.	4 14 8	July 3, 1848	.	.	.	.	.
" - Infants - N.S.	30 0 0	July 15, 1851	.	.	.	.	.
" - N.S.	107 10 0	Dec. 12, 1853	.	.	.	.	.
Portsea, Church School-masters' Association -	.	.	1 0 0½	.	.	.	.
Portsea Island - P.U.	.	.	.	.	.	204 19 11	.
Portsea - R.C.	.	.	2 11 4	.	.	.	.
Portsmouth (Royal Victoria), Infants - N.S.	100 0 0	Oct. 14, 1845	.	.	.	.	.
" - N.S.	23 0 0	Feb. 8, 1849	.	.	.	.	.
Portsmouth - N.S.	100 0 0	Jan. 8, 1846	2 0 0	92 10 10	-	563 10 0	.
Redhill, St. John's - N.S.	108 0 0	Apr. 12, 1847	.	.	.	.	.
Ringwood - N.S.	390 0 0	Oct. 5, 1849	5 7 8½	48 2 0	-	168 10 0	12 0 0
" - N.S.	125 0 0	July 15, 1851	.	.	.	.	.
Romsey - N.S.	50 17 6	Sept. 12, 1854	7 11 7½	38 10 0	-	263 0 0	.
Romsey - B.S.	218 0 0	May 17, 1848	.	30 8 4	-	133 0 0	14 7 0
" - N.S.	86 0 0	Sept. 8, 1854	.	.	.	.	.
Rumbridge - N.S.	*145 0 0	Aug. 28, 1845	.	.	.	.	.
Ryde (I. of W.) - N.S.	8 13 4	Aug. 0, 1850	8 0 8½	69 12 6	-	272 0 0	.
Ryde (I. of W.) - B.S.	207 0 0	July 14, 1841	.	.	.	.	.
Salisbury - N.S.	62 0 0	Sept. 9, 1847	.	.	.	.	.
Solborne - N.S.	73 0 0	Apr. 9, 1844	1 10 7	.	-	142 0 0	.
Shalfleet Ch. Ch. - N.S.	117 0 0	July 18, 1851	.	.	-	32 10 0	.
Sherfield, English - N.S.	60 0 0	Aug. 5, 1847	1 16 8	.	-	.	.
Shidfield - N.S.	.	.	1 7 8	.	-	.	.
Shirley - N.S.	.	.	.	27 13 4	-	61 5 0	.
Somborne, King's - N.S.	160 0 0	Nov. 24, 1842	.	181 13 4	-	974 15 0	.
" - N.S.	74 0 0	Nov. 14, 1846	.	.	.	.	.
" - N.S.	20 0 0	July 20, 1847	.	.	.	.	.
Southampton, All Saints' - N.S.	565 0 0	Aug. 6, 1850	7 19 11½	117 2 6	-	279 5 6	.
Southampton, St. Mary's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	180 0 0	Nov. 24, 1841	6 1 2½	37 10 0	-	266 5 0	.
" - N.S.	100 0 0	Oct. 3, 1844	.	.	.	.	.
" - N.S.	60 0 0	Sept. 1, 1854	.	.	.	.	.

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
HAMPSHIRE—cont.							
Southampton, St. Michael's . . . N.S.	371 5 0	Sept. 6, 1853					
Southampton, Newtown District . . . N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0	-		
Southampton (Bodford Place) . . . N.S.	*100 0 0	July 16, 1830	- - -	- - -	-	10 5 0	
Southampton, Girls B.S.	*65 0 0	Mar. 18, 1835					
" " Boys . . . "	*150 0 0	May 15, 1839					
Southampton, Trinity District . . . N.S.	- - -	- - -	5 14 10½				
Southsea, St. Jude's . . . N.S.	390 0 0	Aug. 7, 1852	3 13 3½	47 10 0	-	15 0 0	
Southsea, St. Paul's . . . N.S.	316 10 0	Aug. 19, 1850					
" " . . . N.S.	50 0 0	Mar. 6, 1852					
Sparsholt " . . . N.S.	32 0 0	Sept. 25, 1851					
Steep " . . . N.S.	45 0 0	Oct. 23, 1844					
Stockbridge " . . . N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	81 15 0	-	195 0 0	
Stoneham, South, and Portswood, Boys and Girls . . . N.S.	156 0 0	Mar. 21, 1849	3 6 5½	35 0 0	-	130 10 0	
Sutton, Long . . . N.S.	60 0 0	Sept. 3, 1849					
Swanmore " . . . N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 9 6½				
Sway " . . . N.S.	50 0 0	Jan. 10, 1844	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	8 31 0
Titchborne " . . . N.S.	45 0 0	Mar. 18, 1844	1 0 1	6 0 0	-	100 0 0	
Tisbury " . . . N.S.	53 0 0	Apr. 27, 1848	0 16 8	- - -	-	29 0 0	
Tisted, East " . . . N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	
Totton " . . . B.S.	*50 0 0	Dec. 13, 1834	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	
Twyford " . . . N.S.	45 0 0	Dec. 15, 1843	3 16 5½	- - -	-	184 0 0	
Tytherley, West " . . . N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 4	-	157 1 8	
Tytherley, East " . . . N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	2 10 0	
Upham " . . . N.S.	47 0 0	Feb. 11, 1848	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	
Wallop, Nether " . . . N.S.	*46 0 0	May 1, 1839	- - -	- - -	-	46 17 6	
Waltham, Bishop's . . . N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 16 5½	91 5 0	-	196 0 0	22 15 0
Waltham, North " . . . N.S.	35 0 0	Apr. 23, 1853	1 10 0	- - -	-	- - -	
Warblington and Emsworth, Boys and Girls . . . N.S.	*126 0 0	Feb. 6, 1839	3 16 3	- - -	-	- - -	
" " Infants " . . . N.S.	95 0 0	Dec. 7, 1846	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	
" " " . . . N.S.	79 0 0	Jan. 12, 1853	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	
Wellow " . . . N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 10 0	-	37 10 0	1 14 0
West-end " . . . N.S.	*72 0 0	Nov. 9, 1839	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	
Whippingham " . . . N.S.	106 0 0	Mar. 14, 1851	1 16 7½	- - -	-	- - -	
Whitchurch " . . . N.S.	256 0 0	Dec. 28, 1846	- - -	25 0 0	-	74 10 0	6 7 0
Whitchurch " . . . Wes.	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	33 0 0	-	- - -	
Wight, Isle of " . . . P.U.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	84 11 8	
Winchester, Trinity, (late St. Maurice's), Boys and Girls . . . N.S.	145 0 0	Apr. 29, 1843	4 19 7½	174 12 6	-	382 10 8	
" " " . . . N.S.	84 0 0	Mar. 13, 1849	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	
Winchester, St. Peter's (Cheeshill) . . . N.S.	70 0 0	Feb. 23, 1842	- - -	26 5 0	-	75 0 0	
" " " . . . N.S.	53 0 0	Dec. 8, 1845	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	
Winchester, Central " . . . N.S.	- - -	- - -	6 0 0½	135 0 0	-	532 11 8	
Winchester, St. Michael's " . . . N.S.	00 0 0	Mar. 7, 1850	3 6 0	133 17 6	-	57 10 0	
Winchester, St. Thomas' " . . . N.S.	113 0 0	July 28, 1848	5 14 0½	71 6 8	-	146 10 0	
" " " . . . N.S.	62 0 0	Jan. 26, 1850	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	
" " " . . . N.S.	25 0 0	July 29, 1854	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	
Woodhay, East " . . . N.S.	*50 0 0	Dec. 23, 1837	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	
Woolton Hill " . . . N.S.	80 0 0	Dec. 0, 1850	2 3 11½	- - -	-	67 10 0	10 0 0
Wymering and Widley " . . . N.S.	130 0 0	Sept. 5, 1849	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	
Yateley, Boys and Girls " . . . N.S.	*50 0 0	June 10, 1853	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

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Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
HEREFORDSHIRE.*							
Almeley - - - N.S.	£ 5 0 0	Sept. 11, 1850	£ 6 11 4	£ - - -	£ - - -	£ - - -	£ - - -
Ballingham - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bosbury, Boys - N.S.	118 10 0	Jan. 31, 1849	4 0 0	- - -	- - -	188 17 6	- - -
Girls - - - N.S.	5 0 0	Mar. 27, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	102 5 10	2 10 0
Brampton Bryan - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 17 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bridstow - - - N.S.	90 0 0	Feb. 23, 1849	1 10 6	15 0 0	- - -	17 10 0	- - -
Bromyard - - - B.S.	- - -	- - -	1 1 8	4 10 0	- - -	32 19 0	6 0 0
Caple, King's - - N.S.	35 0 0	Feb. 22, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Clifford - - - N.S.	*50 0 0	Apr. 12, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Croft and Yarpole - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 5 0	- - -	63 0 0	2 2 0
Dilwyn - - - N.S.	115 0 0	June 16, 1846	8 12 7	- - -	- - -	99 13 4	4 10 0
Dynedor - - - N.S.	*35 0 0	Apr. 22, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Eaton-Bishop - - N.S.	40 0 0	Dec. 6, 1844	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	4 15 0
Ewyas Harold - - N.S.	70 0 0	Apr. 5, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Fromo, Bishop's - N.S.	58 0 0	May 18, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - - - N.S.	80 0 0	Feb. 23, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - - - N.S.	25 0 0	Jan. 31, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Goodrich, Mixed - N.S.	311 14 0	Mar. 18, 1854	2 3 4	6 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hatfield - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 8 4	- - -	67 14 2	- - -
Hereford, St. Peter's, Boys - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 0 0	- - -
" Girls - - - N.S.	*200 0 0	Feb. 6, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" Infants - - - N.S.	58 0 0	Aug. 9, 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hereford, Blue Coat - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 15 0	- - -	148 15 0	- - -
Hereford, Scudamoro's Charity, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	540 0 0	Jan. 10, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ivington, St. John's - N.S.	80 5 0	Apr. 9, 1850	1 0 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kentchurch - - - N.S.	45 0 0	Nov. 16, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kingsland - - - N.S.	75 0 0	Jan. 11, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kingsland and Thruxton - N.S.	90 0 0	Feb. 11, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kington - - - N.S.	*150 0 0	Feb. 14, 1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ledbury, Girls and Infants - - - N.S.	117 10 0	June 24, 1851	- - -	23 10 0	- - -	44 0 0	6 5 0
Leintwardino, Endowed - - - N.S.	250 0 0	May 11, 1848	4 6 10	19 5 0	- - -	228 16 8	10 3 0
" - - - N.S.	11 4 4	Nov. 25, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Leominster - - - B.S.	- - -	- - -	3 3 11	4 2 6	- - -	2 10 0	- - -
Leominster - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Madley, Boys and Girls - - - N.S.	202 5 0	Aug. 23, 1853	- - -	10 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Mansel-Lacey, Mixed - N.S.	172 5 0	Feb. 25, 1853	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	6 5 0	1 12 0
Marle, Much, Boys and Girls - - - N.S.	237 0 0	Jan. 17, 1853	- - -	35 6 8	- - -	31 10 0	3 1 0
Monkland, Mixed - N.S.	108 0 0	Jan. 27, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ross and Archeonfield (Royal Victoria) - B.S.	*100 0 0	Mar. 25, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	5 14 0
" - - - B.S.	*100 0 0	Oct. 20, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - - - B.S.	250 0 0	Sept. 9, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - - - B.S.	100 0 0	May 4, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Scudamoro - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 10 0	- - -	80 10 0	- - -
Stoko Prior, Boys and Girls - - - N.S.	33 10 0	Oct. 27, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - - - N.S.	16 15 0	Nov. 27, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wobley - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 14 8	31 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -
Weonard's, Saint - N.S.	82 0 0	Oct. 26, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Whitney - - - N.S.	42 0 0	Aug. 5, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
HERTFORDSHIRE.							
Alban's, Saint - N.S.	£ 50 0 0	July 27, 1836	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alban's, Saint, St. Peter's - N.S.	79 0 0	Apr. 15, 1848					
Albury - N.S.	100 0 0	Oct. 21, 1851					
Amwell, Great - N.S.			1 14 0	17 16 8		4 3 4	
Anstey, Mixed - N.S.	111 4 0	Nov. 11, 1854		10 0 0		171 19 0	14 8 0
Aspeden, Endowed - N.S.	61 15 11	Sept. 5, 1849	1 6 9½				
Baldock - N.S.	*200 0 0	Aug. 2, 1834					
Baldock - B.S.	*60 0 0	May 18, 1839					
Barnet, Chipping - N.S.	60 0 0	July 8, 1846					
Begge - N.S.	112 10 0	Feb. 25, 1850	3 8. 0½	29 5 0		29 3 4	7 9 0
Bennington - N.S.	45 0 0	Jan. 27, 1843					
Berkhamstead, Great - N.S.	*100 0 0	Aug. 18, 1838					
Berkhamstead - B.S.	*130 0 0	Dec. 24, 1834					
Boxmoor - N.S.	75 0 0	Sept. 6, 1842					
Bramfield - N.S.				12 0 0			
Buckland - N.S.	80 0 0	Feb. 22, 1848	1 1 3½	15 5 0		15 0 0	2 10 0
Buntingford - N.S.	100 0 0	Sept. 24, 1845	1 7 0½	95 0 0		108 15 0	18 0 0
Burnham Green - N.S.	2 13 4	Jan. 25, 1849					
Bushey - B.S.	50 0 0	Nov. 24, 1843					
Bushey - B.S.	125 0 0	June 8, 1846	6 13 3½			409 10 0	
Chipperfield - N.S.	47 14 0	Dec. 7, 1848					
Chipperfield - N.S.	50 10 0	Jan. 9, 1843					
Colney, St. Peter's - N.S.			3 2 1	120 0 0		140 0 0	13 9 0
Hadham, Little - B.S.	*40 0 0	Dec. 3, 1836					
Harpden - B.S.	105 0 0	Feb. 11, 1851					
Hatfield, Bishop's - N.S.			3 7 7½	7 0 0		216 8 4	17 12 0
Hempstead, Hemel B.S.	*150 0 0	July 22, 1834					
Hertford (Cowper's Testimonial) - N.S.			4 9 10			134 10 0	
Hertford, All Saints', Industrial, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	40 0 0	Apr. 15, 1851					
Hertford Heath - N.S.	48 10 0	May 21, 1852					
Hertingfordbury - N.S.	*75 0 0	June 16, 1838					
High-Cross, Boys - N.S.			1 2 8½			126 10 0	
Hitchin, St. Andrew's, Mixed - N.S.			1 10 5½	56 5 0		87 10 0	
Hitchin - B.S.	300 0 0	July 24, 1854					
Hitchin - B.S.	*175 0 0	Feb. 10, 1838	12 15 11½	112 17 6		519 15 0	
Hoddesdon - N.S.	200 0 0	Apr. 18, 1854					
Hoddesdon - N.S.	125 0 0	Oct. 22, 1844					
Hormead, Great - N.S.	55 0 0	Dec. 8, 1845					
Ickleford, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	100 0 0	Nov. 8, 1845	2 10 0				
Ippolyts, Saint - N.S.	*50 0 0	Dec. 11, 1839	1 17 7½	39 11 8		107 10 0	
Ippolyts, Saint - N.S.	201 0 0	July 9, 1849					
Ippolyts, Saint - N.S.	106 0 0	Jan. 9, 1847	3 13 8	35 16 0		209 14 2	8 16 0
Ippolyts, Saint - N.S.	14 15 0	May 15, 1854					
Kensworth, Infants - N.S.	150 0 0	Dec. 15, 1853	1 0 1½				
Langley, Abbott's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	60 0 0	Feb. 21, 1845	3 12 0½	39 13 4		139 5 0	
Langley, Abbott's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	50 0 0	Sept. 23, 1848					
Langley, Abbott's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	10 0 0	Mar. 23, 1849					
Langley, King's - N.S.	246 0 0	Aug. 22, 1854					
Leavesden - N.S.	*66 0 0	Nov. 26, 1838					
Mimms, North - N.S.	40 0 0	Sept. 1, 1843					
Munden, Great - N.S.			1 7 6½	38 10 0			
Northaw - N.S.	60 0 0	Mar. 9, 1846					
Northaw - N.S.	15 0 0	Sept. 14, 1847					
Pelham, Brent - N.S.	124 0 0	Jan. 23, 1851					
Pelham, Furneux - N.S.	50 0 0	July 3, 1846					
Pelham, Furneux - N.S.	50 0 0	May 4, 1843					
Pirton - N.S.	74 0 0	Dec. 17, 1841	1 12 11	19 10 0			
Pirton - N.S.	15 13 10	July 18, 1854					

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

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Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
HERTFORDSHIRE—cont.							
Bickmansworth - N.S.	258 0 0	Sept. 24, 1850	6 9 4				
Rochester, Practising School	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	42 10 0			
Royston - N.S.	- - -	- - -					7 4 0
Royston, Boys - B.S.	75 0 0	Nov. 1, 1840					
Sandon - N.S.	*40 0 0	Jan. 25, 1837					
" - N.S.	30 0 0	July 23, 1846					
Shenley - N.S.	52 0 0	Nov. 17, 1842	2 9 4	16 5 0			8 8 0
" - N.S.	7 0 0	Sept. 26, 1843					
" - N.S.	70 0 0	May 23, 1854					
Stevenage, Boys, Girls, and Infants N.S.	*92 0 0	June 23, 1834	2 2 0				
" - N.S.	87 0 0	Oct. 18, 1851					
Stortford, Bishop's H.S.	150 0 0	Jan. 8, 1840					
" - N.S.	100 0 0	Mar. 22, 1847					
Tring - N.S.	182 0 0	April 26, 1843					
Wadesmill, Infants N.S.	- - -	- - -		10 0 0			
Walkern - N.S.	- - -	- - -				29 0 0	
Ware - N.S.	490 0 0	Dec. 31, 1844					
Ware - B.S.	*75 0 0	Jan. 9, 1839					
Watford - N.S.	*60 0 0	May 5, 1838					
" - N.S.	130 0 0	Mar. 30, 1842					
Watton - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 3 4				
Welwyn, Boys and Girls - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 16 0				
William - N.S.	25 0 0	Mar. 11, 1842					
" - N.S.	20 0 0	May 11, 1844					
" - N.S.	20 0 0	Feb. 1, 1848					
Wilstone - N.S.	100 0 0	Oct. 13, 1847					
Woodhill (Mixed) N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 4 11	56 1 8		34 11 8	7 19 0
Wymondley, Great N.S.	60 0 0	Feb. 4, 1848					
Yardley - N.S.	*40 0 0	July 19, 1837					
" - N.S.	30 0 0	Sept. 22, 1846					
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.							
Abbotsley - N.S.	42 0 0	Aug. 22, 1845					
Alconbury - N.S.	75 0 0	July 14, 1842					
Bluntisham - N.S.	15 0 0	Mar. 8, 1850					
Brampton - N.S.	- - -	- - -	7 19 11	66 4 2		65 0 0	
Broughton - N.S.	60 0 0	Oct. 17, 1844					
Catworth, Great - N.S.	42 0 0	June 25, 1845					
Earith - B.S.	100 0 0	Mar. 4, 1840	3 11 24			83 0 0	
Farcet - N.S.	60 0 0	Nov. 27, 1848	1 19 9				
Fen-Stanton - N.S.	144 0 0	Oct. 14, 1847	1 1 8				
Fen-Stanton - B.S.	- - -	- - -	1 15 10	26 5 0		32 10 0	7 16 0
Holme, Church of England School	- - -	- - -		19 5 0			
Huntingdon, County N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 5 0	22 10 0		15 0 0	
Huntingdon, Walden's Charity Sch. N.S.	- - -	- - -				2 10 0	
Ives, Saint - N.S.	*250 0 0	Nov. 18, 1845	6 0 0	27 10 0		250 10 0	
" - N.S.	80 0 0	Jan. 12, 1846					
" - N.S.	18 0 0	Oct. 23, 1851					
" - N.S.	40 0 0	Sept. 20, 1853					
Ives, Saint - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 0 1	16 13 4		5 0 0	
Neots, Saint, Girls and Infants - N.S.	146 0 0	June 17, 1842	2 9 24				
Neots, Saint - B.S.	- - -	- - -	2 9 5	11 5 0			
Neots, Saint - Wes. N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 6 9	82 0 0		138 10 0	
Offord-Clunoy, Eardowd N.S.	48 0 0	April 23, 1847					
" - N.S.	23 10 0	Dec. 17, 1850					
Orton Longville, Mixed, Church School	172 16 0	Aug. 3, 1854	1 13 4				
Orton Waterville - N.S.	63 0 0	June 19, 1850	1 5 4				
Ramsey - N.S.	- - -	- - -		15 0 0			
Ripton, Kings - N.S.	40 0 0	May 2, 1845					

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
HUNTINGDONSHIRE-cont.							
Sawtrej - N.S.	92 0 0	Mar. 13, 1841					
Sawtrej - Wes.			2 10 4				9 0 0
Spaldwick - N.S.	60 0 0	Nov. 20, 1847					
Stanground - N.S.	65 0 0	Nov. 4, 1846	1 1 6				
Stilton - N.S.	75 0 0	May 18, 1846					
Stukeley, Great - N.S.	45 0 0	May 2, 1845					
Thurning - N.S.	26 10 0	Dec. 23, 1843					
Warboys - N.S.				21 0 0		62 1 8	
Weston, Old - N.S.	50 0 0	May 10, 1844					
Wistow - N.S.	50 0 0	May 3, 1842	0 7 6				
Woodhurst - N.S.	42 0 0	Oct. 14, 1843					
" - N.S.	40 0 0	Dec. 24, 1845					
" - N.S.	12 0 0	Feb. 27, 1846					
Yaxley - Endowed	128 0 0	May 12, 1849					
KENT.							
Appledore and Ebony - N.S.	120 0 0	Mar. 7, 1848					
Ashford - N.S.	206 0 0	Mar. 11, 1843	12 12 11	103 15 10		456 7 6	
Ashford - B.S.	30 0 0	Aug. 30, 1851					
Aylesford, Church School			3 17 10	24 18 4		15 0 0	
Bapchild and Tonge, Mixed - N.S.						4 3 4	
Barham - N.S.	137 12 6	Jan. 25, 1854	2 6 8			15 0 0	
Barming - N.S.			3 2 4	16 5 0		257 16 8	2 2 0
Bearstead - N.S.	50 0 0	May 30, 1842					
Beckenham - N.S.	125 0 0	Dec. 23, 1848	2 5 2			15 0 0	
Bethersdon - N.S.						30 0 0	9 13 0
Bexley - N.S.	175 0 0	Jan. 2, 1851	11 13 0			32 10 0	
" - N.S.	160 0 0	Apr. 19, 1837					
" - N.S.	70 0 0	Nov. 25, 1845					
Biddenden - N.S.	162 0 0	Mar. 9, 1849					
Birchington - N.S.	129 5 0	July 31, 1849					
Blackheath Hill, Trinity, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	320 0 0	Aug. 7, 1846	12 7 2	59 10 0		333 8 0	
" - N.S.	253 0 0	July 18, 1854					
Borden, Boys and Girls - N.S.	182 0 0	Jan. 31, 1849					
Boughton Blean - N.S.	100 0 0	Oct. 23, 1852					
Boughton-Malherbe - N.S.	100 0 0	Nov. 10, 1847	2 2 8			15 8 4	
Boughton Mon-chelsea - N.S.	114 0 0	Nov. 20, 1851					
Boxley - N.S.	121 0 0	Nov. 27, 1846	3 3 5	82 15 0		304 0 10	
Brabourne - N.S.	162 0 0	Nov. 13, 1846	3 2 6	13 15 0		67 1 8	1 12 0
Brenchley - N.S.	116 10 0	June 17, 1842	2 0 0			4 3 4	
Brenzett (Mixed) - N.S.	100 0 0	Nov. 20, 1852					
Broadstairs - N.S.	145 0 0	Sept. 20, 1837	3 4 3	4 11 8			
Bromley Common - N.S.	202 0 0	June 1, 1847	1 11 1	33 10 0		74 11 8	
Brompton - N.S.	303 15 0	Oct. 4, 1851				135 10 0	22 8 0
Buckland - N.S.	81 0 0	Jan. 7, 1844					
Canterbury, St. George the Martyr and St. Mary Magdalene, Girls and Infants - N.S.	100 0 0	Jan. 25, 1854					
Canterbury, St. Martin's and St. Paul's, Girls and Infants - N.S.	80 0 0	June 19, 1845	5 8 1	12 0 0		44 10 0	
Canterbury, Model (Broad Street), Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	720 0 0	Dec. 19, 1848	24 11 9			939 10 0	
Canterbury, Boys - B.S.	173 10 0	Mar. 13, 1841					
" - Girls - N.S.	120 0 0	July 13, 1846					
Charing - N.S.			1 7 8	60 0 0		198 19 0	
Chart, Great - N.S.	72 0 0	Jan. 27, 1846					
Chatham, St. John's - N.S.						191 10 0	

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
KENT—cont.							
Cheriton and Newington	N.S.	125 0 0	May 29, 1848				
"		40 0 0	Apr. 23, 1849				
Chiddington	N.S.	98 0 0	Oct. 19, 1841				
Cliffe, Mixed	N.S.	200 0 0	Dec. 14, 1854				
Cranbrook, Boys and Girls	N.S.	183 0 0	Dec. 9, 1844			105 0 0	
"		17 0 0	July 30, 1846				
Cranbrook, "Holy Trinity, Milk-house Street District, Sunday and Infant	N.S.	76 0 0	Mar. 16, 1841				
"		20 0 0	July 20, 1847				
Crayford	N.S.			2 10 0		22 10 0	
Cray, Paul's	N.S.	30 0 0	Feb. 27, 1839				
Cudham	N.S.	101 5 0	Mar. 22, 1852				
Cuxton	N.S.	92 0 0	Feb. 25, 1850				
Dartford, Boys and Girls	Wes.			7 10 2½	27 10 0	280 5 0	
Deal	N.S.				6 5 0		
Deal, Infants						8 0 8	
Deal	Wes.				8 5 0		
Deal, Boys, Girls and Infants	Par.	422 16 8	July 1, 1853	4 16 0½	19 3 4	6 13 4	
Denton	N.S.	64 10 0	Apr. 5, 1841				
Deptford, Boys	N.S.	20 0 0	Oct. 31, 1844	1 11 10			
Deptford, St. Nicholas', Boys and Girls	N.S.	50 0 0	Dec. 19, 1835	2 2 1½			
Deptford (New Street)	B.S.	110 0 0	June 30, 1841				
Deptford	R.C.			2 17 6½		83 0 0	
Dover (East Cliff)	N.S.			1 12 1½	33 0 0		
Dover, Trinity	N.S.	143 0 0	Aug. 14, 1847	5 10 8			
Dover	B.S.	437 0 0	Apr. 10, 1836	4 0 11½	21 13 4	29 0 0	
"		32 0 0	Apr. 18, 1854				
Edonbridge, Boys and Girls	N.S.	200 0 0	Apr. 7, 1854				
Exertton, St. James'	N.S.	125 0 0	June 16, 1846				
Elham	N.S.	60 0 0	Sept. 26, 1845		96 5 0	76 9 2	1 2 0
Elham	B.S.						2 10 0
Eitham	N.S.	40 0 0	Aug. 4, 1841			215 0 0	
"		21 0 0	July 31, 1849				
"		136 15 0	Jan. 12, 1853				
Erith, Boys and Girls	N.S.	106 0 0	May 11, 1850				
"		38 0 0	Apr. 22, 1851				
Eynesford	N.S.	70 0 0	Apr. 5, 1836				
Farleigh, East	N.S.	34 0 0	Apr. 5, 1830	3 15 0½	63 15 0	273 12 6	
"		120 0 0	Feb. 6, 1849				
Farleigh, West	N.S.			1 8 8			
Faversham	N.S.			3 15 8		37 10 0	
Faversham	B.S.			6 16 11	43 13 4	216 5 0	
Fawkham, Hartley and Longfield	N.S.	35 0 0	Nov. 3, 1841				
Folkestone, Ch. Ch. Infants	N.S.	94 0 0	Mar. 2, 1852	2 14 0			
Folkestone, Boys	B.S.	162 0 0	Apr. 16, 1840	1 10 11		130 10 0	
"		13 7 4	Nov. 23, 1853				
Folkestone, Girls	B.S.	11 5 4	Dec. 0, 1853	1 14 4		15 0 0	
Folkestone, St. Mary's	N.S.			7 7 9½			
Frittenden	N.S.	65 0 0	Aug. 9, 1843		83 5 0	51 13 4	
Goodneston	Par.						
Graveend and Milton, Boys, Girls and Infants	N.S.	490 0 0	Aug. 24, 1836	7 15 1½	95 0 0	280 9 2	
"		100 0 0	Apr. 10, 1849				
Graveend, Princess Street Chapel	B.S.				40 5 0	31 10 0	
Green Street Green, Boys and Girls	N.S.	42 10 0	Jan. 13, 1852				

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
CONT—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Greenwich - N.S.	*83 0 0	Apr. 29, 1837					
Greenwich East Branch, Infant and Sunday - N.S.	200 0 0	Aug. 31, 1844				39 0 0	
Greenwich, Roan's Charity (East Branch) -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 8	
Greenwich, Roan's Charity (West Branch) -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	
Hadlow - N.S.	437 0 0	May 19, 1849					
Harbledown, Mixed - N.S.	111 10 0	June 6, 1854					
Hardress, Lower - N.S.	38 0 0	Dec. 18, 1847					
Harrietsdam, Ch. Sch. -	90 0 0	Mar. 11, 1845	3 14 4	61 10 0	- - -	25 8 4	2 2 0
Hawkhurst - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 11 8	- - -	106 13 4	11 4 0
Headcorn - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 8 0	- - -	- - -		
Higham - N.S.	120 0 0	Feb. 10, 1848	2 9 4	34 7 6	- - -	62 18 4	10 18 0
Hildenborough - N.S.	128 0 0	May 26, 1848					
Hoo - N.S.	*75 0 0	July 20, 1839	1 6 11				
Hougham, Ch. Ch., Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	300 0 0	Aug. 21, 1848	3 12 0				
Hythe - N.S.	400 0 0	July 5, 1852	5 15 6	128 10 0	- - -	296 5 0	
Ightham - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 1 7	71 5 0	- - -	194 0 0	
Lamberhurst - N.S.	*43 0 0	Dec. 30, 1835					
Lee, Boys and Girls - N.S.	*16 0 0	Aug. 16, 1836					
Lee, Boys and Girls - N.S.	- - -	- - -	6 11 8	- - -	- - -	519 10 0	
Lenham - N.S.	105 0 0	Apr. 26, 1851	3 16 0				
Loose - N.S.	96 0 0	Aug. 30, 1843	1 17 9				
Luton - N.S.	50 0 0	Feb. 11, 1847	3 17 7				
Lydd - N.S.	200 0 0	July 17, 1850		32 10 0	- - -	92 18 4	12 0 0
Lyminge, Endowed Sch. -	136 0 0	Mar. 1, 1850	1 15 7	- - -	- - -	12 18 4	
Maidstone, All Saints - N.S.	- - -	- - -	13 8 6	176 16 8	- - -	636 2 5	
Maidstone, Trinity Model - N.S.	480 0 0	Apr. 2, 1842	13 1 0	207 6 8	- - -	1,054 16 8	
Maidstone, St. Peter's, Boys and Girls - N.S.	200 0 0	Nov. 8, 1848					
Maidstone - P.U.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 1 8	
Malling, East, Boys and Girls - N.S.	187 10 0	Mar. 26, 1850	4 0 10	- - -	- - -	18 6 8	
Malling, West, Endowed - N.S.	12 6 8	July 5, 1852	2 14 2	16 10 0	- - -	54 3 4	
Margarets, St. (next Rochester), Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	500 0 0	Dec. 21, 1854					
Margaret, St. at Cliffe - N.S.	40 0 0	Sept. 24, 1847					
Margate, Holy Trinity, Boys and Girls - N.S.	225 0 0	July 4, 1851	6 5 0	14 0 0	- - -	140 10 0	
Margate, St. John's - N.S.	50 0 0	Oct. 10, 1853					
Meopham - N.S.	62 0 0	Apr. 22, 1842	5 1 8	31 13 4	- - -		
Milton, next Gravesend - B.S.	20 0 0	May 31, 1843					
Milton, near Sittingbourne - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 13 2	60 10 0	- - -	107 15 0	
Minster - N.S.	300 0 0	Jan. 19, 1849					
Newchurch - N.S.	350 0 0	Apr. 17, 1848					
Newington - N.S.	40 0 0	Dec. 31, 1845					
Northfleet - N.S.	105 0 0	July 24, 1851	3 14 9	33 0 0	- - -	32 10 0	2 7 0
Northfleet - N.S.	*115 0 0	Sept. 26, 1838					
Northbourne, St. Augustino's - N.S.	25 0 0	Feb. 13, 1846					
Northbourne and Bridge - N.S.	145 10 0	July 13, 1852	2 0 0	30 0 0	- - -	32 10 0	1 12 0
Petham - N.S.	120 0 0	Jan. 4, 1850					
Petham - N.S.	70 0 0	Aug. 20, 1849					

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capital Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
KENT—cont.							
Platt, St. Mary's - N.S.	113 0 0	May 4, 1847					
Plaxtol - N.S.	171 0 0	Dec. 3, 1847	2 3 5½	-	-	164 10 0	6 16 0
Pluckley - N.S.	93 10 0	Feb. 7, 1851	2 5 0½	-	-	47 10 0	3 4 0
Plumstead, Burrage Road - B.S.	-	-	2 17 4½	-	-		
Plumstead, East, Endowed - N.S.	-	-	3 16 7½	-	-		
Preston - N.S.	*25 0 0	July 22, 1837	-	-	-		
Queenborough - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-		1 9 0
Rainham - N.S.	160 0 0	Mar. 25, 1847	2 5 7	-	-		
Ramsgate, St. Lawrence's - N.S.	58 0 0	Apr. 8, 1851	1 6 8	-	-	63 0 0	
Ramsgate, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	506 0 0	June 2, 1849	5 16 1	131 18 4	-	368 0 0	
Ramsgate, St. George's - N.S.	-	-	11 3 5	53 5 0	-	323 11 8	
Rochester, St. Nicholas' - N.S.	399 0 0	Feb. 6, 1849	4 0 11½	156 5 0	-	459 11 8	
Rochester, Dartford, and Shoreham, Ch. Schoolmasters' Association	-	-	-	-	-		
Rolvenden - N.S.	*100 0 0	Dec. 6, 1836	2 0 0½	-	-		
Romney, New - N.S.	-	-	3 0 4½	-	-	17 10 0	10 18 0
Rusthall - N.S.	-	-	1 4 8½	6 5 0	-		
Sandgate - N.S.	275 0 0	Mar. 25, 1846	1 5 6	-	-		
Smarden, Free - N.S.	-	-	2 0 0½	-	-		7 16 0
Snodland - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-		
Shadoxhurst - N.S.	30 0 0	Feb. 4, 1847	-	-	-		
Sheerness - N.S.	*250 0 0	Dec. 10, 1837	-	-	-		
Sheerness - B.S.	*275 0 0	Jan. 11, 1837	-	-	-		
Shipbourne, Mixed - N.S.	75 0 0	July 23, 1853	-	-	-		
Sittingbourne - N.S.	230 0 0	June 17, 1847	-	-	-		
Southborough - N.S.	100 0 0	Nov. 24, 1845	-	-	-		
Southfleet, Endowed - N.S.	-	-	1 8 1½	-	-		
Stephens, St. (near Canterbury) - N.S.	120 0 0	Apr. 20, 1849	1 10 8	-	-	4 3 4	
Standford - N.S.	25 0 0	Dec. 31, 1845	-	-	-		
Stockbury - N.S.	50 10 0	Sept. 2, 1842	-	-	-		
Stowting - N.S.	55 0 0	Dec. 18, 1846	-	-	-		
Strood - N.S.	252 0 0	Jan. 15, 1850	2 13 4	32 6 8	-	47 18 4	
Sturry - N.S.	60 0 0	July 23, 1852	2 11 6	-	-		
Sutton-at-Hone - N.S.	-	-	2 4 2	16 5 0	-	156 0 0	4 4 0
Sutton Valence, United - N.S.	-	-	-	17 6 8	-	106 9 2	
Swanscombe and Stono - N.S.	70 0 0	Mar. 11, 1842	1 3 3½	-	-		
Swingfield Minnis - N.S.	150 0 0	June 12, 1847	1 6 10½	-	-	65 4 2	
Sydenham - N.S.	*85 0 0	Dec. 29, 1838	-	20 0 0	-	187 0 0	
Sydenham - Wes. - N.S.	-	-	1 4 0	-	-	0 16 8	3 7 0
Tenterden - N.S.	150 0 0	Jan. 20, 1844	2 12 9	-	-		
Tenterden - B.S.	-	-	7 2 6	37 10 0	-	162 0 0	
Teston - N.S.	-	-	-	10 5 0	-	17 10 0	7 10 0
Thanet, St. Peter's, Girls and Infants - N.S.	105 0 0	Dec. 26, 1849	1 0 0½	24 0 0	-	21 13 4	4 12 0
Tonbridge, St. Stephen's - N.S.	50 0 0	June 8, 1853	-	-	-		
Tonbridge, St. Stephen's - N.S.	153 0 0	Feb. 22, 1851	-	-	-		
Trotterscliff - N.S.	54 0 0	Nov. 1, 1849	-	-	-		
Tunbridge - Wes. - N.S.	50 0 0	May 31, 1854	-	-	-		
Tunbridge, St. Stephen's - N.S.	-	-	4 0 0	-	-		
Tunbridge Wells Chapel - Free S. - N.S.	-	-	4 5 5	-	-		
Tunbridge Wells, St. Augustine's - R.C. - N.S.	-	-	4 1 9	-	-		
Upchurch - N.S.	54 0 0	Jan. 14, 1847	2 6 8	-	-		
Walmer and Ringwood - N.S.	*100 0 0	Jan. 15, 1837	2 9 1	-	-	120 10 0	

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
ESSEX—cont.							
Waltham - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	£ s. d.
Wateringbury - N.S.	-	-	1 11 1	-	-	67 3 4	3 4 0 14 11 0
Whitstable and Seasalter, Boys and Girls - N.S.	-	-	13 13 5½	-	-	617 10 0	
Willesborough - N.S.	67 0 0	Feb. 27, 1840	3 0 11	-	-	3 6 8	
Wilmington - N.S.	128 0 0	Sept. 14, 1850	-	-	-	-	
Woodchurch - N.S.	75 0 0	June 10, 1841	2 1 1½	4 6 8	-	320 11 8	4 1 0
" " " " - N.S.	4 16 8	June 22, 1843	-	-	-	-	
" " " " - N.S.	13 6 3	Aug. 3, 1849	-	-	-	-	
Woodnesborough - N.S.	95 0 0	Apr. 11, 1848	-	-	-	-	
Woolwich - N.S.	259 0 0	Mar. 27, 1841	8 9 7	83 3 4	-	207 10 0	
Woolwich - B.S.	*225 0 0	Jan. 7, 1835	-	-	-	-	
Woolwich - R.C.	-	-	2 13 4½	-	-	-	
Wrotham - N.S.	100 0 0	June 22, 1843	-	-	-	-	
LANCASHIRE.							
Accrington, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	590 0 0	Feb. 28, 1845	4 4 7	64 5 0	-	52 10 0	
Accrington, St. James', Infants - N.S.	208 0 0	Mar. 25, 1845	-	-	-	-	
Accrington, St. Oswald's - R.C.	-	-	2 6 8½	-	-	-	
Adlington - N.S.	150 0 0	June 26, 1840	3 6 8	-	-	-	
Admarsh - N.S.	*28 0 0	Jan. 24, 1835	-	-	-	-	
Aigburth - N.S.	-	-	3 5 9½	45 17 6	-	14 8 4	
Ainsworth - N.S.	*150 6 0	June 13, 1838	-	-	-	-	
Altcar - N.S.	-	-	-	30 6 8	-	-	3 1½ 0
Appleton, St. Bede's R.C.	-	-	6 8 9	-	-	-	
Ardwick, St. Thomas' N.S.	-	-	-	11 5 0	-	-	
Ashton, St. Thomas' (in Makerfield) - N.S.	250 0 0	July 15, 1851	4 3 2	58 10 0	-	129 10 0	
Ashton-under-Lyne, Ch. Ch. (Charles-town), Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	832 0 0	Dec. 9, 1847	-	-	-	253 1 8	
Ashton-under-Lyne, St. Peter's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	*300 0 0	May 28, 1836	-	-	-	-	
" " " " - N.S.	60 0 0	Nov. 1, 1844	-	-	-	-	
Astley - N.S.	200 0 0	Nov. 18, 1841	3 13 1½	15 0 0	-	154 8 4	
" " " " - N.S.	103 0 0	Oct. 12, 1847	-	-	-	-	
Atherton - N.S.	300 0 0	Nov. 28, 1840	7 9 2	113 6 8	-	244 5 0	
" " " " - N.S.	119 15 6	Nov. 9, 1852	-	-	-	-	
Audenshaw - N.S.	400 0 0	July 29, 1847	2 10 10	-	-	115 0 0	
Bacup - Wes.	-	-	8 6 8½	2 13 0	-	3 6 8	
Bank Meadow - B.S.	360 0 0	Jan. 8, 1840	-	-	-	-	
Bardsley - N.S.	397 0 0	Dec. 7, 1846	1 0 5½	-	-	109 0 0	
Barrowford - N.S.	231 15 0	July 31, 1835	4 6 11½	-	-	-	
Barton upon Irwell - N.S.	240 0 0	Oct. 14, 1846	3 0 7	-	-	-	
" " " " - N.S.	30 0 0	June 15, 1852	-	-	-	-	
Barton upon Irwell, Wes. Bedford, in Leigh - N.S.	200 0 0	Apr. 30, 1844	4 0 0½	-	-	-	
Belfield (Messrs. Bonecke's) - N.S.	-	-	5 0 11½	85 5 0	-	213 0 0	
Bickerstaffe - N.S.	200 0 0	Sept. 20, 1844	3 16 0½	18 0 0	-	433 13 0	13 9 0
Billinge - N.S.	58 10 0	June 16, 1847	-	-	-	-	
Birch, St. James' (in Manchester) - N.S.	-	-	3 1 2½	56 13 4	-	53 10 0	5 8 0
Birch, St. Mary's (in Middleton), Boys and Girls - N.S.	*75 0 0	Aug. 13, 1836	-	-	-	-	
" " " " - N.S.	*16 0 0	Nov. 16, 1836	-	-	-	-	
Blackburn, St. Michael's - N.S.	258 0 0	Oct. 24, 1846	3 9 8	-	-	-	
Blackburn, Trinity N.S.	204 0 0	Sept. 19, 1844	4 1 11½	-	-	-	
Blackburn, St. John's N.S.	800 0 0	Apr. 10, 1845	2 7 11½	-	-	-	
Blackburn - B.S.	*150 0 0	Apr. 16, 1836	-	-	-	-	

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capital Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
LANCASHIRE—cont.							
Blackburn, St. Alban's R.C.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Blackburn, (Mr. Sparrow's) R.C.	- - -	- - -	0 5 0	71 0 0	- - -	208 0 0	
Blackburn, St. Anne's R.C.	- - -	- - -	4 4 0	26 13 4	- - -	66 16 8	
Blackbloy (Crab Lane) N.S.	100 0 0	Apr. 29, 1843	- - -	23 10 0	- - -	73 3 4	
" " " "	21 0 0	May 7, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" " " "	20 0 0	Apr. 6, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" " " "	43 0 0	Aug. 5, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Blackpits " N.S.	120 0 0	Nov. 2, 1847	3 2 4	34 7 6	- - -	- - -	
Blackpool " Wes.	- - -	- - -	2 8 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Blackrod " N.S.	450 0 0	Aug. 22, 1846	1 11 5	- - -	- - -	73 5 0	
Bolton, Little, St. George's N.S.	500 0 0	Aug. 9, 1843	14 15 10	78 6 8	- - -	150 3 4	
Bolton, Little, All Saints' N.S.	600 0 0	Mar. 18, 1843	5 18 8	21 5 0	- - -	75 3 4	
Bolton-le-Moors, Holy Trinity N.S.	*240 0 0	Nov. 10, 1833	18 16 7	121 15 10	- - -	1,068 3 4	
" " " "	155 0 0	Dec. 31, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Bolton-le-Moors (Emmanuel Dist.) N.S.	250 0 0	Feb. 13, 1845	12 13 3	20 0 0	- - -	745 13 4	
" " " "	100 0 0	Oct. 13, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Bolton-le-Moors, Ch. Ch. N.S.	540 0 0	Dec. 23, 1847	8 13 2	54 3 4	- - -	563 16 5	
Bolton-le-Moors, St. Peter's and St. Paul's R.C.	- - -	- - -	8 17 6	39 17 6	- - -	412 8 4	
Bolton " B.S.	*250 0 0	Apr. 29, 1837	4 14 9	35 15 0	- - -	290 10 0	
Bolton, (Fletcher Street) Wes.	- - -	- - -	10 11 3	28 15 0	- - -	164 15 0	
Bolton (Bridge Street) Wes.	311 0 0	Apr. 29, 1850	11 17 1	63 6 8	- - -	353 10 0	
Bolton-le-Sands, Industrial N.S.	65 10 0	Feb. 20, 1850	2 4 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Bootle " N.S.	200 0 0	Nov. 12, 1830	6 4 2	67 10 8	- - -	637 0 0	14 8 0
Bootle " R.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 9 0
Bretherton (Free Endowed), Boys and Girls, Ch. Sch. - - -	126 0 0	Mar. 10, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Brierfield " N.S.	247 0 0	Jan. 2, 1850	2 10 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Brooksbottom " Wes.	- - -	- - -	10 14 2	47 10 0	- - -	317 10 0	
Buckhurst " N.S.	112 0 0	Apr. 22, 1840	1 3 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" " " "	143 0 0	Sept. 2, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" " " "	25 0 0	Feb. 20, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Buresill and Lower Placo " N.S.	250 0 0	Nov. 11, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Burnley (Lane Bridge), St. Paul's N.S.	508 0 0	July 30, 1847	0 5 8	- - -	- - -	192 10 0	
Burnley, Lane Head N.S.	50 0 0	June 5, 1844	2 13 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Burnley, St. Peter's N.S.	299 0 0	May 2, 1847	30 4 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Burnley, Boys and Girls " N.S.	*100 0 0	Feb. 3, 1836	- - -	100 0 0	12 10 0	875 10 0	
Burnley, St. James' N.S.	*200 0 0	Feb. 5, 1840	2 9 2	45 0 0	- - -	327 0 0	
" " " "	100 0 0	Nov. 23, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Burnley " Wes.	807 0 0	Aug. 10, 1852	14 5 6	41 6 8	- - -	417 0 0	
Burnley, St. Mary's R.C.	- - -	- - -	7 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Burscough Hall " R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 3 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Bury, St. John's " N.S.	370 0 0	Mar. 1, 1840	1 19 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Bury, St. Paul's " N.S.	150 0 0	Oct. 26, 1844	3 6 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Bury, Holy Trinity N.S.	473 0 0	Apr. 19, 1851	7 8 4	61 0 0	- - -	293 0 0	
Bury (Clerke Street) Wes.	- - -	- - -	5 6 0	50 0 0	- - -	21 0 0	
Bury, St. Marie's R.C.	- - -	- - -	5 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Bury, Central " N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 0	- - -	- - -	
Busk, Infants " N.S.	*93 0 0	Oct. 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" " " "	45 0 0	Dec. 28, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Cartmel " N.S.	58 4 0	Oct. 8, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Caton " N.S.	228 0 0	Oct. 1, 1850	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	21 0 0

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
LANCASHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Charlestown - B.S.	*75 0 0	Jan. 10, 1835					
Chatburn - N.S.	*40 0 0	Oct. 10, 1837					
Chipping - R.C.	248 0 0	June 10, 1850	2 10 0	32 10 0	-	32 10 0	8 1 0
Chorley, Parish - N.S.	*156 0 0	Nov. 21, 1835	1 6 8				
Chorley, St. Peter's N.S.	150 0 0	June 18, 1849	3 5 10½	43 10 0	-	112 10 0	
Chorley, St. Mary's R.C.	94 0 0	May 11, 1842					
Chorlton-cum-Hardy - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 10 0			
Churchtown and Crossens - N.S.	150 0 0	Feb. 21, 1846	1 9 7½				
Churchtown - B.S.	*108 0 0	Dec. 5, 1838					
Clayton-le-Moors - N.S.	*85 0 0	Nov. 8, 1837					
Clayton-le-Woods - N.S.	118 0 0	Feb. 23, 1842	2 10 1½				
Clitheroe - R.C.	40 0 0	May 13, 1846	1 0 11				
Clitheroe, St. James' N.S.	150 0 0	Apr. 14, 1841	4 0 8½				
Clitheroe Parish - N.S.	160 0 0	Aug. 24, 1843					
Cockerbrook - B.S.	*300 0 0	Aug. 13, 1840					
Collyhurst, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	*50 0 0	Mar. 10, 1838					
Colne - N.S.	438 0 0	Feb. 1, 1851					
Colne (Waterside) - N.S.	500 0 0	Sept. 23, 1844	6 14 3½	-	-	547 10 0	
Colne, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	380 0 0	May 3, 1848	4 9 11½				
Coppull - N.S.	150 0 0	May 16, 1842					
Crompton, High - N.S.	216 0 0	Sept. 21, 1847	5 6 5½	-	-	301 10 0	
Crosby, Great - N.S.	284 0 0	June 21, 1848	1 13 4½				
Crumpsall, Lower - N.S.	72 0 0	Oct. 21, 1843					
Darwen, Lower - N.S.	494 10 0	May 6, 1851	5 6 6½				
Deane (at Rumworth) - N.S.	*200 0 0	April 5, 1839					
Denton, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	70 0 0	Jan. 13, 1838	3 7 8½	106 10 0	-	186 16 8	3 18 0
Derby, West - P.U.	400 0 0	Mar. 16, 1842					
Derby West - N.S.	100 0 0	Feb. 22, 1848	2 10 6½	75 12 6	-	157 6 6	
Didsbury, Endowed - N.S.	- - -	Aug. 30, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	
Downham - N.S.	60 0 0	Dec. 3, 1852	- - -	10 16 8	-	158 0 0	4 5 0
Droylesden - B.S.	*75 0 0	Sept. 19, 1840	4 14 5½	33 0 10	-	107 5 10	
Eagley Mills - B.S.	- - -	- - -	2 15 6½	63 15 0	30 0 0	623 1 8	
Eccles (Broomhouse Lane) - N.S.	- - -	- - -	10 0 5	43 0 0	-	118 0 0	42 18 0
Eccles (Wcaste Lane), Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	- - -	- - -	7 4 3				
Eccles, St. Mary's, R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 16 8	54 0 0	-	52 10 0	
Eccleston, St. Thomas' - N.S.	201 0 0	May 4, 1849					
Edgeworth - N.S.	- - -	- - -	5 0 0				
Elton, All Saints', Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	305 0 0	Dec. 18, 1843					
Ellel or Galgate - N.S.	20 0 0	Oct. 2, 1846					
Ellel or Galgate - B.S.	*45 0 0	Sept. 14, 1836					
Euxton - N.S.	- - -	- - -					
Euxton, St. Mary's R.C.	574 0 0	Oct. 30, 1848	2 3 4	-	-	89 6 8	
Everton, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 4 5½				
Everton and Kirkdale - N.S.	*126 0 0	Dec. 27, 1837	2 10 8½	43 15 0	-	37 10 0	
Everton, St. Peter's N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 18 0			111 0 0	
Everton, St. Chrysostom's (Mill Street) - N.S.	- - -	- - -	17 14 0	138 0 0	-	325 14 2	
Failsworth Bridge - N.S.	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	16 10 0	-	33 0 0	
Failsworth - N.S.	100 0 0	Dec. 31, 1845	14 19 1½	125 12 6	-	376 10 0	
- - - - - N.S.	*70 0 0	Sept. 25, 1839					
- - - - - N.S.	*270 0 0	Dec. 16, 1837	6 14 8½	12 10 0	-	269 10 0	18 0 0
- - - - - N.S.	7 4 0	Apr. 14, 1851					
- - - - - N.S.	8 5 0	Sept. 1, 1854					

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
LANCASHIRE—cont.							
Farnworth, St. John's	£ 250 0 0	Aug. 13, 1836	£ 2 9 9½	£ 9 3 4	-	£ 221 15 0	
" (near Bolton) N.S.	105 0 0	Dec. 14, 1843					
" " " "	100 0 0	July 31, 1840					
Farnworth (near Warrington) N.S.	125 0 0	June 13, 1845	5 8 9½	18 8 4	-	219 15 0	12 17 0
" " " "	10 0 0	Aug. 23, 1845					
" " " "	35 0 0	Mar. 2, 1846					
Far Savory and Hawkshead N.S.	*60 0 0	Dec. 9, 1835					
Fenco N.S.	182 0 0	June 27, 1846	2 5 1½				
Ferryhalgh R.C.	-	-	1 10 0½	-	-	2 10 0	
Fleetwood, Testimonial N.S.	286 0 0	Dec. 13, 1847	8 6 8½	92 10 0	-	442 7 6	
Freckleton N.S.	*63 0 0	Dec. 12, 1840					
Garstang N.S.	104 0 0	Sept. 11, 1845		21 19 0	-		
Garstang R.C.	-	-	4 15 6½	-	-	150 0 0	
Gillmoss, St. Swinthin's R.C.	-	-	2 12 0½				
Goodshaw-Booth N.S.	*234 0 0	June 27, 1838					
Goodshaw and Loveclough N.S.	117 0 0	May 11, 1847					
Golborne, Ch. Sch. N.S.	*142 0 0	Feb. 9, 1839		8 5 0			
Gorton N.S.	*120 0 0	April 1, 1837	3 6 10½				
Grano N.S.	*165 0 0	July 8, 1837					
Greenacre's Moor N.S.	228 0 0	Apr. 29, 1851	11 13 10	164 15 10	40 0 0	685 3 4	40 2 0
Habergham, All Saints' N.S.	200 0 0	Jan. 14, 1841	7 2 2	42 17 6	-	338 11 8	
Habergham Eaves N.S.	200 0 0	Jan. 4, 1844					
" " " "	70 0 0	Mar. 18, 1853					
Halewood N.S.	60 0 0	Nov. 20, 1848	-	24 0 0	-	-	8 7 0
Halliwell, Dean Mills B.S.	-	-				264 10 0	32 0 0
Halsall N.S.	-	-	2 10 0	78 15 0	-	173 15 0	
Halton N.S.	-	-	1 0 5½	-	-	67 10 0	2 0 0
Hambleton N.S.	*40 0 0	Nov. 5, 1836					
Hamer, St. John's N.S.	-	-	1 15 3½				
Harpurhey N.S.	-	-	7 1 10½	35 16 8	-	204 0 0	
Harwood, Great N.S.	*123 0 0	Oct. 13, 1838	2 12 0½				
Haslingden, Boys and Girls N.S.	318 2 6	Nov. 11, 1854					
Haydock N.S.	*120 0 0	Sept. 18, 1839	1 18 7				
Healey, Boys and Girls N.S.	315 0 0	July 23, 1853	8 6 8½				
Heaton, Norris, Ch. Ch. N.S.	-	-	3 2 11½				
Helen's, St. Lowe House R.C.	-	-	10 0 0				
Helen's, Saint (Moreflat) N.S.	-	-	3 10 0½	-	-	32 10 0	
Helen's, Saint (Cowley's) Charity, Boys, Girls, and Infants B.S.	*265 0 0	Jan. 20, 1847					
Helen's Saint, Par Mount, Girls and Infants N.S.	133 13 4	Nov. 21, 1854					
Hey Houses and Saddington N.S.	*75 0 0	July 28, 1841					
Heywood, St. James', Boys and Girls N.S.	*360 0 0	Dec. 29, 1838	-	-	-	3 6 8	
" " " " " " N.S.	15 0 0	Mar. 28, 1854					
" " " " " " N.S.	3 15 0	Sept. 1, 1854					
Heywood, St. James', Heady Hill N.S.	180 0 0	Apr. 1, 1843	7 13 6½				
" " " " " " N.S.	50 0 0	Apr. 10, 1849					
Heywood, St. Luke's (Mount Street), Boys and Girls N.S.	220 0 0	July 19, 1841					

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
LANCASHIRE—cont.							
Heywood, Queen Street	Wes.	- - -	- - -	1 4 9	- - -	1 13 4	
Heywood, St. Luke's (York Street) . . .	N.S.	*78 0 0	Nov. 19, 1936	20 0 4	110 6 8	583 0 0	
" " " " "		23 0 0	Oct. 21, 1842				
" " " " "		14 0 0	Sept. 11, 1850				
" " " " "		25 0 0	Sept. 15, 1851				
Heywood, Gt. Bank Mills, Evening School				2 0 0			
Higham	N.S.	*50 0 0	June 6, 1838	0 11 5			
Hoddesden	N.S.	171 0 0	Aug. 23, 1853	5 7 0			
Hollingswood	N.S.	*180 0 0	Oct. 27, 1838				
Hoole	N.S.	200 0 0	Oct. 23, 1851				
Horraby	N.S.			1 13 4			
Houghton, West . . .	N.S.	43 0 0	June 19, 1841				
Hulme, Holy Trinity	N.S.	*208 0 0	Dec. 9, 1840	14 19 3	111 13 4	25 0 0	412 16 8
Hulme, St. George's . .	N.S.						12 18 4
Hurst	N.S.	334 0 0	Jan. 9, 1849				
Hurst	B.S.			10 4 2	70 16 8		270 10 0
Hurst Green	N.S.	60 0 0	Oct. 11, 1843	1 1 0			23 13 0
Hurst Green	R.C.			6 7 5			150 5 0
Ince, St. Catherine's . .							
Boys and Girls	N.S.	419 12 6	July 12, 1851	5 1 8	4 8 4		15 0 0
Ince Blundell	R.C.			3 14 10			43 6 8
Inskip	N.S.	80 0 0	Sept. 13, 1848	4 12 8			177 18 4
" " " " "		8 0 0	Nov. 7, 1848				
Irlams o'the Height . .	B.S.			5 3 1	36 5 0		66 10 0
Irwell or Bury (Peel Street)	N.S.	*225 0 0	Oct. 28, 1837	1 8 0	43 6 8		131 6 8
" " " " "		75 0 0	Jan. 23, 1848				
" " " " "		3 3 0	Apr. 14, 1848				
Kersall, St. Paul's . . .	N.S.				11 13 4		
Kirkby	N.S.			1 10 1	20 11 8		15 0 0
Kirdale, Industrial . .	P.U.						526 11 8
Kirkdale, St. Mary's . .	N.S.	150 0 0	May 23, 1845	4 8 8	45 0 0		
Kirkham, Boys	N.S.			3 19 3			31 10 0
Knowsley	N.S.				107 14 2		15 0 0
Lancaster, St. Thomas . .	N.S.	800 0 0	Sept. 16, 1847	4 0 2	60 0 0		231 10 0
" " " " "		4 5 0	Apr. 14, 1848				
" " " " "		66 13 4	Feb. 28, 1853				
Lancaster Parish . . .				15 12 8	40 0 0		485 0 0
Boys	N.S.			9 15 11			423 18 4
Lancaster	B.S.	*150 0 0	July 23, 1835				
" " " " "		11 11 11	July 18, 1854				
Lancaster	R.C.			5 18 8	51 10 0		139 3 4
Lathom, St. James . . .	N.S.	260 0 0	Oct. 17, 1854	1 1 9			
Lees, Zion	B.S.			12 11 4			402 13 4
Leigh, Union Street . .	N.S.	325 0 0	Jan. 11, 1841	2 7 6	70 0 0		161 11 8
Leigh (Lately Common)	N.S.	45 0 0	Nov. 20, 1841				
Leigh	Wes.				43 1 8		127 12 0
Lever, Little, Mixed . .	N.S.	209 0 0	June 1, 1854				
Loyland	N.S.	*232 0 0	Jan. 19, 1839	1 18 8	10 0 0		32 18 4
" " " " "		70 0 0	Oct. 17, 1845				
Lindale-in-Cartmel . . .	N.S.	*50 0 0	May 16, 1838				
Lindale-in-Marton . . .	N.S.			4 6 8			
Litherland	R.C.			2 10 2	12 0 0		122 10 0
Littleborough	N.S.	170 0 0	Jan. 26, 1846				11 2 0
Liverpool	P.U.						6 0 10
Liverpool, Brunswick (Prescot Street) . .	Wes.			1 14 0	15 0 0		80 0 0
Liverpool, Harrington . .	B.S.			8 11 6	182 15 10		1352 6 8

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
LANCASHIRE—cont.							
Liverpool, Hibernian - B.S.	268 0 0	Jan. 29, 1852	15 0 10	100 10 0	48 6 8	932 5 7	
Liverpool, Hopo Street - B.S.	150 0 0	Jan. 17, 1853					
Liverpool, Jordan Street - Wes.	- - -	- - -	12 0 7	71 15 10	25 0 0	560 0 0	
Liverpool, Moorfields, Old Charity, Boys and Girls - N.S.	- - -	- - -	12 7 2	151 1 8	- - -	729 13 4	
Liverpool, North - N.S.	92 6 8	Sept. 6, 1853	9 3 5	53 5 0	- - -	190 7 6	
Liverpool, South (Cornwallis Street) Boys and Girls - N.S.	- - -	- - -	10 8 7	36 1 8	8 6 8	976 15 10	
Liverpool, All Saints' - N.S.	- - -	- - -	13 7 11	153 0 0	- - -	635 5 0	
Liverpool, St. Andrew's - N.S.	854 13 4	Jan. 10, 1854	10 5 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Liverpool, St. Anno's, (Edge Hill), Boys, Girls, and Infants, - R.C.	- - -	- - -	3 10 6	28 0 2	- - -	159 5 10	
Liverpool, St. Anthony's - R.C.	700 0 0	Dec. 16, 1852	10 8 5	24 18 4	- - -	83 10 0	
Liverpool, St. Augustine's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	- - -	- - -	4 15 4	- - -	- - -	610 10 0	
Liverpool, St. Barnabas' - N.S.	*300 0 0	Apr. 15, 1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Liverpool, St. Bartholomew's (Naylor Street) - N.S.	951 15 0	July 1, 1853	16 15 4	140 0 0	30 0 0	704 0 0	
Liverpool, St. Bridget's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	731 0 0	Apr. 17, 1845	11 11 13	21 17 6	- - -	241 15 0	
Liverpool, St. Francis Xavier's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - R.C.	20 0 0	Nov. 7, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Liverpool, St. George's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	328 0 0	Nov. 28, 1843	5 2 0	57 1 8	- - -	761 0 0	
Liverpool, St. John's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	6 0 0	Dec. 6, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Liverpool, St. John's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	23 0 0	Nov. 21, 1854	7 4 8	36 5 0	- - -	459 16 8	
Liverpool, St. John's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	*625 0 0	July 26, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Liverpool, St. John's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	*200 0 0	Apr. 13, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Liverpool, Ch. Ch., Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	*337 0 0	June 29, 1839	21 5 10	183 2 6	- - -	1,313 1 8	
Liverpool, St. Francis Xavier's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - R.C.	17 6 8	Nov. 20, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Liverpool, St. Helen's - R.C.	900 0 0	Dec. 14, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Liverpool, St. James' (Toxteth Park), Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	63 0 0	
Liverpool, St. John's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	250 0 0	July 16, 1849	12 11 0	90 10 0	- - -	412 5 0	
Liverpool, St. John's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	39 13 4	Dec. 1, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Liverpool, St. John's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	312 10 0	Dec. 17, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Liverpool, St. John's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	*450 0 0	Dec. 20, 1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Liverpool, St. Jude's, (Edge Hill) - N.S.	- - -	- - -	9 2 11	12 7 6	- - -	103 10 0	
Liverpool, St. Luke's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	*190 0 0	July 22, 1838	4 11 5	146 11 8	- - -	468 17 6	
Liverpool, St. Luke's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	12 12 0	July 18, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
LANCASHIRE—cont.							
Manchester (Lower Moseley Street) - B.S.	£ 420 0 0	Jan. 22, 1837	£ 19 5 0	£ 132 2 6	-	£ 1,261 10 10	
Manchester (Marshall Street) - B.S.	*400 0 0	Jan. 9, 1839					
Manchester, Miles Platting (Argyle Street) - B.S.	-	-	8 8 5	44 0 0	-	857 0 0	
Manchester, New Jerusalem Church School -	-	-	9 17 11	57 0 0	-	406 0 0	
Manchester (Rusholme Road) - Wes.	-	-	24 11 0½	-	-	860 13 4	
Manchester, St. Ann's - N.S.	500 0 0	Dec. 18, 1841	4 9 11	190 15 0	-	315 8 4	
Manchester, St. Barnabas' - N.S.	71 0 0	Sept. 5, 1850					
Manchester, St. Chad's (Cheetham Hill) - R.C.	500 0 0	Nov. 18, 1853	7 17 0½	79 11 8	-	953 11 8	
Manchester, St. James' - N.S.	5 18 8	Nov. 7, 1848					
Manchester, St. John's - N.S.	620 0 0	Aug. 10, 1852	8 3 4	59 5 0	-	270 5 0	
Manchester, St. Jude's, Boys and Girls - N.S.	700 0 0	Apr. 3, 1846	10 15 0½	8 0 8	-	257 11 8	
Manchester, St. Mark's (Cheetham Hill) - N.S.	-	-	21 15 8½	38 15 0	-	475 1 8	
Manchester, St. Michael's - N.S.	-	-					
Manchester, St. Patrick's - R.C.	215 0 0	Dec. 5, 1843	2 19 5½	73 10 0	-		
Manchester, St. Philip's (Bradford Road), Boys, Girls, and Infants, Ch. of E.	418 0 0	Mar. 22, 1842					
Manchester, St. Thomas' (Redbank) - N.S.	300 0 0	Dec. 13, 1844	8 4 9	-	-	401 0 0	
Manchester, St. Vincent's (Chorlton on Medlock) - N.S.	-	-					
Manchester, St. Wilfred's - R.C.	764 0 0	Jan. 8, 1852	-	6 13 4	-		
Marsden, Great - N.S.	531 0 0	May 29, 1848	6 19 1½	168 5 0	-	668 12 6	
Marsden, Little - N.S.	330 0 0	Dec. 31, 1852	7 0 0	69 6 8	-	704 3 4	
Mawdsley - N.S.	612 0 0	Sept. 27, 1845					
Mayfield - B.S.	-	-	9 0 0½	-	-	44 2 6	
Mellor Brook - N.S.	250 0 0	Apr. 5, 1849	5 3 4½	17 10 0	-	98 0 0	16 1 0
Michael's, St., on Wyre - N.S.	*100 0 0	Apr. 22, 1835					
Micklehead Green - B.S.	6 19 0	July 20, 1847					
Middleton (Mixed) - N.S.	85 0 0	Oct. 17, 1844		111 15 0	-	345 14 2	
Middleton, Infants - N.S.	*110 0 0	June 29, 1836					
Middleton, Barrowfields, Infants - N.S.	-	-	3 6 2½	43 0 0	-	210 0 0	10 8 0
Middleton, Infants - N.S.	-	-	2 4 0½	23 15 0	-	108 6 8	
Middleton, Infants - B.S.	200 0 0	April 21, 1843	2 1 4	49 10 0	-		
Middleton, Infants - B.S.	-	-	4 3 6	-	-		
Mossley, Boys and Girls - N.S.	135 0 0	Aug. 29, 1845	1 16 7½	-	-	31 0 10	
Moston - N.S.	200 0 0	May 24, 1841	5 18 3½	-	-		
Musbury (Hollin Bank) - N.S.	90 0 0	Jan. 11, 1840					
Musbury (Hollin Bank) - N.S.	8 19 8	May 21, 1846					
Musbury (Hollin Bank) - N.S.	315 0 0	Nov. 1, 1842					
Musbury (Hollin Bank) - N.S.	150 0 0	Dec. 16, 1844					
Musbury (Hollin Bank) - N.S.	174 0 0	Feb. 23, 1845					
Musbury (Hollin Bank) - N.S.	-	-	3 15 4	-	-		

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teacher.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
LANCASHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Newton Heath, All Saints' (No. 1), Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	907 13 4	Dec. 30, 1854					
Newton Heath, All Saints' (No. 2) - N.S.	240 0 0	Feb. 15, 1845					
	14 6 8	Oct. 20, 1854					
Oakenrod, Evening Sch. Oldham, St. Mary's N.S.	1,000 0 0	Feb. 3, 1844	5 10 1				
Oldham, St. Peter's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	*539 0 0	Oct. 1, 1836					
	650 0 0	July 23, 1844					
Oldham " - B.S.	*254 0 0	Sept. 11, 1834					
Oldham (St. Domingo Street) - Wes.			8 10 0	47 10 0		307 0 10	
Openshaw - N.S.	133 10 0	Oct. 14, 1854	4 14 34	12 7 6		2 10 0	
Ormskirk - N.S.				36 10 0		51 16 8	
Ormskirk, United Charity, Boys, Girls, and Infants N.S.	292 3 4	Nov. 1, 1834	7 0 74	74 5 0		196 0 0	
Orrel - R.C.			2 0 0				
Oswaldtwistle (Cabin End) - N.S.	*120 0 0	June 28, 1837	3 11 6	15 0 0		157 15 10	
Oswaldtwistle (New Lane) - N.S.			2 1 84			114 10 0	
Oswaldtwistle (Daisey Green) - N.S.	*96 0 0	Feb. 2, 1830					
Padgate - N.S.	150 0 0	May 1, 1844					
Parr, St. Peter's - N.S.	300 0 0	Sept. 9, 1844					
" - N.S.	50 0 0	Nov. 3, 1844					
" - N.S.	36 16 8	Oct. 31, 1854					
Patricroft (Mechanics Institute) - B.S.	300 0 0	Mar. 16, 1849	6 14 34	128 0 0		357 1 8	15 10 0
	26 2 8	Aug. 27, 1849					
Peasley, Infants, Ch. of E. Pemberton - N.S.	90 0 0	July 24, 1854					
Pemberton, Goose Green - N.S.	*30 0 0	Apr. 5, 1838					
Pendlebury - N.S.	270 0 0	May 13, 1846	2 16 4	25 0 0		180 18 4	
Pendleton, St. Thomas - N.S.	*60 0 0	Aug. 26, 1837	2 19 1	91 6 8		79 3 4	
Pilkington, Park Lane - B.S.			6 15 04			298 10 0	24 1 0
Prescot, St. Mary's R.C.			5 16 8				
Preston, All Saints', Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	466 5 0	Nov. 23, 1854					
Preston, Central - N.S.			12 9 84	465 0 0		270 5 0	
Preston, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	*105 0 0	Dec. 5, 1835	7 19 14	43 7 6		289 16 8	
Preston (Croft St.) Wes.			3 9 74	21 13 4		52 10 0	
Preston, Holy Trinity - N.S.	605 0 0	Dec. 23, 1845	11 11 94	60 5 0		228 19 2	
" - N.S.	35 6 8	Oct. 5, 1849					
Preston, St. Augustine's - R.C.			5 2 64	22 0 0		317 11 8	
Preston, St. Ignatius' - R.C.			12 4 74			161 17 6	
Preston, St. James' N.S.	489 0 0	Sept. 20, 1850	2 0 0			15 0 0	
Preston, St. Mary's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	*250 0 0	Jan. 24, 1838	4 0 0	11 18 4		29 0 0	
	154 0 0	Sept. 2, 1847					
Preston, St. Paul's - N.S.			20 11 114	198 16 8		933 0 0	
Preston, (2nd), St. Paul's, Infants - N.S.	*184 0 0	May 31, 1854					
Preston, St. Peter's N.S.			3 15 0	24 13 4		63 0 0	
Preston, (Talbot), Boys, Girls, and Infants - R.C.			4 0 04			8 6 8	

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
LANCASHIRE—cont.							
Preston (Walker Street) - R.C.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Preston, St. Wilfred's (Fox Street) - R.C.	- - -	- - -	8 0 0	37 10 0	- - -	36 10 0	- - -
Quernmore - N.S.	*35 0 0	Mar. 21, 1839	14 10 5	59 2 6	- - -	295 10 0	- - -
" - " - N.S.	02 5 0	Dec. 23, 1852	3 5 4	10 3 4	- - -	- - -	9 12 0
Rooden Lane (Manchester) Mixed - B.S.	250 0 0	Dec. 18, 1854	5 12 0	84 0 0	- - -	47 14 2	- - -
Radcliffe - N.S.	*405 0 0	July 31, 1839	- - -	65 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Radcliffe Close, Boys and Girls - Wes.	130 0 0	Aug. 4, 1853	8 19 7	40 10 0	- - -	201 0 0	19 0 0
Rainford, near Crank Hill, Mixed - N.S.	117 0 0	Dec. 28, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rainford, St. Helen's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	149 5 0	Sept. 5, 1850	3 13 3	31 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - " - N.S.	30 0 0	Dec. 31, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - " - N.S.	30 0 0	May 5, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rainhill - N.S.	100 0 0	May 5, 1841	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	78 15 0	7 17 0
" - " - N.S.	75 0 0	Mar. 16, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rainhill - R.C.	- - -	- - -	3 9 0	78 6 8	- - -	52 10 0	7 4 0
Ravenhead (Plato Glass Company's) - B.S.	- - -	- - -	3 9 8	25 0 0	- - -	190 10 0	- - -
Rawcliffe Hall - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 6 8	- - -
Rawtenstall - N.S.	*200 0 0	June 29, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Risley, Boys and Girls - Presbyterian	105 0 0	Feb. 5, 1852	1 19 1	39 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
Read - N.S.	*60 0 0	Dec. 19, 1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rochdale - N.S.	100 0 0	Mar. 1, 1844	2 7 8	97 10 0	55 0 0	410 6 8	- - -
" - " - N.S.	50 0 0	Jan. 31, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - " - N.S.	38 0 0	May 9, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rochdale - B.S.	*250 0 0	Jan. 31, 1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rochdale - Wes.	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	12 0 0	- - -	1 13 4	- - -
Rochdale, St. John's R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ryecroft - B.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 16 8	- - -	57 0 0	- - -
Salesbury, Boys and Girls - N.S.	240 0 0	July 14, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Salford, St. Mathias' - N.S.	500 0 0	Aug. 24, 1842	2 9 1	01 16 8	- - -	399 1 8	- - -
" - " - N.S.	20 0 0	July 30, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Salford, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	- - -	- - -	10 18 9	192 4 0	- - -	670 0 0	- - -
Salford (Great George Street) Model - N.S.	- - -	- - -	18 10 0	287 0 0	- - -	835 18 4	- - -
Salford, St. Bartholomew's - N.S.	400 0 0	Mar. 22, 1844	10 4 1	120 15 0	- - -	312 15 0	- - -
" - " - N.S.	17 0 0	Apr. 17, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Salford - B.S.	*200 0 0	Sept. 4, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - " - N.S.	50 0 0	Feb. 19, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Salford, Scotch Presbyterian	- - -	- - -	7 8 3	138 0 0	- - -	398 18 4	- - -
Salford, New Jerusalem Church - N.S.	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	14 3 4	- - -	123 10 0	- - -
Salford (Broughton Road) - Wes.	- - -	- - -	13 7 0	73 6 8	- - -	208 0 0	- - -
Salford, St. John's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 6 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Samlesbury - N.S.	*120 0 0	Oct. 16, 1837	1 10 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Satterthwaite and Rusland - N.S.	100 0 0	Feb. 13, 1850	- - -	72 10 0	- - -	23 15 0	- - -
Scarisbrick, Ch. Sch. - B.S.	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	19 0 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -
Scorton - B.S.	- - -	- - -	2 18 4	- - -	- - -	165 16 8	10 9 0
Scotforth - N.S.	50 0 0	Dec. 28, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Seaforth - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sharples (Messrs. Asliworths') - B.S.	- - -	- - -	2 0 8	38 15 0	- - -	187 16 8	13 13 0
Shaw - N.S.	*200 0 0	Oct. 23, 1839	3 1 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shaw - Wes.	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shuttleworth - N.S.	200 0 0	Feb. 15, 1849	3 10 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Skerton, Girls and Infants - N.S.	*120 0 0	Nov. 4, 1837	2 14 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - " - N.S.	30 0 0	June 1, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - " - N.S.	18 0 0	Oct. 2, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - " - N.S.	100 0 0	Nov. 4, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
LANCASHIRE—cont.							
Smallbridge, St.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
John's - N.S.	*200 0 0	Jan. 30, 1839	0 2 3	111 5 0	- - -	237 11 8	25 8 0
Smithill's Deane - N.S.	60 0 0	Feb. 10, 1843					
Southport, Ch. Ch., Boys	*57 0 0	Mar. 14, 1838					
Girls, and Infants. N.S.	315 0 0	Nov. 8, 1854					
Southport " - B.S.	*60 0 0	Jan. 8, 1836					
Southport, St. Mary's R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 0 0				
Southshore - N.S.	80 0 0	Nov. 17, 1846					
Spotland - N.S.	*163 0 0	Oct. 28, 1837	3 11 4				
" - " - "	13 19 11	Feb. 27, 1844					
" - " - "	13 12 6	April 12, 1848					
" - " - "	3 16 8	Nov. 22, 1853					
" - " - "	23 3 0	Nov. 22, 1853					
Stand - N.S.	*270 0 0	Jan. 25, 1837					
Standish - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 3 4	6 17 6			
Stanley, St. Anne's N.S.	436 0 0	May 14, 1847	6 1 8				
Staveley-in-Cartmel	- - -	- - -					
Endowed Ch. Sch.	32 0 0	July 29, 1848					
Stonfield - N.S.	*60 0 0	Jan. 18, 1837					
Stretford - N.S.	370 0 0	Nov. 5, 1845	- - -	132 0 0	- - -	190 6 8	
Sutton - N.S.	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	8 6 8	- - -	93 0 0	
Swinton, Industrial P.U.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Symonstone - N.S.	*52 0 0	Oct. 3, 1840	0 10 8				
Tarleton - N.S.	*120 0 0	Aug. 3, 1839					
Tarleton, the Holmes	- - -	- - -					
Boys and Girls - N.S.	166 0 0	Jan. 18, 1848					
Thornham - N.S.	*100 0 0	Dec. 12, 1840					
Tockholes - N.S.	50 0 0	Mar. 19, 1846					
Todmorden - N.S.	500 0 0	Feb. 10, 1845					
Tonge-cum-Alkington	- - -	- - -					
Tottington - N.S.	188 0 0	July 6, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" - N.S.	*90 0 0	Feb. 11, 1836	- - -	8 15 0	- - -	35 16 8	8 8 0
" - N.S.	*99 0 0	May 28, 1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Townley - R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 0 8	50 0 0	- - -	140 0 0	
Toxeth - B.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 0 0	- - -	- - -	
Trawden - N.S.	140 0 0	June 9, 1843					
Tunstead - N.S.	*110 0 0	July 29, 1842	2 14 6				
Uneswalton - N.S.	35 0 0	Dec. 8, 1846					
Ulverstone - N.S.	*150 0 0	Aug. 2, 1831	- - -	18 0 0	- - -	4 3 4	
Unsworth - W.S.	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	
Unsworth - N.S.	360 0 0	Aug. 12, 1846	4 5 1	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	
" - " - "	60 0 0	June 11, 1847					
" - " - "	12 0 0	Jan. 25, 1849					
" - " - "	20 0 0	Jan. 29, 1851					
Upholland, Girls - N.S.	118 0 0	Mar. 21, 1850	1 16 0				
Upholland, (Mixed) N.S.	100 0 0	Mar. 21, 1850	1 15 5	22 18 4	- - -	31 13 4	18 10 0
" - " - "	8 5 4	Jan. 18, 1851					
Walkden Moor - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 2 1	112 6 8	41 5 0	577 0 0	
Walmersley, Ch. Ch. N.S.	*150 0 0	Feb. 22, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	202 5 0	
Walmesley - N.S.	*200 0 0	June 17, 1840					
" - N.S.	150 0 0	Dec. 18, 1846					
Walton-le-Dale - N.S.	*300 0 0	May 25, 1836					
Walton-on-the-Hill N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 17 6	16 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	
Wardle - N.S.	270 0 0	Jan. 13, 1844	3 12 0				
Wargrave - N.S.	450 0 0	Oct. 9, 1845	6 2 2	99 12 6	- - -	166 14 2	6 10 0
" - " - "	45 0 0	Feb. 7, 1846					
" - " - "	20 0 0	Aug. 10, 1852					
Warrington, St. Paul's and Trinity	360 0 0	Dec. 9, 1853	4 8 0				
Warrington, Par. Model School, Boys	*415 0 0	June 28, 1834	10 7 2	90 15 0	- - -	290 0 0	
" - " - "	*85 0 0	Feb. 6, 1839					
" - " - "	51 1 0	June 2, 1851					
" Girls - " - "	574 10 0	May 23, 1850	- - -	100 10 0	- - -	426 13 4	
" - " - "	75 0 0	Dec. 17, 1850					
Warrington - B.S.	235 0 0	Aug. 4, 1841	14 7 5	129 0 0	- - -	763 10 0	
" - " - "	60 10 0	July 24, 1851					
" - " - "	18 0 0	Oct. 2, 1852					
" - " - "	100 0 0	Nov. 4, 1854					

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
LANCASHIRE—cont.							
Warrington, St. Alban's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	0 7 6½	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	-
Waterhead, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	187 13 4	Mar. 14, 1854	-	-	-	-	-
Waterloo, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	106 0 0	Jan. 2, 1842	2 18 11	20 0 0	- - -	173 10 10	-
Wavertree, Infants - B.S.	105 0 0	Sept. 17, 1851	-	-	-	-	-
Wensley Fold - N.S.	210 0 0	Apr. 25, 1845	1 12 6½	50 16 8	- - -	149 0 0	-
Whalley - N.S.	35 0 0	May 1, 1848	4 5 4	-	-	-	-
Whalley - N.S.	*40 0 0	May 18, 1836	-	-	-	-	-
Whalley - N.S.	183 0 0	Apr. 1, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
Whetton - N.S.	50 0 0	Feb. 8, 1844	1 7 11	-	-	-	-
Whittington - N.S.	- - -	- - -	-	44 5 0	- - -	175 0 0	-
White Coppice - N.S.	45 0 0	Aug. 15, 1844	1 6 8	-	-	-	-
Whittle-lo-Woods - N.S.	30 0 0	Oct. 2, 1844	-	-	-	-	-
Widnes Dock - N.S.	*53 0 0	Dec. 20, 1834	1 2 2	-	-	-	-
Wigan, St. Thomas' Boys and Girls - N.S.	30 0 0	Mar. 31, 1841	0 16 7½	-	-	-	-
Wigan, St. George's - N.S.	360 0 0	May 12, 1847	11 5 0½	-	-	-	-
Wigan, St. Catherine's - N.S.	*306 0 0	Nov. 7, 1839	-	-	-	-	-
Wigan (Mixed) Presbyterian - N.S.	*450 0 0	July 18, 1835	-	-	-	-	-
Wigan, St. Mary's - R.C.	90 0 0	Sept. 1, 1852	1 0 0	-	-	-	-
Wigan, St. Patrick's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	-	-	-	-
Wigan, St. John's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 0 2	-	-	-	-
Withington - N.S.	38 0 0	Nov. 10, 1854	10 13 4	25 0 0	- - -	244 2 6	-
Withington - N.S.	100 0 0	Dec. 18, 1841	1 1 9	21 0 0	- - -	190 3 4	-
Withington - N.S.	2 5 8	Apr. 14, 1848	-	-	-	-	-
Withnell Mill - Wes.	- - -	- - -	2 19 8	23 7 6	- - -	- - -	12 11 0
Witton, St. Mark's - N.S.	204 0 0	Jan. 13, 1846	-	-	-	-	-
Woolton - N.S.	300 0 0	Aug. 31, 1843	-	-	-	-	-
Woolton, Little - N.S.	110 0 0	May 8, 1845	-	-	-	-	-
Worsley - N.S.	27 0 0	Aug. 23, 1845	-	-	-	-	-
Yealand Conyers - N.S.	- - -	- - -	5 16 11	115 18 4	- - -	493 5 0	-
Yealand Conyers - N.S.	76 0 0	Nov. 3, 1841	-	-	-	-	-
LEICESTERSHIRE.							
Appleby - B.S.	10 0 0	Feb. 5, 1842	-	-	-	-	-
Ashby-de-la-Zouch - N.S.	*250 0 0	Nov. 22, 1837	-	-	-	-	-
Ashby-de-la-Zouch - N.S.	5 18 0	Apr. 17, 1850	-	-	-	-	-
Aylestone - N.S.	75 0 0	Feb. 10, 1845	-	-	-	-	-
Bardon Park - B.S.	- - -	- - -	2 9 4½	- - -	- - -	173 15 0	-
Barkstone - N.S.	- - -	- - -	-	39 11 8	- - -	75 0 0	2 3 0
Belgrave - N.S.	*60 0 0	Feb. 5, 1840	-	-	-	-	11 2 0
Beltou - N.S.	82 0 0	Feb. 15, 1844	-	-	-	-	-
Blaby - N.S.	3 13 6	Sept. 1, 1849	-	-	-	-	-
Blackfordby - N.S.	125 0 0	Dec. 12, 1849	-	-	-	-	4 15 0
Blackfordby - N.S.	20 0 0	Dec. 6, 1844	-	-	-	-	-
Bowden, Great - N.S.	*60 0 0	Mar. 13, 1839	-	-	-	-	-
Branstone and Eaton - N.S.	70 0 0	Jan. 14, 1845	-	-	-	-	-
Broughton Astley - N.S.	95 0 0	Dec. 8, 1847	1 6 2½	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0
Buckminster - N.S.	40 0 0	Apr. 15, 1842	-	-	-	-	-
Burbage - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	68 3 4	- - -	95 0 0	8 14 0
Burbage - Wes.	- - -	- - -	1 0 8	-	-	-	-
Coalville - N.S.	*70 0 0	Dec. 24, 1839	-	-	-	-	-
Coalville - N.S.	4 0 0	Sept. 9, 1846	-	-	-	-	-
Croxton Keyrial - N.S.	75 0 0	June 13, 1845	-	-	-	-	-
Dalby, Old - B.S.	- - -	- - -	3 3 0½	51 5 0	- - -	166 10 0	-
Gilmorton - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 3 1	-	-	-	7 0 0
Griffydian, Mixed and Infants - Wes.	349 16 8	July 13, 1854	1 18 8	-	-	-	-
Harborough, Market - N.S.	*100 0 0	Sept. 1836	-	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	5 10 0
Harborough, Market - N.S.	60 0 0	May 13, 1843	-	-	-	-	-
Harborough, Market - B.S.	*205 0 0	Jan. 12, 1839	-	-	-	-	-

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certified Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
LEICESTERSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Harby - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hathern - - - N.S.	254 0 0	May 3, 1850 -	4 7 7	51 5 0	- - -	143 15 0	- - -
Heather - - - N.S.	40 0 0	Jan. 13, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Higham-on-the-Hill N.S.	*46 0 0	Dec. 26, 1833	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hinckley, Holy Trinity, Boys and Girls - - - N.S.	220 0 0	Dec. 6, 1848 -	4 15 7	- - -	- - -	10 16 8	- - -
Hose - - - N.S.	80 0 0	May 6, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hugglescote - - - N.S.	*51 0 0	Mar. 3, 1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ibsstock - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	30 12 6	- - -
Ibsstock - - - B.S.	81 0 0	Apr. 26, 1848	2 19 6	- - -	- - -	169 16 8	15 0 0
- - - - -	40 0 0	Aug. 17, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kegworth - - - N.S.	133 0 0	Jan. 8, 1840 -	1 7 10½	45 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kilworth-Beauchamp - - - N.S.	115 0 0	July 4, 1843	- - -	71 0 0	- - -	261 6 8	9 0 0
Kilworth, South - - - N.S.	*40 0 0	May 23, 1835	2 0 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - - - -	41 0 0	Dec. 18, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Knighton - - - N.S.	45 0 0	Feb. 16, 1841	1 19 11½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Knipton - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	- - -
Leicester, Ch. Ch. - - - N.S.	162 8 4	May 29, 1841	6 18 3½	87 16 8	- - -	209 10 0	- - -
Leicester (Curzon Street), Boys, Girls, and Infants - - - N.S.	237 3 4	Jan. 28, 1853	4 7 2½	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	- - -
Leicester, St. Margaret's - - - N.S.	*425 0 0	Oct. 24, 1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Leicester, St. Nicholas, Central - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 5 0	- - -	282 0 0	- - -
Leicester (Hill Street) Boys and Girls - - - B.S.	*750 0 0	Dec. 13, 1834	8 6 8	- - -	- - -	195 0 0	- - -
Leicester, Infants - - - B.S.	*100 0 0	May 30, 1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Leicester, Great Meeting Day - - - B.S.	- - -	- - -	7 18 4½	49 10 0	- - -	195 15 0	- - -
Loughborough, Emanuel, Infant N.S.	150 0 0	Apr. 13, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Loughborough, Wes. - - -	- - -	- - -	5 18 3½	- - -	- - -	229 16 8	- - -
Melton Mowbray, Free, Boys and Girls - - - N.S.	20 0 0	May 22, 1852	4 19 5	103 8 4	- - -	251 0 0	- - -
Melton Mowbray, Infant, Church School - - -	100 0 0	Mar. 11, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Oadby - - - N.S.	220 0 0	Aug. 26, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Queniborough, Boys and Girls - - - N.S.	85 0 0	Dec. 4, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Quorndon - - - N.S.	*48 0 0	May 10, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 4 0
- - - - -	12 0 0	Apr. 15, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Redmill - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 0 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rothley - - - N.S.	*69 0 0	Sept. 11, 1839	2 18 4	17 10 0	- - -	30 8 4	- - -
- - - - -	17 3 4	Apr. 12, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Scafford - - - N.S.	20 0 0	Apr. 6, 1846	1 9 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sharnford - - - N.S.	70 0 0	May 11, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 16 0
Sheepshed - - - N.S.	*200 0 0	Nov. 25, 1837	3 2 2	77 4 2	- - -	428 7 6	12 6 0
- - - - -	17 0 0	Jan. 2, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sheepy - - - N.S.	108 0 0	Mar. 9, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 0
Stapleton - - - N.S.	75 0 0	Mar. 25, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stoko Golding - - - N.S.	40 0 0	Dec. 10, 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stonesby - - - N.S.	1 4 0	Apr. 7, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Swepestone - - - N.S.	40 0 0	Nov. 7, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thringstone - - - N.S.	52 10 0	July 10, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thurmaston - - - N.S.	125 0 0	May 30, 1845	1 8 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - - - -	15 0 0	July 30, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Twyford - - - N.S.	54 0 0	Mar. 23, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Twyford - - - Wes.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Waltham-on-the-Wolds - - - N.S.	150 0 0	Feb. 26, 1847	2 3 5½	16 10 0	- - -	47 18 4	- - -
Whiswick - - - N.S.	*45 0 0	Nov. 12, 1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Whetton, Long - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wigston, Great - - - N.S.	50 0 0	July 11, 1843	1 0 7½	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 2 0
- - - - -	85 0 0	Aug. 17, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
LEICESTERSHIRE—cont.							
Woodhouse - N.S.	£ 46 0 0	Dec. 22, 1838	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Woodville - N.S.	150 0 0	Aug. 22, 1849	-	-	-	-	-
Wymeswold - N.S.	103 0 0	June 21, 1847	-	-	-	-	0 17 0
" - "	31 0 0	Oct. 25, 1854	-	-	-	-	-
LINCOLNSHIRE.							
Barkestone - N.S.	£ 50 0 0	Nov. 14, 1835	-	-	-	-	-
Barton-on-Humber N.S.	350 0 0	Nov. 15, 1844	-	-	-	-	-
Barton-on-Humber Wes.	396 15 0	Mar. 1, 1850	12 17 3	02 10 0	-	331 5 10	-
Bassingham - Wes.	-	-	2 9 4½	-	-	-	-
Beeby - N.S.	15 0 0	Nov. 1, 1845	-	-	-	-	-
Bonnington, Long - N.S.	161 0 0	May 3, 1848	1 0 2	-	-	15 16 8	-
" - " - "	52 0 0	Jan. 9, 1849	-	-	-	-	-
" - " - "	30 0 0	Oct. 31, 1854	-	-	-	-	-
Bicker - N.S.	72 0 0	June 20, 1846	1 2 3	-	-	-	-
Binbrooke - N.S.	100 0 0	Mar. 24, 1843	-	-	-	-	-
Blyton - N.S.	75 0 0	Mar. 21, 1844	-	-	-	-	-
Bolingbroke, Old, Girls - N.S.	40 0 0	Feb. 27, 1842	-	-	-	-	-
" - " - "	25 0 0	Nov. 8, 1854	-	-	-	-	-
Bolingbroke, "Old, Boys - N.S.	45 0 0	July 4, 1842	-	-	-	-	-
Bolingbroke, New, Boys - N.S.	-	-	1 4 8½	-	-	-	-
Boston - N.S.	497 5 0	Oct. 12, 1850	6 1 5½	27 10 0	-	202 10 0	-
Boston, West Church - N.S.	-	-	-	29 3 4	-	49 0 0	-
Boston - B.S.	28 19 5	Sept. 11, 1852	9 11 3	55 0 0	-	819 0 0	-
Boston, Industrial - Wes.	419 0 0	Nov. 15, 1850	18 3 6	74 5 0	-	242 10 0	-
Bottesford - N.S.	100 0 0	Sept. 23, 1847	0 4 7½	-	-	-	-
Brocklesby Park - N.S.	-	-	2 12 0½	50 17 0	-	32 10 0	5 15 0
Broughton, Brant - Wes.	-	-	2 17 11½	-	-	15 0 0	7 6 0
Burton Coggles - Par.	-	-	1 6 0½	-	-	-	-
Cockerington - N.S.	42 0 0	Mar. 22, 1843	-	-	-	-	-
Colsterworth - N.S.	-	-	2 10 1½	-	-	202 6 8	-
Coningsby - N.S.	£ 60 0 0	Aug. 20, 1836	-	-	-	-	-
Coningsby - Wes.	-	-	1 13 4	-	-	-	-
Deeping, St. James' N.S.	-	-	1 10 0	-	-	-	-
Donington-on-Baine N.S.	90 0 0	Nov. 14, 1850	-	-	-	-	-
" - " - "	100 0 0	Nov. 28, 1853	-	-	-	-	-
Dunston - N.S.	45 6 8	July 17, 1852	2 6 8	-	-	-	-
Epworth - N.S.	70 0 0	Apr. 27, 1846	1 0 0	-	-	-	-
Ferry - Wes.	-	-	2 8 8½	-	-	-	-
Foston - N.S.	84 0 0	Mar. 1, 1848	1 7 6½	-	-	-	-
Gainsborough - N.S.	100 0 0	Apr. 3, 1845	0 10 2	85 10 0	-	240 14 2	-
Gainsborough - B.S.	-	-	6 10 10	-	-	-	-
Gainsborough - Wes.	250 0 0	Nov. 30, 1847	4 13 3½	85 8 4	-	399 6 8	-
Gayton-to-Marsh - N.S.	£ 31 0 0	Aug. 15, 1838	-	-	-	-	-
Grantham, Sunday and Infants - N.S.	£ 105 0 0	Dec. 23, 1835	-	-	-	-	-
Grantham, Boys - N.S.	150 0 0	Dec. 9, 1844	7 10 1½	30 0 0	-	516 3 4	-
" - " - "	40 0 0	Feb. 4, 1854	-	-	-	-	-
Grantham - B.S.	£ 100 0 0	Oct. 17, 1835	-	-	-	-	-
Grantham, St. Mary's R.C.	-	-	1 13 4½	-	-	-	-
Grimsby - Wes.	-	-	3 7 5	-	-	-	-
Halton Holegate - N.S.	70 0 0	May 3, 1848	-	-	-	-	-
Harmston - N.S.	110 0 0	Apr. 3, 1852	2 0 0½	32 15 0	-	15 16 8	9 13 0
Heckington - N.S.	103 0 0	May 19, 1846	-	-	-	-	-
Holpringham, Ch. School - N.S.	-	-	1 3 6	-	-	-	-
Holbeach, Girls - N.S.	75 0 0	June 10, 1845	2 1 1½	-	-	-	-
Holbeach, St. John's, Mixed - N.S.	75 0 0	Sept. 26, 1853	-	-	-	-	-
Horncastle - N.S.	-	-	4 0 0	-	-	-	-
Huttoft - N.S.	17 0 0	Mar. 29, 1841	1 12 9½	-	-	53 19 2	-
" - " - "	22 0 0	May 27, 1842	-	-	-	-	-
" - " - "	5 0 0	June 22, 1848	-	-	-	-	-

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
LINCOLNSHIRE—cont.							
Kirton-in-Lindsay N.S.	£ 87 0 0	Mar. 21, 1838	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Laceby " N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 10 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Leake, New " Wes.	180 0 0	Nov. 16, 1852	5 12 6	26 2 6	- - -	158 10 0	11 3 0
Legsby " N.S.	40 0 0	Aug. 28, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lincoln, North District, Boys, Girls, and Infants N.S.	397 10 0	Dec. 13, 1852	0 19 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lincoln, Eastgate (Miss Cookson's) N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 11 8	- - -	- - -	15 16 8	- - -
Lincoln " B.S.	206 0 0	July 21, 1841	- - -	151 10 0	34 11 8	897 14 2	- - -
Lincoln " Wes.	- - -	- - -	11 9 0	78 15 0	- - -	410 5 0	- - -
Louth, Girls and Infants " N.S.	*75 0 0	Dec. 7, 1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " N.S.	*130 0 0	Dec. 7, 1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " B.S.	450 0 0	Feb. 10, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Marsh Chapel " N.S.	*60 0 0	Nov. 3, 1833	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Marton " N.S.	82 0 0	Mar. 9, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Messingham " N.S.	110 7 10	Sept. 9, 1854	0 18 3	16 5 0	- - -	95 0 0	5 13 0
Metheringham " Wes.	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	13 15 0	- - -	15 0 0	5 16 0
Newton-Wold " N.S.	40 0 0	Aug. 29, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Newton-on-Trent Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Northorpe " N.S.	48 0 0	June 1, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Orby " N.S.	*28 0 0	Aug. 24, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Owby " N.S.	*36 0 0	Sept. 3, 1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Owston " N.S.	81 0 0	Sept. 6, 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pinchbeck, East " N.S.	140 0 0	May 19, 1846	7 19 8	5 0 0	- - -	15 16 8	6 3 0
Pinchbeck, West " N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 0 0	- - -	110 10 0	2 8 0
Rowston, Mixed " N.S.	78 10 0	Aug. 15, 1853	1 0 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Saleby " N.S.	50 0 0	Oct. 29, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Saltfleetby " N.S.	64 0 0	Jan. 29, 1850	2 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Saxilby " N.S.	120 0 0	Jan. 13, 1846	7 16 5	50 0 0	- - -	312 5 0	2 19 0
" " " " N.S.	5 4 0	Nov. 7, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " " N.S.	18 10 0	Mar. 23, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Scotter and Scotton, Boys and Girls " N.S.	*100 0 0	Mar. 18, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 15 0	2 16 0
" " " " N.S.	100 0 0	Sept. 30, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Skendleby " " N.S.	60 0 0	Feb. 15, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Skirbeck " N.S.	190 0 0	Sept. 19, 1840	4 0 9	23 15 0	- - -	62 10 0	12 9 0
Sleaford, New (Aveley's Charity) " N.S.	154 10 0	Jan. 19, 1852	2 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sleaford " Wes.	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Spalding " N.S.	350 0 0	Aug. 4, 1846	1 3 10	71 10 10	- - -	84 3 4	- - -
Spalding " B.S.	*180 0 0	Jan. 9, 1839	- - -	19 5 0	- - -	78 10 0	- - -
Spittlegate " N.S.	50 0 0	Nov. 20, 1844	3 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 5 0
Stamford and St. Martin's, Girls " N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 9 8	8 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sutton, St. Nicholas' " N.S.	84 0 0	Aug. 2, 1849	1 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sutton, Long " B.S.	*168 0 0	Nov. 30, 1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tealby " N.S.	- - -	- - -	0 16 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Timberland " N.S.	66 5 0	July 23, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Toynnton, All Saints' " N.S.	100 0 0	Aug. 15, 1846	0 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Uffington (Earl Lindsey's) " N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 2 0	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ulceby " N.S.	187 2 0	Mar. 9, 1848	1 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wainfleet, St. Mary's " N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wainfleet " Wes.	- - -	- - -	5 12 8	21 10 0	- - -	111 16 8	0 0 0
Wellington " N.S.	45 0 0	Apr. 19, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Welton-le-Wold, Boys and Girls " N.S.	*25 0 0	May 9, 1840	2 0 10	- - -	- - -	39 3 4	9 4 0
Welton, Boys and Girls " N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 3 7	27 10 0	- - -	- - -	3 6 0
Weston, St. Mary's " N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 11 3	- - -	- - -	52 10 0	4 17 0
Whaplode Drove " N.S.	50 0 0	Apr. 1, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Willoughton " N.S.	56 0 0	Feb. 17, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Winteringham " N.S.	80 0 0	June 12, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 6 0
Winterton " N.S.	90 0 0	Oct. 27, 1840	3 10 9	- - -	- - -	56 5 0	- - -
Winterton " Wes.	105 0 0	Feb. 15, 1851	*5 12 2	57 15 9	- - -	00 0 0	- - -
Withern " N.S.	81 15 0	Sept. 10, 1850	2 4 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
LINCOLNSHIRE—cont.							
Wrawby - N.S.	£ 60 0 0	Sept. 22, 1842	£ 1 18 10½	£ 22 10 0	-	£ 77 18 4	
" - "	60 0 0	May 4, 1846					
" - "	4 17 6	Apr. 14, 1849					
MIDDLESEX.							
Acton, Boys and Girls - N.S.	153 0 0	Jan. 15, 1853	-	5 0 0	-		
Acton - Wes.	-	-	-	14 3 4	-		
Albany Street (Little) St. Anne's - R.C.	-	-	2 13 4½	-	-	6 13 4	
Audley Street, North, St. Mark's - N.S.	-	-	-	107 8 4	-	271 10 0	
Baldwin's Gardens N.S.	23 0 0	Mar. 22, 1848	15 16 10½	213 1 8	-	902 5 0	
" - "	10 0 0	Jan. 25, 1849					
Baldwin's "Place," St. John's - N.S.	-	-	6 3 4	76 10 0	-	117 0 0	
Barbican, St. Giles' B.S.	*150 0 0	Sept. 10, 1835					
Barnabas, St. (Old Street) - N.S.	*250 0 0	Nov. 18, 1837	-	48 2 6	-	444 5 0	
Bayswater - N.S.	-	-	-				
Bedfont - N.S.	108 0 0	Jan. 17, 1848					
Bethnal Green (Abbey Street) - B.S.	*750 0 0	Oct. 10, 1839	25 12 6	48 15 0	-	1,101 14 2	
" - "	497 0 0	Feb. 18, 1843					
" - "	200 0 0	Aug. 11, 1854					
Bethnal Green (Gas-coigne Place) - B.S.	470 0 0	May 19, 1841	7 13 6½	15 2 6	-	486 18 4	
" - "	190 0 0	Aug. 8, 1842					
" - "	80 10 0	Sept. 24, 1850					
" - "	50 0 0	Mar. 18, 1854					
Bethnal Green, St. Andrew's, Boys, Girls, and Infants N.S.	395 0 0	Jan. 3, 1846					
Bethnal Green, St. Bartholomew's - N.S.	400 0 0	Dec. 19, 1845	7 9 6	31 10 0	-	458 5 10	
Bethnal Green, St. James' the Great N.S.	404 0 0	Apr. 15, 1848	5 5 8½	71 5 0	-	470 13 4	
" - "	9 18 0	June 22, 1848					
" - "	20 0 0	Sept. 1, 1854					
Bethnal Green, St. John's - N.S.	600 0 0	Feb. 23, 1843	3 14 0½				
Bethnal Green, St. Jude's, Boys, Girls, and Infants. N.S.	500 0 0	Dec. 1, 1848	1 10 5½	25 1 8	-	34 3 4	
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew's - N.S.	20 0 0	Apr. 28, 1845	5 16 2½	-	-	432 7 6	
" - "	50 0 0	May 3, 1849					
Bethnal Green, St. Matthias', Boys, Girls, and Infants. N.S.	404 0 0	Apr. 30, 1852					
Bethnal Green, St. Peter's, Boys, Girls, and Infants. N.S.	9 19 0	June 22, 1848					
" - "	561 13 4	Oct. 23, 1852	12 16 6½	95 0 0	-	443 10 10	
Bethnal Green, St. Philip's - N.S.	-	-	6 9 2½				
Bethnal Green, St. Simon's Zelotes - N.S.	400 0 0	Dec. 19, 1845	10 10 8	-	-	0 13 4	
Bethnal Green, St. Thomas', Boys, Girls, and Infants. N.S.	583 0 0	Sept. 25, 1851	5 10 0½	28 15 0	-	30 13 4	
Blackfriars, Infants N.S.	142 0 0	June 19, 1847					
Blandford Square, Girls - R.C.	-	-	10 1 4	-	-	317 16 8	
Bloomsbury, St. George's - N.S.	-	-	14 5 8	211 13 4	-	249 0 0	

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
MIDDLESEX—cont.							
Bloomsbury, St. George the Martyr - N.S.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brentford, Old - N.S.	*85 0 0	Dec. 28, 1839	6 1 5	03 0 0	50 0 0	50 10 0	
Brentford, Now - N.S.	*90 0 0	Oct. 21, 1840					
Brentford - B.S.	250 0 0	July 22, 1834	10 17 8	140 10 0	-	816 16 8	
Bromley, St. Leonard's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	17 10 0	May 10, 1849	-	15 0 0	-	25 0 0	
Bromley and Bow - B.S.	340 0 0	Aug. 21, 1852					
Brompton - N.S.	125 0 0	May 11, 1839					
" - " - " - N.S.	400 0 0	Oct. 14, 1842	-	52 2 6	8 6 8	476 15 0	
" - " - " - " - N.S.	42 0 0	Oct. 4, 1843					
Bunhill Row, Boys and Girls - R.C.	-	-	11 2 0	-	-	221 13 4	
Camden Town - N.S.	*100 0 0	April 5, 1839	13 17 4	142 10 0	-	833 13 4	
" - " - " - " - N.S.	500 0 0	Jan. 11, 1849					
" - " - " - " - N.S.	25 9 4	July 30, 1850					
Charterhouse, St. Thomas', Upper and Lower - N.S.	330 0 0	June 0, 1847	72 13 0	221 8 4	158 0 0	1,858 0 0	
" " " " - N.S.	100 0 0	Aug. 25, 1847					
" " " " - N.S.	27 1 6	Sept. 25, 1848					
" " " " - N.S.	11 1 4	Jan. 25, 1849					
" " " " - N.S.	100 0 0	Nov. 24, 1852					
" " " " - N.S.	1,951 13 4	Apr. 6, 1853					
Chelsea, St. Mark's, Practising - N.S.	753 0 0	June 21, 1854	-	-	-	411 10 0	
Chelsea, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	318 0 0	Dec. 16, 1843	3 19 3	21 0 0	-	232 6 8	
" " " " - N.S.	12 0 0	Feb. 11, 1847					
" " " " - N.S.	112 10 0	Jan. 29, 1852					
Chelsea, St. Jude's - N.S.	268 0 0	Apr. 4, 1846	7 15 0	10 15 0			
" " " " - N.S.	10 0 0	Sept. 14, 1847					
Chelsea, St. Luke's, Park Chapel - N.S.	14 6 8	Mar. 8, 1852	5 5 3	54 8 4	-	112 10 0	
Chelsea, St. Luke's, Parochial - N.S.	-	-	7 12 0	88 0 0	-	359 18 4	
Chelsea, St. Saviour's - N.S.	50 0 0	Sept. 13, 1847	5 18 0	17 0 8	-	57 0 0	
Chelsea, Upper Trinity - N.S.	*63 0 0	Nov. 8, 1837	11 0 0	99 0 0	-	878 11 8	
" " " " - N.S.	106 0 0	May 15, 1847					
" " " " - N.S.	25 0 0	July 27, 1843					
" " " " - N.S.	15 10 0	Aug. 2, 1848					
" " " " - N.S.	15 0 0	Oct. 23, 1851					
" " " " - N.S.	12 0 0	Oct. 20, 1854					
Chelsea, St. Joseph's R.C. City Road, St. Mathew's, Boys and Girls - N.S.	250 0 0	May 18, 1853	2 0 1	5 0 0			
Clerkenwell, Lamb and Flag Ragged Sch. - R.C.	18 8 2	Aug. 12, 1848	8 17 4				
Clerkenwell - R.C.	-	-					
Crown Court, Drury Lano - Ch. of Scot. Dufour's Place, St. Edward's - R.C.	375 0 0	Aug. 23, 1840					
Dunstan's, St., in the West - N.S.	-	-	4 11 0	-	-	36 10 0	
Edmonton, Upper, Girls and Infants - N.S.	118 0 0	Apr. 7, 1852	3 13 4	40 10 0	-	11 5 0	
Enfield Highway St. James' Chapel - N.S.	*203 0 0	Dec. 13, 1834					
Enfield, Jesus Chapel - N.S.	75 0 0	Apr. 11, 1850					
Enfield - B.S.	*200 0 0	Jan. 1, 1840					
Enfield - N.S.	-	-				30 0 0	3 2 0
Farringdon Street (Harp Alley) - B.S.	-	-	3 6 2	33 8 4	-	127 0 0	

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupils-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
MIDDLESEX—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Finchley, Holy Trinity, Industrial - N.S.	300 0 0	Apr. 20, 1848	5 0 10	5 0 0	-	234 18 4	
" " " - N.S.	200 0 0	Mar. 9, 1849					
" " " - N.S.	100 0 0	Dec. 2, 1851					
" " " - N.S.	10 0 0	Mar. 31, 1852					
Finchley - B.S.	60 0 0	Jan. 9, 1843					
Finchbury, St. James', Curtain Road, Boys, Girls, and Infants N.S.	600 0 0	Apr. 20, 1854	-	-	-	52 0 0	
Finchbury, St. Paul's N.S.	365 0 0	Aug. 14, 1845					
Fisher Street, Red Lion Square - B.S.	*334 0 0	July 18, 1834					
Friern-Barnet, Boys and Girls - N.S.	373 10 0	May 9, 1854	2 0 5				
Fulham, All Saints' N.S.	-	-	3 7 6	75 13 4	-	206 19 2	
Fulham, St. Mary's (North End) - N.S.	142 0 0	Aug. 10, 1848					
Fulham, St. Thomas' R.C.	-	-	2 2 8	103 10 10	-	270 6 8	
Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields R.C.	100 0 0	July 15, 1851	7 10 0	-	-	332 5 0	
George's, St., in the East, St. Mary's (Johnson Street), Upper, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	1,078 0 0	Jan. 10, 1849	11 16 5	152 12 6	-	886 11 8	
George's, St., in the East, Ch. Ch. (Wellburg Street) Lower N.S.	175 0 0	Nov. 6, 1844	-	27 10 0	-	280 18 4	
Giles', St., in the Fields - N.S.	-	-	3 3 4				
Gordon Square, All Saints' - N.S.	20 4 0	July 6, 1848	14 11 0	26 13 4	-	718 15 0	
" " " - N.S.	15 5 4	Aug. 12, 1848					
Hackney "Road (Ann's Place) - B.S.	200 0 0	Oct. 2, 1841					
" " " - B.S.	40 0 0	Oct. 30, 1845					
Hackney Road (Weymouth Terrace) - B.S.	600 0 0	June 19, 1841	10 11 0	75 0 10	-	883 10 0	
" " " - B.S.	0 7 2	Mar. 8, 1850					
" " " - B.S.	85 0 0	Oct. 16, 1850					
Hackney, West - N.S.	*200 0 0	Aug. 27, 1838	10 4 10	73 10 0	-	5 0 0	
Haggerstone, St. Mary's, Boys, Girls, and Infants N.S.	*210 0 0	Apr. 10, 1839	4 17 5	71 10 0	-	838 12 6	
" " " - N.S.	114 0 0	Mar. 28, 1843					
" " " - N.S.	7 9 0	Nov. 9, 1848					
" " " - N.S.	20 0 0	Jan. 25, 1849					
" " " - N.S.	25 0 6	Oct. 18, 1853					
Haggerstone - B.S.	*50 0 0	Feb. 10, 1838					
Hammersmith, Boys and Girls - N.S.	*120 0 0	Nov. 23, 1837					
Hammersmith, St. Peter's - N.S.	-	-	-	24 8 4	-	30 0 0	
Hammersmith, St. Peter's and St. Paul's - Ragged Sch.	200 0 0	Aug. 10, 1853					
Hammersmith, St. Paul's - N.S.	-	-	-	10 10 0	-		
Hammersmith - B.S.	*150 0 0	Apr. 15, 1838					
Hammersmith, St. Mary's, Practising R.C.	276 0 0	July 29, 1852	5 10 0	20 0 0	-	115 10 0	
Hampstead (West End) - N.S.	110 0 0	Feb. 4, 1846					
Hampstead, St. John's Par.	-	-	3 1 7	143 15 0	-	96 5 0	
Hampstead, St. John's Chapel (Downshire Hill), Boys and Girls - N.S.	-	-	10 18 5	63 6 8	-	140 5 0	

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
MIDDLESEX—cont.							
Hampton Wick - N.S.	£ s. d.	Apr. 12, 1845	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hanwell - N.S.	30 0 0		2 10 0	43 15 0		229 10 0	
Hanworth - N.S.	90 0 0	Oct. 18, 1848					
Harlington and Cranford - N.S.	166 0 0	July 24, 1848					
Harmondsworth - N.S.	75 0 0	July 7, 1847					
Harrow on the Hill, Infants - N.S.	*50 0 0	Aug. 22, 1838	6 15 11½	110 6 8		199 5 6	8 8 0
Harrow on the Hill, Boys and Girls - N.S.	240 0 0	Sept. 26, 1853					
Hart Street, Covent Garden - B.S.	*40 0 0	Aug. 31, 1839					
Hatton Garden, St. Andrew's - Par.			4 13 5½	45 0 0		403 0 0	
Hayes - N.S.	*60 0 0	May 3, 1837					
Highgate, St. Michael's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	1,800 0 0	July 20, 1852	9 18 3½	169 0 0		518 5 0	33 15 0
Highgate - B.S.				16 10 0		4 3 4	
Highbury Vale - N.S.	*80 0 0	Nov. 9, 1836					
Highbury, Church of England Metropolitan Model School -	250 0 0	Dec. 17, 1850	3 6 5½	20 0 0			
Holborn, Trinity - N.S.	200 0 0	Oct. 20, 1853	3 11 11½				
Home and Colonial Model School, Gray's Inn Lane -			9 13 0½	172 18 4	155 0 0	1,020 1 8	
Hornsey, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	63 0 0	July 22, 1848		127 17 6		557 10 6	
" - " - " -	20 0 0	Dec. 7, 1848					
" - " - " -	50 0 0	Nov. 20, 1849					
Hoxton, St. John's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	550 0 0	Sept. 15, 1843	18 15 0	110 15 0	33 15 0	962 18 4	
" - " - " -	12 18 4	June 22, 1848					
" - " - " -	203 0 0	Nov. 27, 1848					
" - " - " -	20 0 0	Jan. 25, 1849					
" - " - " -	13 6 8	Sept. 10, 1851					
Isleworth Charity, Boys - Ch. of Eng.			2 0 8				
Islington, All Saints, Boys and Girls - N.S.	430 15 0	Dec. 12, 1853					
Islington, All Saints, District, Sunday, and Infants - N.S.	79 0 0	Jan. 14, 1843					
Islington, St. James' (Holloway) - N.S.	*100 0 0	Dec. 22, 1838	3 1 0	32 10 0		25 0 0	
Islington (Upper Holloway) St. John's - N.S.			6 13 6½	29 15 0		25 13 4	
Islington, St. Mary's - N.S.	300 0 0	Feb. 10, 1843	8 2 10	81 5 0		416 5 10	
" - " - " -	100 0 0	June 10, 1850					
" - " - " -	23 6 8	June 16, 1852					
Islington, St. Michael's - N.S.				100 18 4		70 0 0	
Islington, St. Paul's - N.S.	*216 0 0	June 28, 1834		20 0 0			
" - " - " -	*71 0 0	Dec. 29, 1838					
Islington, St. Peter's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	100 0 0	April 17, 1841	6 13 7½	5 0 0		192 10 0	
" - " - " -	324 0 0	Feb. 2, 1852					
" - " - " -	32 0 0	Apr. 23, 1852					
Islington, St. Stephen's - N.S.	147 0 0	Oct. 12, 1843				305 13 4	
" - " - " -	4 7 0	Feb. 8, 1847					
Islington, Union Chapel - B.S.	*200 0 0	Jan. 9, 1839	4 3 4			29 0 0	

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

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Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
MIDDLESEX—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Islington, South, and Pentonville B.S.	500 0 0	Dec. 15, 1841	6 3 3½	99 15 0	-	1,150 11 8	
John Street, Bedford Row - B.S.	34 0 0	Nov. 18, 1847					
John's Wood, St. John's - N.S.	*500 0 0	Sept. 14, 1836					
John's Wood, St. John's - R.C.	23 15 8	Sept. 19, 1848	10 15 4	220 5 0	-	71 14 2	
Kensall Green, St. John's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	16 13 4	Nov. 7, 1848	12 1 10½	130 18 4	-	40 10 8	
Kensington Free - N.S.	344 0 0	Apr. 23, 1850	10 8 2	30 13 4	-	315 5 0	
Kensington Gravel Pits - N.S.	90 15 0	Apr. 8, 1852			-	2 10 0	
Kensington Potteries - N.S.	130 0 0	Mar. 19, 1846					
Kensington, Christ's Church (Gore Lane) - N.S.	7 10 9	Nov. 8, 1847					
Kensington, St. Barnabas' (Earl St.) - Par.	150 0 0	Dec. 20, 1843					
Kensington Boys and Girls - B.S.	120 0 0	July 14, 1849	1 15 7½	21 5 0	-	7 10 0	
Kensington Gore - B.S.	160 0 0	Dec. 27, 1848	2 5 4	70 10 0	-		
Kensington, Girls - R.C.	*200 0 0	Jan. 11, 1856	2 7 11½	-	-	35 10 0	
Kenilworth Town, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	*30 0 0	June 2, 1838			-		
Kenton - N.S.	826 0 0	Jan. 3, 1849	8 11 0½	77 15 0	-	124 0 0	
Knightsbridge, All Saints' - N.S.	20 0 0	Aug. 8, 1849					
Latimer Chapel - B.S.	33 0 0	Mar. 18, 1852	0 14 8½				
Limehouse, St. John's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	120 0 0	June 17, 1840		30 0 0	-	15 0 0	
Limehouse - Wes.	-	-	3 8 8½	20 11 8	-	134 10 0	
Lisson Grove - B.S.	464 0 0	May 17, 1844					
Lisson Grove - B.S.	35 0 0	May 25, 1849					
Lisson Grove - B.S.	704 0 0	Mar. 22, 1854	4 7 9½	9 15 0	-	2 10 0	
Lisson Grove - B.S.	312 0 0	Jan. 12, 1848	13 2 11½	90 0 0	-	559 10 10	
Lisson Grove - B.S.	-	-	-	-	-	20 0 0	
London, St. Sepulchre's (Ball's Court) - N.S.	22 10 0	Oct. 18, 1848	8 2 6	36 5 0	-	71 13 4	
London, Chapel Street, Cripplegate, Unitarian Domestic Mission School - N.S.	-	-	4 0 10	48 2 6	-	95 3 4	
London, Diocesan Board of Education - R.C.	-	-	38 19 0½	-	-	334 0 0	
London, East - R.C.	-	-	1 3 5	-	-		
Martin's, St. in the Fields - N.S.	-	-	-	35 15 0	-	684 19 2	
Martin's, St. in the Fields, Northern N.S.	-	-	7 1 4½	31 12 6	-	63 6 8	
Mary-le-bone (Nutford Place), Diocesan - N.S.	-	-	4 3 7½	05 15 0	-	263 5 0	
Mary-le-bone, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	-	-	-	34 10 0	-	23 15 0	
Mary-le-bone, Christ's Chapel - N.S.	*1650 0	Jan. 25, 1837	-	-	-	223 10 0	
Mary-le-bone, Eastern - N.S.	250 0	Jan. 20, 1840	-	-	-		
Mary-le-bone, St. Mary's, Western N.S.	-	-	11 2 7	82 16 8	-	1,258 11 8	
Mary's, Western N.S.	-	-	10 0 0	12 10 0	-	660 15 0	

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
MIDDLESEX— <i>cont.</i>	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mary-le-bone, Pres- byterian - - -	- - -	- - -	1 9 11½	- - -	- - -	133 0 0	- - -
Mary-le-bone, St. James - - R.C.	- - -	- - -	8 13 3½	22 10 0	- - -	205 0 0	- - -
Mary-le-bone, Tri- nity - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	10 8 4	16 13 4	- - -	53 15 0	- - -
Millwall, Boys and Girls - - B.S.	252 0 0	Dec. 14, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Mimms, South - N.S.	*75 0 0	Mar. 18, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Moore Street, Edge- ware Road - R.C.	- - -	- - -	3 6 8½	- - -	- - -	29 0 0	- - -
Muswell Hill, St. James', Infants - N.S.	112 16 0	Oct. 23, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
National Society's Paddington, All Saints, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	500 0 0	May 27, 1852	38 19 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Paddington Green, St. Mary's - N.S.	180 0 0	Apr. 3, 1852	7 0 2½	84 10 0	- - -	80 10 0	- - -
Paddington, St. John's - N.S.	*250 0 0	June 28, 1834	- - -	49 10 0	- - -	681 1 8	- - -
Paneras, St. - N.S.	- - -	- - -	0 7 * 2½	155 0 0	- - -	484 0 10	- - -
Paneras, St., East, Britannia Street, Gray's Inn Road - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	99 16 8	- - -	439 13 0	- - -
Paneras, St., East, Dutton Street (late Regent Square), Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	45 0 0	Feb. 23, 1849	5 11 6½	93 15 0	20 0 0	809 13 4	- - -
"Paneras, St., Trinity, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	350 0 0	Feb. 23, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Paneras, St., Ch.Ch. - N.S.	45 0 0	Mar. 17, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
"Paneras, St., Ch.Ch. - N.S.	819 0 0	Oct. 1, 1851	7 13 4½	62 0 0	- - -	113 10 0	- - -
"Paneras, St., Ch.Ch. - N.S.	*320 0 0	July 24, 1838	14 17 4½	68 0 0	- - -	664 5 0	- - -
"Paneras, St., Ch.Ch. - N.S.	33 6 8	Mar. 19, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
"Paneras, St., Ch.Ch. - N.S.	27 17 1	Mar. 30, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pentonville, Infant - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Percy Chapel, Russell - N.S.	*50 0 0	May 16, 1835	3 5 11½	56 16 8	- - -	194 0 0	- - -
"Percy Chapel, Russell - N.S.	0 10 0	Feb. 4, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pimlico, St. Mi- chael's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	353 0 0	Mar. 12, 1850	9 15 10½	64 13 4	- - -	241 6 8	- - -
Pimlico, St. Barna- bas' - N.S.	400 0 0	June 9, 1847	5 17 9	46 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -
Pimlico, St. Peter's - N.S.	10 0 0	Nov. 2, 1854	12 11 3	25 6 8	- - -	224 0 0	- - -
Pimlico, Bucking- ham Chapel (Palace Street) - R.S.	*100 0 0	Nov. 8, 1834	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ponders End - N.S.	85 0 0	Oct. 14, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Poplar (Wade Street) R.C. - - -	- - -	- - -	4 14 2	33 0 0	- - -	260 0 0	- - -
Portman Square - N.S.	- - -	- - -	6 2 3½	2 10 0	- - -	616 14 2	- - -
Portman Chapel, Ch.Sch. - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 12 6	- - -	85 10 0	- - -
Queen Street, Great Wes. - N.S.	- - -	- - -	9 19 2½	112 5 0	- - -	330 2 0	- - -
Radnor Street, St. Luke's (City Road) Wes. - N.S.	*225 0 0	Jan. 9, 1839	22 11 4½	68 0 0	- - -	779 0 10	- - -
"Radnor Street, St. Luke's (City Road) Wes. - N.S.	222 0 0	Mar. 10, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
"Radnor Street, St. Luke's (City Road) Wes. - N.S.	24 0 0	Jan. 3, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ratcliff Cross, St. James', Mixed - N.S.	150 0 0	Sept. 28, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
"Ratcliff Cross, St. James', Mixed - N.S.	100 0 0	Feb. 19, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Saffron Hill, St. Peter's (Onslow Street) - N.S.	187 0 0	July 21, 1853	4 5 2½	50 15 0	- - -	198 15 0	- - -
Somers Town, Boys and Girls - B.S.	320 0 0	Oct. 6, 1854	8 6 7½	- - -	- - -	187 16 8	- - -
Soho, St. Patrick's (Tudor Place) - R.C.	- - -	- - -	3 4 10½	- - -	- - -	148 10 0	- - -

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capital Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
MIDDLESEX—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Southhall, Infants N.S.	64 10 0	Sept. 11, 1852	-	-	-	-	-
Southgate - Ch.Sch.	-	-	-	-	-	3 6 8	9 15 0
Spitalfields (Bell Lane - Jews' Sch.	-	-	-	-	-	61 13 4	-
Spitalfields (Wood Street) - B.S.	400 0 0	May 8, 1841	7 17 0	-	-	497 15 0	-
Spitalfields - R.C.	-	-	2 11 7	-	-	95 0 0	-
Spital, St. Mary's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	642 13 0	May 6, 1854	-	-	-	-	-
Staines - N.S.	-	-	5 14 1	63 5 0	-	196 10 0	11 15 0
Stepney, All Saints' N.S.	430 0 0	Oct. 7, 1841	7 3 9	122 3 4	-	505 3 4	-
Stepney, Trinity - N.S.	350 0 0	Oct. 30, 1845	7 6 1	106 6 8	-	402 16 8	-
" " - "	7 15 5	Apr. 15, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
" " - "	6 10 0	Aug. 12, 1848	-	-	-	-	-
" " - "	150 0 0	June 28, 1849	-	-	-	-	-
Stepney, Red Coat, Endowed School -	*200 0 0	June 1, 1839	10 16 10	148 5 0	-	287 15 0	-
" " -	32 13 0	June 2, 1849	-	-	-	-	-
Stepney, St. Peter's Infants - N.S.	50 0 0	Nov. 27, 1841	5 16 8	127 17 6	-	73 15 0	-
Stepney, St. Philip's N.S.	450 0 0	Feb. 1, 1845	-	-	-	-	-
Stepney, St. Thomas' N.S.	400 0 0	Jan. 25, 1844	12 4 3	180 10 0	-	964 5 0	-
" " - "	20 0 0	Jan. 25, 1846	-	-	-	-	-
" " - "	100 0 0	Nov. 27, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
" " - "	155 0 0	June 27, 1848	-	-	-	-	-
" " - "	6 13 4	Feb. 25, 1851	-	-	-	-	-
" " - "	18 6 3	Mar. 28, 1851	-	-	-	-	-
Stepney - P.U.	-	-	-	-	-	27 0 0	-
Stoke Newington - B.S.	*200 0 0	June 1, 1838	-	8 2 6	-	-	-
Sunbury - B.S.	*50 0 0	June 25, 1836	-	-	-	-	-
Teddington, Public, Boys and Girls - N.S.	-	-	3 1 6	27 0 0	-	15 0 0	-
Tottenham - N.S.	72 0 0	Dec. 7, 1842	3 13 4	54 0 0	-	82 0 0	-
" " - "	3 12 4	Mar. 23, 1849	-	-	-	-	-
Tottenham, Trinity, Infants - N.S.	93 0 0	Dec. 1, 1848	-	-	-	-	-
Tottenham, Lancasterian School -	-	-	1 16 9	-	-	146 16 8	-
Tottenham Green - N.S.	100 0 0	Apr. 18, 1850	-	-	-	-	-
Twickenham, Common (Archdeacon Cambridge's) - N.S.	90 0 0	Dec. 5, 1842	2 17 0	-	-	271 13 4	-
" " -	45 0 0	Nov. 12, 1849	-	-	-	-	-
Twig Folly - B.S.	*250 0 0	Sept. 23, 1836	-	-	-	-	-
Uxbridge Moor, St. John's - N.S.	94 0 0	May 10, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
" " -	70 0 0	Dec. 7, 1853	-	-	-	-	-
Uxbridge - B.S.	*100 0 0	Apr. 16, 1836	-	12 10 10	-	71 1 8	-
Vincent Square, St. Mary's, Tot Hill Fields - N.S.	736 0 0	Sept. 10, 1850	17 2 11	175 10 0	-	623 13 4	-
Waltham Green - N.S.	*175 0 0	Aug. 31, 1836	-	5 16 8	-	18 6 8	-
" " - "	100 0 0	June 9, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
Wapping, St. John's H.S.	*175 0 0	Jan. 4, 1835	-	-	-	-	-
Westbourne - N.S.	-	-	6 10 2	21 13 4	-	57 0 0	-
Westminster, (Archbishop Tenison's School) -	-	-	3 10 0	-	-	132 0 0	-
Westminster, Ch.Ch., Boys and Girls - N.S.	500 0 0	Dec. 1, 1847	7 12 4	75 12 6	-	256 10 0	-
Westminster (Curzon Street Chapel) - N.S.	-	-	-	18 10 0	-	23 11 0	-
Westminster, Blue Coat - N.S.	-	-	-	40 0 0	-	-	-
Westminster, Church Schoolmasters' Association -	-	-	2 15 0	-	-	-	-

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fittings.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
MIDDLESEX—cont.							
Westminster, St. Margaret's and St. John's - N.S.	*600 0 0	Feb. 21, 1835	5 16 11	107 10 0	-	534 10 10	
Westminster, St. Anne's, Soho - N.S.	- - -	- - -	4 13 11	59 8 4	-	176 10 10	
Westminster, St. James' (Marshall Street) - N.S.	- - -	- - -	16 12 6½	107 10 0	-	1,008 10 10	
Westminster, St. James' (Swallow Street), Offertory School -	*50 0 0	July 13, 1839	6 15 9½	85 0 0	-	15 0 0	
Westminster, St. Stephen's - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 0 8	143 0 0	-	838 7 0	
Westminster (Horseferry Road) Practising - Wes.	2,500 0 0	Mar. 11, 1852	65 17 5½	222 15 0	128 15 0	205 13 4	
Westminster, St. Luke's, Berwick Street - N.S.	*250 0 0	Dec. 4, 1839	5 7 6½	-	-	-	
Westminster, Hanover Square, St. George's District - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- -	5 8 4	-	-	
Whitlands, Upper and Lower, Practising - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- -	84 16 8	-	281 11 8	
Whitlands, Infant - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- -	14 5 0	-	-	
Whitechapel, St. Mark's - N.S.	200 0 0	May 26, 1842	- -	30 9 0	-	122 16 8	
Whitechapel, St. Mary's (St. Jude's District) - N.S.	302 0 0	Mar. 12, 1847	- -	- -	- -	-	
Whitechapel - P.U.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	10 0 0	
Whitton, Industrial School -	307 10 4	Sept. 15, 1853	2 0 0	- -	- -	-	
Willesden - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	-	5 4 0
Wilson Street, Finsbury (White Cross Place) - B.S.	452 0 0	May 6, 1843	- -	- -	- -	-	
Wycliffe Chapel - B.S.	*150 0 0	May 16, 1835	- -	- -	- -	-	
MONMOUTHSHIRE.							
Abergavenny - N.S.	350 0 0	Nov. 1, 1849	3 16 0½	110 0 0	-	121 10 0	
Blackwood - B.S.	224 0 0	Aug. 20, 1846	- -	- -	- -	-	
Blaina - N.S.	115 0 0	Feb. 5, 1849	2 13 7½	- -	- -	351 11 8	
Blaina - B.S.	- - -	- - -	11 12 8½	101 13 4	-	443 1 8	17 10 0
Chepstow, Boys and Girls - N.S.	*64 0 0	April 27, 1836	5 1 9	63 15 0	-	163 10 0	
Chepstow, Infants - N.S.	150 0 0	July 7, 1853	- -	- -	- -	-	
Court-y-bella - N.S.	700 0 0	Aug. 29, 1849	9 16 0½	20 0 0	-	350 2 4	22 10 0
Crumlin and Llanhilleth - N.S.	120 0 0	June 16, 1846	1 13 4	- -	- -	-	2 14 0
Goytre - N.S.	75 0 0	May 19, 1843	- -	- -	- -	-	
Goytre - N.S.	65 0 0	June 24, 1852	- -	- -	- -	-	
Llangattock, "Lingoed" (James Davies) - N.S.	74 0 0	Jan. 10, 1854	- -	- -	- -	-	
Llantrissant - N.S.	45 0 0	Dec. 27, 1848	- -	- -	- -	-	
Llanwenarth - N.S.	85 0 0	Jan. 4, 1849	- -	- -	- -	-	
Llanwenarth - N.S.	50 0 0	Aug. 23, 1840	- -	- -	- -	-	
Newport-on-Usk - N.S.	*275 0 0	Sept. 19, 1840	5 0 1½	136 5 0	-	634 0 0	
Newport-on-Usk - B.S.	*75 0 0	Mar. 19, 1836	- -	- -	- -	-	
Newport-on-Usk - R.C.	- - -	- - -	3 14 10	14 3 4	-	202 14 2	
Pontnewynydd - N.S.	300 0 0	Dec. 4, 1846	5 19 6½	36 0 0	-	127 0 0	
Pontypool, Charity - N.S.	38 14 0	April 5, 1854	- -	- -	- -	-	
" " - " - N.S.	*114 0 0	Jan. 25, 1840	5 0 0	23 7 0	-	410 1 8	
" " - " - " -	16 0 0	Jan. 23, 1852	- -	- -	- -	-	
" " - " - " -	5 15 10	Mar. 8, 1852	- -	- -	- -	-	
" " - " - " -	100 0 0	Mar. 16, 1852	- -	- -	- -	-	

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
MONMOUTHSHIRE—cont.							
Rhymney Iron Works - N.S.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Skenfreth - N.S.	24 0 0	May 27, 1843	- -	10 15 0			
Tintern Abbey - N.S.	21 0 0	June 17, 1851					
Usk, Endowed - N.S.	*70 0 0	June 20, 1840	3 10 4				
NORFOLK.							
Alburgh, Boys and Girls - N.S.	75 0 0	May 2, 1848					
Aldby - N.S.	36 0 0	Nov. 11, 1841					
Aylsham - N.S.	175 0 0	Oct. 19, 1849	3 19 2½	31 0 0	- -	115 8 4	
Banham - N.S.	- -	- -	2 0 0½				
Barnham Broome - N.S.	66 10 0	Mar. 15, 1842	- -	9 15 0			
Bergh-Apton - N.S.	- -	- -	- -	32 10 0			
Bilney, West - N.S.	*70 0 0	June 28, 1834					
Bradenham, West, Boys and Girls - N.S.	382 5 0	Aug. 30, 1854	5 0 0½				
Brisley - N.S.	50 0 0	Nov. 20, 1844					
" - N.S.	22 0 0	Apr. 24, 1847					
Briston - N.S.	65 0 0	Jan. 17, 1845					
Brookdish - N.S.	34 0 0	Nov. 7, 1845					
Brooke - N.S.	*80 0 0	Oct. 13, 1838					
Buckenham, New - N.S.	- -	- -	1 13 4				
Burnham, Westgate, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	320 0 0	May 6, 1851	4 2 5	53 8 4	- -	102 0 0	
Caistor - N.S.	100 0 0	Apr. 2, 1850					
Caistor - B.S.	*29 0 0	Oct. 20, 1834					
Castle Acre - N.S.	72 0 0	Feb. 13, 1840					
Catfield Mixed - N.S.	63 0 0	Feb. 6, 1854					
Castle Rising - N.S.	- -	- -	- -	20 0 0			
Chedgrave - N.S.	50 0 0	Aug. 13, 1844					
Claxton and Helington - N.S.	45 0 0	July 24, 1848					
Clenchwarton - N.S.	73 0 0	Apr. 9, 1846					
Coltishall - N.S.	100 0 0	June 24, 1847					
Costessey - N.S.	*50 0 0	Nov. 16, 1836					
Costessey - B.S.	*65 0 0	Jan. 22, 1837					
Croake, North - N.S.	- -	- -	2 11 4½				
Croxton - N.S.	50 0 0	Aug. 20, 1847					
Denton - N.S.	64 10 0	Mar. 20, 1841					
Derelham, East - N.S.	140 0 0	Nov. 24, 1841					
Derham, East - B.S.	160 0 0	Aug. 21, 1841					
" - N.S.	30 0 0	Feb. 20, 1843					
Deopham - N.S.	- -	- -	1 4 6				
Diss - N.S.	107 17 5	July 21, 1848					
Ditchingham - N.S.	*50 0 0	Sept. 19, 1840					
" - N.S.	50 0 0	Sept. 12, 1846					
" - N.S.	31 0 0	Mar. 22, 1852					
Docking - Par.	- -	- -	3 10 4½				
Downham Market - N.S.	162 10 0	Mar. 11, 1842	4 7 9½	70 16 8	- -	61 1 8	
" - N.S.	17 17 0	May 3, 1852					
Elmham, North - N.S.	*30 0 0	Feb. 10, 1838					
Fakenham, Boys and Girls - N.S.	200 0 0	Nov. 20, 1840	4 0 7	127 3 4	- -	159 13 4	
" - N.S.	73 13 4	Nov. 7, 1854					
" - N.S.	61 7 0	Nov. 7, 1854					
Fakenham - B.S.	183 0 0	Aug. 5, 1845					
" - N.S.	120 0 0	Dec. 19, 1848					
Fincham - N.S.	120 0 0	Dec. 8, 1849	2 0 0				
Forncott, St. Peter's - N.S.	99 0 0	Dec. 30, 1848					
Forncott, St. Mary's - N.S.	- -	- -	1 0 7½	- -	- -	14 3 4	
Foulsham - N.S.	*90 0 0	Dec. 5, 1838					
Framingham, Earl - N.S.	60 0 0	Dec. 6, 1841					
Froethorpe and Wickhampton - N.S.	75 0 0	Nov. 6, 1848	1 9 6				
Fritton and Morningthorpe - N.S.	45 0 0	Jan. 1, 1842	- -	- -	- -	50 16 8	

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
• NORFOLK—cont.							
Gayton, Boys and Girls - N.S.	73 13 4	Nov. 13, 1852					
Geldestone - N.S.	*26 0 0	Aug. 29, 1835					
Geldestone - B.S.			- -	78 7 6	-	17 10 0	
Goodorstone - N.S.	60 0 0	Sept. 1, 1846					
Harpley - N.S.	62 0 0	July 25, 1843					
Heigham, Potter - N.S.	70 0 0	Feb. 27, 1846					
Heigham - N.S.	280 0 0	June 26, 1849	1 10 8				
Hempnall - N.S.	150 0 0	Aug. 15, 1848					
Hilgay - N.S.	*73 0 0	Dec. 22, 1838					
Hindolveston, Boys and Girls - N.S.	75 0 0	Mar. 19, 1847					
Hindringham - N.S.	55 0 0	June 10, 1845					
Hingham - N.S.	51 10 0	Feb. 2, 1842					
Mockwold-cum-Wilton - N.S.	62 10 0	April 16, 1841	3 10 11½	-	-	241 9 2	7 8 0
Holme Hale - N.S.	4 14 0	Feb. 11, 1847					
Holkham - N.S.			1 7 10				
Holt - N.S.			1 13 4	23 15 0			
Lakenham, St. Mark's - N.S.	150 0 0	June 22, 1843					
" " " - N.S.	16 0 0	Apr. 7, 1848	2 3 4	17 9 2	-	137 13 4	
" " " - N.S.	73 6 8	Dec. 19, 1853					
" " " - N.S.	20 14 8	Dec. 22, 1853					
Loddon - N.S.			1 13 4	4 3 4			
Lynn, St. John's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	47 10 0	Dec. 22, 1853	2 2 10	72 7 0	-	81 10 0	
Lynn, St. Margaret's - N.S.	508 13 4	June 2, 1854					
Lynn, St. Mary's - N.S.	441 15 0	June 1, 1850	12 5 9½	91 0 8	-	373 11 8	
Lynn, St. Mary's - N.S.	88 10 0	Nov. 4, 1853					
Lynn, St. Mary's, All Saints' - N.S.	95 0 0	Mar. 4, 1843	4 18 0	52 10 0	-	176 0 0	
" " " - N.S.	72 3 4	Nov. 30, 1852					
" " " - N.S.	35 0 0	Jan. 25, 1854					
Lynn - N.S.	461 10 0	Feb. 27, 1847	7 14 5½	11 0 0	-	199 10 0	
Marham - N.S.	53 0 0	May 27, 1843					
Marham - N.S.			2 6 8				
Massingham - N.S.	*50 0 0	Nov. 1, 1837					
Mitcham - N.S.	*50 0 0	Feb. 28, 1835					
Milford and Launditch - P.U.						28 0 0	
Norwich, St. Stephen's - N.S.			6 0 7½				
Norwich, Model (Boys) - N.S.	185 0 0	Sept. 17, 1851	8 6 8½	53 13 4	55 0 0	771 11 8	
Norwich, Model, (Girls) - N.S.			0 5 0½	72 0 0	-	661 10 0	
Norwich, St. Swithun's - N.S.	45 0 0	Jan. 26, 1842					
Norwich, St. Martin's at Oak - N.S.	340 0 0	Oct. 14, 1846					
Norwich, St. Martin's at Palace - N.S.			2 10 2				
Norwich, New City - B.S.	*100 0 0	June 13, 1840					
" " " - N.S.	50 0 0	Aug. 21, 1848					
Norwich Octagon Chapel - B.S.						108 10 0	
Norwich (Prince's Street) - B.S.	60 0 0	Aug. 23, 1840					
Ormesby - N.S.	83 0 0	Jan. 6, 1851		43 6 8			
Outwell - N.S.	225 0 0	Feb. 20, 1848	1 11 6½				
Pockthorpe, St. James' - N.S.	82 0 0	June 16, 1845	1 4 0				
Pulham, St. Mary's - N.S.			2 19 1½				
Magdalene - N.S.	132 0 0	Aug. 11, 1852					
Rodenhall - N.S.	112 10 0	Dec. 3, 1849					
Reedham - N.S.	50 0 0	Aug. 23, 1845				15 0 0	
Reepham, St. Mary's - N.S.			2 4 8	21 13 4	-	52 10 0	

† In separate buildings, of different tenure.

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
NORFOLK—cont.	<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Rockland, All Saints'							
Mixed - N.S.	35 0 0	Feb. 16, 1853					
Rockland, St. Mary's N.S.	36 0 0	May 24, 1841	0 13 4				
Runceton and Holmo - N.S.	40 0 0	Feb. 19, 1840					
Ranham and Thrigby - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 4 10½				
Ruston, East - N.S.	37 0 0	Apr. 2, 1846					
Ryburgh, Great - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 2 11	36 0 0	- - -	99 13 4	
Saham Toney - N.S.	*35 0 0	Oct. 25, 1837					
Salthouse - N.S.	60 0 0	May 13, 1845					
- N.S.	3 0 0	Feb. 8, 1847					
Southorpe - N.S.	62 0 0	May 12, 1841					
Sheringham - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 16 0½				
Southery - N.S.	60 0 0	Aug. 5, 1844					
Southwood and Limpenhoe - N.S.	20 10 0	July 4, 1851	1 13 4½				
Stiffkey - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 6 8				
Surlingham - N.S.	*20 0 0	May 9, 1838					
Swaffham - N.S.	*160 0 0	Feb. 13, 1839					
Swaffield - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 1 2				
Swanton Morley, Mixed - N.S.	120 0 0	Sept. 15, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	
Syderstone - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 6 6½	21 13 4	- - -		
Taverham, Boys and Girls - N.S.	70 0 0	Mar. 30, 1852	1 6 8½				
Torrington, St. Clement's - N.S.	70 0 0	July 5, 1844	2 6 8	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	
Thetford - B.S.	*75 0 0	Dec. 28, 1836					
Thorpe - N.S.	41 0 0	Dec. 1, 1841					
Thorpe-Hanlet, Boys and Girls - N.S.	209 0 10	Aug. 19, 1854	3 6 8				
Thurlton - N.S.	37 0 0	Aug. 7, 1849					
Tilney, All Saints' - N.S.	130 0 0	Aug. 23, 1845	2 2 9½	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	
Topcroft - N.S.	54 0 0	May 24, 1818					
Trowse Newton - N.S.	70 0 0	Aug. 12, 1846					
Trunch, Mixed - N.S.	52 0 0	Apr. 28, 1853					
Walpole, St. Andrew's - N.S.	93 0 0	Dec. 19, 1849					
Walsingham, Little N.S.	3 18 0	July 25, 1851	6 1 11½	107 13 4	- - -	163 13 4	17 12 0.
" " " - N.S.	7 0 0	May 15, 1854					
" " " - N.S.	21 0 0	Sept. 23, 1854					
Walton, West - N.S.	76 0 0	July 19, 1844	2 0 3				
Walsbam, North - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 19 7½				
Watton - N.S.	83 0 0	Oct. 13, 1842					
" " " - N.S.	5 6 8	Feb. 1, 1843					
Wagenhall - N.S.	65 0 0	July 27, 1842					
Winch, East - N.S.	50 0 0	May 2, 1843					
Winch, West - N.S.	*32 0 0	May 23, 1838	1 9 0				
Winterton - N.S.	169 0 0	Aug. 24, 1849	- - -	56 13 4	- - -	180 10 0	10 1 0
Worstead - N.S.	80 0 0	July 3, 1845	2 2 3½				
" " " - N.S.	141 15 0	Dec. 1, 1854					
Yarmouth, Great, St. Peter's - N.S.	520 0 0	Apr. 22, 1851	20 2 4½	87 11 8	- - -	550 6 8	
Yarmouth, Great, Charity School - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 14 11½	- - -	- - -	117 16 8	
Yarmouth, St. Nicholas', Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	720 10 0	Mar. 18, 1853	16 11 2	71 5 0	37 18 4	84 16 8	
Yarmouth, Church Schoolmasters' Association - N.S.	- - -	- - -	4 0 0½				
Yarmouth, Great - B.S.	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	106 5 0	
Yaxham - N.S.	60 0 0	Jan. 5, 1844					
" " " - N.S.	32 0 0	Nov. 20, 1850					

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.							
Braunston, Infants N.S.	90 0 0	May 14, 1847					
Braybrooke - N.S.	*25 0 0	June 23, 1837					
Brinton, Great - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	
Burton Latimer, Endowed Free School -	80 0 0	Jan. 23, 1852					
Bugbrooke - N.S.	125 0 0	June 27, 1845	3 0 0				
" - N.S.	27 0 0	Mar. 14, 1846					
Cogenhoe - N.S.	45 0 0	July 23, 1843					
Corby - B.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	
Cosgrove - N.S.	90 0 0	Mar. 7, 1845					
Creaton, Great - N.S.	100 0 0	Aug. 20, 1845					
" - N.S.	5 19 0	Apr. 1, 1847					
Crick, Girls and Infants - N.S.	60 0 0	June 8, 1847					
Crick, Boys - N.S.	60 0 0	July 22, 1848					
Dallington - N.S.	52 0 0	July 13, 1842					
Desborough - N.S.	47 0 0	Oct. 15, 1844	- - -	43 10 0			
Finedon, Endowed, Free - N.S.	70 0 0	Jan. 28, 1854					
Gayton - N.S.	58 0 0	Aug. 4, 1846					
Gilton with Pea-kirk - N.S.	110 0 0	May 29, 1846					
Harleston - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	15 2 0			
Harpole - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 6 9	20 0 0			
Harrowden, Little, Endowed Free School - N.S.	70 0 0	Feb. 27, 1851					
Irchester - N.S.	120 0 0	Nov. 8, 1849					
Kettering - N.S.	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	9 12 6	- - -	15 0 0	
Kettering - B.S.	*250 0 0	Nov. 11, 1835					
Kilsby - N.S.	*30 0 0	Oct. 16, 1839	1 6 8				
Kingsthorpe - N.S.	85 0 0	Sept. 1, 1841					
Middleton Cheney - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 6 8				
Moulton - N.S.	110 0 0	Dec. 29, 1843	1 13 6				
Naseby - N.S.	92 0 0	Mar. 14, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 15 10	
Northampton, Blue Coat - N.S.	- - -	- - -	0 16 8	11 10 0			
Northampton, St. Giles' - Par.	- - -	- - -	13 3 8	24 15 0	- - -	659 15 0	
Northampton, All Saints' - N.S.	*316 0 0	March 1840	12 15 1	177 1 8	- - -	1,125 5 0	
" - N.S.	11 0 0	Nov. 7, 1848					
" - N.S.	117 15 0	Nov. 24, 1849					
Northampton, All Saints', South Quarter, Infants - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 0 1	54 3 4	- - -	32 10 0	
Northampton, St. Katherine's - N.S.	230 0 0	Apr. 12, 1845	5 13 5	37 16 8	- - -	292 5 0	
" - N.S.	7 0 0	May 13, 1849					
Northampton, St. Sepulchre's - N.S.	420 0 0	Feb. 6, 1846	10 2 0	104 13 4	- - -	365 16 8	
" - N.S.	40 0 0	Jan. 24, 1850					
Northampton - B.S.	640 0 0	Aug. 26, 1846					
Northamptonshire, North, Church Schoolmasters' Association - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 8 4				
Orlinsbury - N.S.	103 0 0	July 6, 1847					
Oundle, Boys, Girls and Infants - N.S.	133 0 0	Nov. 10, 1842	5 5 1	- - -	- - -	199 2 6	
" - N.S.	58 0 0	Mar. 20, 1844					
" - N.S.	4 10 6	Apr. 14, 1848					
Oundle - B.S.	- - -	- - -	7 11 1	12 7 6	- - -	206 0 0	
Peterborough, Inf. - N.S.	219 15 0	Oct. 23, 1851	2 5 6	11 0 0			
Peterborough - B.S.	*150 0 0	Aug. 5, 1837					
Pitsford - N.S.	52 10 0	Feb. 6, 1844					
Rockingham - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 19 7	28 10 0	- - -	158 15 0	
Rowell - B.S.	*100 0 0	Sept. 12, 1835					
Sibbertoft - N.S.	60 0 0	June 27, 1848	0 11 11				
Spratton - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 16 0				

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE							
-cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stanwick - N.S.	*54 0 0	May 27, 1840					
Sutton, King's - N.S.	180 0 0	Dec. 15, 1847					
Thornhaugh - N.S.				57 3 4			
Thrapston - N.S.	112 10 0	June 19, 1851					
Titchmarsh - N.S.	120 0 0	Apr. 25, 1843	2 5 10½			19 6 8	
" - " - N.S.	6 0 0	Mar. 23, 1851					
Towcester - N.S.	213 15 0	Jan. 2, 1851					
Weedon, Lois - N.S.	96 0 0	Dec. 22, 1848					
Welford and Sulby, Endowed - N.S.	79 10 0	Feb. 23, 1852	2 0 3				
Whitfield - N.S.	*25 0 0	Dec. 29, 1838					
Wilbarston - N.S.	33 0 0	Mar. 17, 1846					
Wootton - N.S.	*46 0 0	Jan. 19, 1839					
NORTHUMBERLAND.							
Acklington - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 6 8½	27 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	6 4 0
Acomb Township, Ch. School - N.S.	*50 0 0	Dec. 9, 1810	1 6 8	- - -	- - -	78 8 4	
Allenheads, St. Peter's - N.S.	30 0 0	Dec. 13, 1817	- - -	- - -	- - -	223 0 0	12 16 0
Alnwick - N.S.	315 0 0	Oct. 12, 1850.	3 18 6	- - -	- - -	319 12 6	
Alnwick (Duke of Northumberland's) - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	54 3 4	- - -	30 0 0	
Alnwick - B.S.	127 0 0	Sept. 9, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	
Alnwick - R.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Bellingham, Endowed Free Grammar School - N.S.	98 5 0	July 30, 1852	3 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Belford - N.S.	*58 0 0	Oct. 14, 1837	2 6 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Berwick-upon-Tweed Charity - N.S.	- - -	- - -	9 7 11½	77 15 0	- - -	221 0 0	
Berwick-upon-Tweed - B.S.	70 0 0	July 5, 1841	- - -	11 0 0	- - -	165 16 8	
Berwick-upon-Tweed - R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Berwick-on-Tweed P.U.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 3 4	
Broomhaugh, Village - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 5 6½	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Chatton - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 1 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Chillingham - N.S.	*45 0 0	Nov. 27, 1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Corbridge - N.S.	*45 0 0	Sept. 16, 1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Coruhill - N.S.	*40 0 0	June 30, 1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Crookham - N.S.	104 10 0	Mar. 23, 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Elsdon - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 12 2	16 10 0	- - -	202 7 6	
Harbottle - N.S.	*36 0 0	June 29, 1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Hartburn - N.S.	85 0 0	Oct. 15, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 12 6	
" - N.S.	5 0 0	Nov. 21, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Heddon-on-the-Wall - N.S.	290 0 0	Sept. 12, 1854	- - -	41 13 4	- - -	63 16 8	14 13 0
Hexham, St. Mary's R.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	
Hexham, Subscription - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 16 8½	44 0 0	- - -	102 10 0	
Hollywell Colliery - B.S.	*25 0 0	Oct. 24, 1838	1 7 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Horncliffe - B.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 10 0	- - -	- - -	
Horsley, Long - Par.	- - -	- - -	1 8 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Howden Pans - B.S.	50 0 0	Jan. 4, 1840	3 2 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Kenton - N.S.	121 0 0	Feb. 17, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Longhurst - N.S.	56 0 0	Dec. 27, 1847	1 5 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Lowick - N.S.	75 0 0	Nov. 30, 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Lowick - B.S.	30 0 0	Jan. 15, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Lucker - Par.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Melkridge - N.S.	*30 0 0	Aug. 16, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Morpeth - Presbyterian - N.S.	290 0 0	Jan. 31, 1848	7 13 4½	135 0 0	- - -	433 17 6	
Morpeth, St. James' N.S.	67 0 0	Dec. 1, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	

† This school is pulled down.

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
NORTHUMBERLAND							
—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Morpeth - B.S.	*200 0 0	Jan. 9, 1839					
Newborough, Boys N.S.	99 1 8	June 28, 1854	0 15 4				
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, St. Thomas' N.S.	130 0 0	Aug. 7, 1852	-	55 0 0	-	489 7 6	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, St. Andrew's N.S.	*166 0 0	Sept. 7, 1839	-	98 6 8	-	571 19 2	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, St. Nicholas' (Castle Garth) - N.S.	*150 0 0	Jan. 1, 1840					
" - - - - -	28 0 0	Feb. 9, 1841					
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, St. John's N.S.	*335 0 0	Dec. 19, 1838	10 7 8	97 0 0	-	624 6 8	
Newcastle-on-Tyne Ragged S. School	-	-	1 8 1	21 13 4			
Newcastle Church School-masters' Association	-	-	0 8 4				
Newcastle-on-Tyne (Sallyport) Infants. B.S.	-	-	-	16 13 4			
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, St. Andrew's, R.C.	-	-	17 0 2	118 15 0	-	743 13 4	
Ninebanks - N.S.	12 0 0	July 17, 1841					
" - - - - -	35 0 0	Jan. 9, 1843					
Norham - N.S.	121 0 0	Jan. 27, 1846	6 2 1	13 0 0	-	381 5 0	
Ord, East - B.S.	55 0 0	Sept. 5, 1840					
Ovington - N.S.	60 0 0	Feb. 28, 1845	4 3 4	13 15 0	-	62 5 0	
" - - - - -	33 5 8	Dec. 17, 1851					
Rochester - N.S.	-	-	2 10 0				
Scremerston - N.S.	63 0 0	June 16, 1842	4 6 8	-	-	398 19 2	
Seaton Burn - B.S.	*20 0 0	Mar. 19, 1836					
Shields, North - N.S.	*300 0 0	Jan. 4, 1840					
Shields, North, Presbyterian.	250 0 0	Sept. 16, 1844	3 14 4	-	-	206 16 8	
Shields, North - R.C.	-	-	4 1 1	41 17 6	-	150 3 4	
Shields, North Union B.S.	-	-				8 6 8	
Shoreswood - N.S.	120 0 0	June 24, 1846	3 10 7	-	-	83 0 0	
" - - - - -	11 9 0	Mar. 31, 1853					
Spittle - B.S.	*75 0 0	Apr. 15, 1839					
Sugleyfield - N.S.	*100 0 0	Dec. 9, 1833					
Tynemouth - B.S.	*225 0 0	Feb. 13, 1839	4 0 0				
Warrenford - B.S.	*20 0 0	July 14, 1841					
Whelpington, Kirk Par.	-	-				25 0 0	
Whitley Chapel - N.S.	70 0 0	Dec. 15, 1849	1 13 4				
Whittonstall - N.S.	50 0 0	Jan. 3, 1847	12 8 4	35 0 0	-	32 10 0	6 10 0
Wingates - N.S.	26 10 0	Feb. 2, 1842					
Witton, Nether - N.S.	-	-	1 17 0				
Wooler - N.S.	*70 0 0	Nov. 25, 1838					
Wylam - Ch. Sch.	-	-	-	10 0 0	-	10 0 0	
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.							
Averham - N.S.	-	-	1 13 4				
Arnold - N.S.	172 0 0	Nov. 24, 1845					
Balderton - N.S.	283 0 0	May 12, 1847	2 0 8				
Barby in the Wolds (Infants) N.S.	57 0 0	Apr. 15, 1851	-	-	-	-	4 12 0
Basford - N.S.	390 0 0	Apr. 14, 1846	2 19 3				
Beeston - N.S.	*144 0 0	Nov. 11, 1835	3 4 0				
Besthorpe - N.S.	40 0 0	July 2, 1845					
Blidworth - N.S.	425 0 0	Aug. 30, 1848	2 6 8				
Bramcote - N.S.	*50 0 0	Apr. 22, 1837					
" - - - - -	5 10 8	Feb. 11, 1847					
Carrington - N.S.	*75 0 0	Feb. 24, 1836					
Coddington - N.S.	*53 0 0	Oct. 27, 1847	1 8 10	12 10 0	-	50 1 8	3 18 0
" - - - - -	18 9 0	Nov. 18, 1847					
Collingham, South N.S.	*60 0 0	Sept. 5, 1846	4 9 11	51 0 0	-	183 15 0	
" - - - - -	13 0 0	Oct. 21, 1845					

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—							
cont.							
Costock - - - N.S.	*50 0 0	Apr. 10, 1841					
Cotes, Old - - N.S.	*50 0 0	Mar. 22, 1837					
Dunham - - - N.S.	215 0 0	Aug. 28, 1845	1 6 3	-	-	49 3 4	
Eastwood - - N.S.	*60 0 0	Jan. 4, 1837					
Farnsfield - Wes.	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	-	-	- - -	6 17 0
Hyson Green, St. Paul's - N.S.	149 0 0	Mar. 23, 1848	1 4 6½	-	-	15 0 0	4 0 0
Kingston-on-Soar - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 0 8	14 0 0	-	- - -	- - -
Lambley - - - N.S.	90 0 0	Oct. 28, 1851					
Lenton, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	150 0 0	Nov. 22, 1842	14 1 2½	153 6 8	30 0 0	678 17 8	
" - - - "	10 2 6	Nov. 7, 1848					
" - - - "	19 6 8	Jan. 2, 1850					
" - - - "	*80 0 0	Jan. 12, 1850					
" - - - "	135 0 0	June 29, 1852					
" - - - "	55 0 0	May 6, 1853					
Lowdham - - - N.S.	100 0 0	Mar. 8, 1844	3 13 8½				
" - - - "	179 5 0	Oct. 27, 1853					
Mansfield Woodhouse - N.S.	200 0 0	Aug. 7, 1816	4 3 4½	47 0 0	-	15 0 0	
Mansfield Woodhouse - Wes.	- - -	- - -	3 10 5	12 0 0	-	142 15 0	
Newark, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	65 0 0	May 18, 1849	13 7 0½	-	-	154 0 0	
" - - - "	360 0 0	Apr. 11, 1850					
Newark-upon-Trent - N.S.	*125 0 0	Nov. 17, 1838					
Newark-upon-Trent - Wes.	- - -	- - -	11 11 8½	121 10 0	-	453 0 0	
Newthorpe - - N.S.	50 0 0	Sept. 29, 1841					
Nottingham, St. John's - N.S.	517 0 0	July 6, 1847	5 18 8	-	-	201 10 0	
Nottingham, St. Mary's - N.S.	*300 0 0	Dec. 10, 1834					
" - - - "	92 17 0	June 24, 1848					
Nottingham, Trinity - N.S.	603 0 0	July 6, 1847	14 14 6½	157 18 4	-	597 3 4	
" - - - "	5 3 4	Apr. 14, 1848					
Nottingham, High Pavement - B.S.	*550 0 0	Jan. 14, 1835	1 6 7	-	-	149 10 0	
Nottingham, St. Mary's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	5 6 0½	-	-	427 5 0	
Nottingham, St. Barnabas' - R.C.	- - -	- - -	5 18 5½	54 16 8	-	115 0 0	
Ollerton, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	150 0 0	Apr. 22, 1842	13 8 4½	99 5 0	-	765 10 10	19 2 0
Radford, Old - N.S.	150 0 0	Oct. 8, 1841	3 5 6½	-	-	75 0 0	
Radford, New, Inf. - N.S.	454 0 0	May 5, 1852	3 18 5	-	-	- - -	
Retford, East - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	129 6 8	
Sneinton - N.S.	*150 0 0	Nov. 22, 1837	3 4 2	44 1 8	-	26 9 2	
Southwell, Trinity - N.S.	165 0 0	Aug. 14, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	132 0 0	10 4 0
Sutton in Ashfield - N.S.	300 0 0	Aug. 25, 1847	3 10 1	-	-	61 7 6	
" - - - "	16 13 4	May 19, 1849					
Sutton in Ashfield (Eastfield Side) - B.S.	*125 0 0	Dec. 21, 1836					
Sutton-upon-Trent - N.S.	*50 0 0	Mar. 17, 1838					
Sutton Bonnington - N.S.	160 0 0	May 28, 1845	2 1 5				
" - - - "	40 0 0	Aug. 19, 1845					
Weston Endowed, Ch. of Eng. Sch. - "	- - -	- - -	1 10 1½	-	-	- - -	
Worksop Abbey - N.S.	100 0 0	Aug. 3, 1841	12 8 6½	-	-	357 2 6	
" - - - "	6 1 0	July 3, 1848					
OXFORDSHIRE.							
Assendon - - - R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 3 2	-	-	15 0 0	
Aston Rowant - N.S.	70 0 0	Nov. 7, 1844					
Baldon - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 16 0½	-	-	- - -	
Banbury - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 4 8	36 0 0	-	270 10 0	
Banbury, Boys and Girls - - - B.S.	80 0 0	May 13, 1853	1 19 1½	54 3 4	-	234 5 0	

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
OXFORDSHIRE—cont.							
Banbury, Central, Infants - B.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 18 4	- - -	54 5 10	- - -
Banbury - R.C.	- - -	- - -	3 3 4	15 3 4	- - -	29 0 0	- - -
Beckley - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 9 9	- - -	- - -	49 3 4	- - -
Benson, or Bensing-ton - N.S.	127 0 0	Feb. 21, 1852	2 6 8½	- - -	- - -	35 5 0	7 16 0
Benson, or Bensing-ton - B.S.	- - -	- - -	4 3 4½	- - -	- - -	29 0 0	8 9 0
Bicester - N.S.	45 0 0	Nov. 17, 1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bradwell, Ch. Sch.	- - -	- - -	1 0 0½	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -
Cadmore End, Mixed - N.S.	129 0 0	July 6, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Charlbury - B.S.	- - -	- - -	2 5 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 19 0
Cherwell, Infants - B.S.	- - -	- - -	1 11 3	4 11 8	- - -	66 5 0	- - -
Chinnor - B.S.	54 0 0	Nov. 7, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Churchill and Sarsden - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 0 7½	72 0 0	- - -	192 15 0	- - -
Cowley - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	15 0 0	9 19 0
Cuddesdon - N.S.	68 0 0	Mar. 25, 1848	2 2 1	15 0 0	- - -	51 13 4	7 5 0
Culham - N.S.	67 10 0	Sept. 25, 1850	1 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Deddington, Boys and Girls - N.S.	400 0 0	June 13, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dorchester - N.S.	*20 0 0	Aug. 22, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ensham - N.S.	228 3 6	Aug. 5, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Enstone - N.S.	*56 0 0	Dec. 0, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hailey - N.S.	00 0 0	Dec. 27, 1848	1 9 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Headington - N.S.	170 0 0	May 23, 1848	3 3 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	40 0 0	Sept. 6, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Henley-on-Thames N.S.	599 0 0	Aug. 13, 1850	5 4 8½	58 15 0	- - -	201 10 0	16 4 0
Ibstone - Ch.Sch.	- - -	- - -	1 6 4½	7 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ifley - Ch.Sch.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 0
Kidlington - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 19 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Launton - N.S.	100 0 0	Dec. 1, 1846	1 9 0½	46 10 0	- - -	- - -	6 8 0
- - -	12 17 2	July 26, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Leafeld - N.S.	*65 0 0	Oct. 24, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Leigh, North - N.S.	*48 0 0	Dec. 22, 1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lewknor - N.S.	*83 0 0	Oct. 21, 1837	1 19 6½	- - -	- - -	144 10 0	4 15 0
- - -	3 15 0	Jan. 14, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Newington, South N.S.	*67 0 0	Feb. 7, 1838	1 12 3½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Norton, Chipping - N.S.	*100 0 0	Jan. 20, 1838	2 3 4½	34 0 10	- - -	15 0 0	- - -
Norton, Chipping, Boys and Girls - B.S.	300 0 0	Oct. 21, 1854	2 16 1½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nuncham - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 0 7½	78 6 8	- - -	223 6 4	14 9 0
Oxford, Practising School - N.S.	146 5 0	Aug. 29, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Oxford, Diocesan Board - N.S.	- - -	- - -	39 5 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Oxford, St. Aldate's N.S.	*72 0 0	April 26, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Oxford, St. Giles' - N.S.	*110 0 0	Mar. 11, 1838	1 1 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Oxford, St. Mary's - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	99 3 4	- - -
Oxford, St. Paul's - N.S.	180 0 0	Feb. 12, 1848	1 12 4½	32 13 4	- - -	104 13 4	- - -
Oxford, Bluo Coat School - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 0 5½	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Oxford, City - P.U.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -
Ramsden - N.S.	68 0 0	Feb. 11, 1848	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rollright, (Great), Mixed - N.S.	55 15 0	Oct. 19, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rotherfield (Grey's) - N.S.	60 0 0	Feb. 21, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Trinity, Infants - N.S.	43 0 0	Nov. 12, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sandford - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 0 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shiplake - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shipton-under-Wychwood, Boys - N.S.	255 0 0	Oct. 27, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Southstoke - N.S.	30 0 0	Feb. 12, 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Summertown - N.S.	86 0 0	Nov. 2, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sydenham (Wen-man's) - N.S.	50 0 0	Nov. 21, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tackley - N.S.	54 0 0	Aug. 21, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tetworth - N.S.	100 0 0	Oct. 17, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tew, Little - N.S.	*30 0 0	Dec. 10, 1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
- - -	10 0 0	Mar. 8, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
OXFORDSHIRE—cont.							
Thame, Boys & Girls N.S.	*120 0 0	May 30, 1838	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
" Infants - "	60 0 0	Dec. 8, 1843					
Thame - " - B.S.	*150 0 0	Oct. 9, 1837					
Warborough - " N.S.	45 0 0	Nov. 23, 1846					
Watlington - " N.S.	50 0 0	Mar. 30, 1844					
Witney - " N.S.	*47 0 0	May 20, 1837	4 9 9½	14 0 0	-	198 15 0	
Witney - " Wes.	-	-	3 6 8	-	-	63 0 0	14 7 0
Woodcote - " N.S.	*35 0 0	July 19, 1837					
•							
RUTLANDSHIRE.							
Ashwell - " Ch. Sch.	-	-	-	20 11 8			
Bramston - " N.S.	40 0 0	Oct. 13, 1847					
Clipsham - " N.S.	77 0 0	Sept. 23, 1849					
Empingham, Foster, Charity - " N.S.	-	-	1 4 3½	-	-	37 10 0	
Hambleton - " N.S.	*30 0 0	Feb. 7, 1838					
" - " N.S.	25 0 0	Nov. 13, 1843					
Luffenham, South - " N.S.	76 0 0	June 3, 1847	1 0 6½				
Oakham (Model), Boys, Girls, and Infants - " N.S.	589 15 0	July 7, 1852	6 5 0	38 16 8	-	15 0 0	
Rythall - " N.S.	*50 0 0	June 1, 1839					
Uppingham - " N.S.	-	-	2 4 9½	89 10 0			
•							
SHROPSHIRE.							
Acton Burnell - " N.S.	32 0 0	Dec. 19, 1843	1 8 3½	-	-	-	1 8 0
Ash in Whitechurch N.S.	88 0 0	July 19, 1840	1 5 8				
Aston under Edgmond - " N.S.	60 0 0	October 1841					
Aston - " N.S.	45 0 0	April 10 1843					
Beckbury, Mixed - " N.S.	96 7 6	Mar. 23, 1854					
Berrington - " N.S.	32 0 0	May 23, 1844	1 4 0				
Bishop's Castle - " N.S.	50 0 0	Dec. 15, 1843	4 10 11½	36 5 0	-	285 1 8	8 2 0
" - " - "	3 17 0	Feb. 1, 1843					
" - " - "	0 13 4	June 22, 1848					
Blymhill - " Par.	-	-	1 16 8				
Bridgenorth - " N.S.	14 17 6	Apr. 14, 1851	5 13 10½	100 10 0	-	312 3 4	
Bridgenorth, St. Mary's, - " N.S.	156 19 0	Sept. 16, 1848	3 15 3½	8 15 0	-	89 0 0	
" - " - " N.S.	9 19 8	Jan. 23, 1852					
Bridgenorth, " Schoolmasters' Association - " N.S.	-	-	0 10 8½				
Brookton - " N.S.	105 0 0	Jan. 19, 1846	1 7 5½	-	-	-	3 0 0
Broseley - " N.S.	16 4 9	May 9, 1850	4 18 4½	9 12 6	-	195 6 8	
Cainham - " N.S.	*47 0 0	Jan. 17, 1835					
Chelmarsh - " N.S.	80 0 0	Jan. 29, 1851	2 0 0				
Chetwynd - " N.S.	-	-	1 17 10½				
Dawley - " N.S.	120 0 0	Feb. 1842					
" - " N.S.	25 0 0	Feb. 17, 1847					
Diddlebury - " N.S.	-	-	1 12 0				
Donnington-Wood, Girls and Infants N.S.	-	-	6 10 5	77 6 8	-	224 8 4	13 14 0
Drayton, Little - " N.S.	50 0 0	Dec. 29, 1851	-	-	-	-	12 5 0
Drayton, Market - " N.S.	*170 0 0	Mar. 26, 1836					
Duddlesstone, Subscription - " N.S.	-	-	1 16 3½				
" - " N.S.	-	-					
Eardington - " N.S.	25 0 0	Oct. 2, 1847					
Ellesmere - " N.S.	-	-	1 12 10½	43 15 0	-	32 10 0	
Eaton-Constantine N.S.	42 0 0	Mar. 15, 1850	1 13 11½				
Hampton, Welsh - " N.S.	53 10 0	Feb. 11, 1851	1 16 6				
Hinstock - " N.S.	*90 0 0	Aug. 16, 1839	-	-	-	-	4 12 0
Hodnet - " N.S.	*80 0 0	Oct. 10, 1838	2 4 9	-	-	-	3 8 0
Hope - " N.S.	70 0 0	July, 25, 1846					9 11 0
Hopehay - " Par.	-	-	1 16 8				
Hordley - " N.S.	20 0 0	Nov. 24, 1846					

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
SHROPSHIRE—cont.							
Jackfield - - N.S.	160 0 0	Oct. 2, 1845	3 2 8½	-	-	114 2 6	2 13 0
Kinlet - - - N.S.	58 0 0	April 9, 1844	1 13 4½	-	-	-	-
Lilleshall - - N.S.	-	-	5 5 8½	73 15 0	-	128 13 4	12 6 0
Lodge, St. Martin's N.S.	127 5 0	June 11, 1853	2 15 4	-	-	-	-
Loppington, Mixed N.S.	75 10 0	Mar. 22, 1853	-	-	-	-	-
Madeley - - - N.S.	230 0 0	Mar. 19, 1846	4 12 7½	33 6 8	15 0 0	338 16 8	5 0 0
Madeley - - - N.S.	25 13 4	June 13, 1850	-	-	-	-	-
Madeley Wood - Wes.	-	-	3 10 0	8 15 0	-	-	-
Maesbury - - - N.S.	42 0 0	Mar. 1841	-	-	-	-	-
Meole Brace - - N.S.	-	-	2 14 0	-	-	-	-
Middle - - - Ch. S.	-	-	2 8 0	16 10 0	-	32 10 0	5 5 0
Middleton - - - R.C.	-	-	-	40 0 0	-	-	1 14 0
Middleton in Chirbury - - N.S.	72 5 0	Feb. 15, 1849	3 5 10	-	-	158 16 8	-
Moreton - - - N.S.	84 0 0	May 27, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
Nash - - - N.S.	75 0 0	July 7, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
Neen and Milson - N.S.	63 0 0	Oct. 21, 1848	-	-	-	-	-
Oldbury (Chance's), Boys, Girls, & Infants N.S.	340 0 0	June 3, 1852	3 6 2½	48 5 0	-	32 10 0	-
Oldbury - - - N.S.	*75 0 0	July 19, 1834	6 0 11½	-	-	61 10 0	-
Oldbury - - - Wes.	-	-	2 16 8½	-	-	2 10 0	-
Onibury - - - N.S.	*30 0 0	Sept. 30, 1837	-	-	-	-	-
Oswestry - - - N.S.	338 0 0	Sept. 13, 1842	7 6 10	153 14 2	-	376 16 8	-
Oswestry - - - N.S.	22 0 0	Aug. 12, 1854	-	-	-	-	-
Oswestry - - - B.S.	*150 0 0	Mar. 13, 1841	-	-	-	-	-
Porthlywael - - N.S.	*60 0 0	April 10, 1839	-	-	-	-	-
Prees - - - N.S.	160 0 0	May 15, 1848	1 1 1	35 8 4	-	-	3 0 0
Preston on the Wildmoors - - N.S.	25 0 0	Sept. 25, 1846	-	-	-	-	-
" - - - N.S.	11 13 0	Apr. 15, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
Rhydycroसान - - N.S.	85 0 0	Feb. 27, 1851	-	-	-	-	-
Rodington - - - N.S.	102 0 0	Dec. 11, 1849	2 17 3½	-	-	4 3 4	3 13 0
" - - - N.S.	39 0 0	Aug. 19, 1854	-	-	-	-	-
Ryton - - - N.S.	64 10 0	Nov. 5, 1850	-	-	-	-	-
Sheinton - - - N.S.	60 0 0	Feb. 11, 1846	-	-	-	-	-
" - - - N.S.	10 0 0	Feb. 8, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
Shelve - - - N.S.	45 0 0	Aug. 16, 1843	-	-	-	-	-
Shrewsbury, St. Mary's and St. Michael's - - N.S.	-	-	4 0 10½	-	-	44 10 0	-
Shrewsbury, St. Chad's - - N.S.	*200 0 0	Sept. 10, 1838	-	-	-	-	-
Shrewsbury, Coleham - - N.S.	*120 0 0	Jan. 1840	2 19 10	-	-	146 0 0	-
" - - - N.S.	90 0 0	Jan. 13, 1844	-	-	-	-	-
" - - - N.S.	75 12 8	Nov. 16, 1849	-	-	-	-	-
Shrewsbury and Shropshire Schoolmasters' Association - -	-	-	2 10 10½	-	-	-	-
Shrewsbury - - - B.S.	-	-	9 10 1	37 2 0	-	185 13 4	-
South-East Salop, District Union School - -	-	-	-	-	-	5 0 0	-
Stottesdon - - - N.S.	*125 0 0	Apr. 11, 1838	-	-	-	-	-
Tilstock - - - N.S.	*60 0 0	Jan. 27, 1838	0 13 9	-	-	-	-
Wellington - - - N.S.	31 15 0	June 13, 1848	5 7 6½	-	-	112 0 0	-
Wem - - - N.S.	150 0 0	Jan. 1840	2 11 9½	-	-	-	12 15 0
Wem - - - B.S.	*200 0 0	Nov. 8, 1840	-	-	-	-	-
Wenlock, Much - - N.S.	207 0 0	Feb. 24, 1849	5 0 0½	20 0 0	-	105 10 0	5 11 0
Westbury - - - N.S.	173 0 0	June 24, 1850	4 13 4	18 0 0	-	35 16 8	11 2 0
Whitchurch, (Boys Endowed) - - N.S.	32 0 0	Feb. 28, 1854	5 12 5½	15 0 0	-	266 16 8	-
Whitchurch (Girls) N.S.	-	-	2 13 4	-	-	29 0 0	-
Whittington, Boys and Girls - - N.S.	214 10 0	May 23, 1854	1 4 0½	-	-	-	-
Whixall - - - N.S.	100 0 0	Apr. 6, 1850	-	-	-	-	-
" - - - N.S.	50 0 0	July 10, 1850	-	-	-	-	-
Wombbridge, Oaken-gates - - - N.S.	204 0 0	March 1846	2 12 0½	-	-	86 18 4	-
" - - - N.S.	4 16 8	July 16, 1849	-	-	-	-	-

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
SHROPSHIRE—cont.							
Woore, St. Leonard's N.S.	42 0 0	Oct. 25, 1842	0 5 0				
" " " "	12 0 0	Aug. 1844					
" " " "	5 0 0	Apr. 20, 1847					
" " " "	52 0 0	Dec. 1, 1854					
Worthen " N.S.	93 0 0	Mar. 12, 1852	3 2 0½			46 10 0	3 10 0
Wrockwardine, Boys and Girls " N.S.	80 0 0	May 23, 1854	3 15 10	54 0 0		112 18 4	7 1 0
Wrockwardine Wood N.S.			3 19 7				
SOMERSETSHIRE.							
Aller " " N.S.	*35 0 0	Sept. 1835					
Ash " " N.S.	*50 0 0	Mar. 13, 1847					
Backwell " " N.S.				10 10 0			
Bagborough, West N.S.	*40 0 0	April 1838					
Bath, Walcot, Trinity, Boys and Girls " N.S.	*115 0 0	May 30, 1838	3 12 0				
Bath, Walcot, St. Swithin's (Guinea Lane) " " N.S.	450 0 0	Nov. 16, 1842	10 4 4½	27 10 0		869 15 0	
" " " "	13 15 6	July 16, 1849					
" " " "	16 9 4	July 3, 1850					
" " " "	15 15 0	Oct. 2, 1851					
" " " "	16 10 0	Mar. 11, 1854					
Bath, Weymouth House, Central, Boys and Girls " N.S.	25 10 1	Dec. 4, 1850	11 0 0½	111 5 0		652 10 0	
" " " "	38 6 8	Mar. 20, 1851					
" " " "	23 15 2	June 18, 1852					
" " " "	140 0 0	Feb. 22, 1854					
Bath, Beacon Hill " N.S.						105 0 0	
Bath Abbey and St. James', Infants " N.S.	7 12 6	Dec. 5, 1850	4 3 8	49 16 8		287 0 0	
" " " "	12 6 8	Feb. 14, 1853					
Bath, St. Saviour's " N.S.	150 0 0	Apr. 2, 1846	5 7 10	37 10 0		195 5 10	
" " " "	9 6 0	Dec. 18, 1851					
Bath " " P.U.						132 8 4	
Bath " " R.C.			2 15 10	34 10 0		70 16 8	
Bath and Bath Forum (Mixed) " B.S.	460 0 0	July 1, 1854					
Bedminster, Deanery Schools " " N.S.	3 15 0	Feb. 8, 1847					
Bedminster " " " N.S.	*252 0 0	Mar. 1838	15 14 2½	74 0 0		952 14 2	
" " " "	65 0 0	Feb. 23, 1847					
" " " "	4 1 0	April 14, 1848					
" " " "	23 6 8	Sept. 23, 1852					
Bedminster " " B.S.	238 0 0	Feb. 27, 1847	6 4 1	37 3 4		594 10 0	
Berrow " " N.S.	70 0 0	June 13, 1843	0 19 11½				
Bishopport, or Bishopworth " " N.S.	100 0 0	June 17, 1842	3 4 4½				
" " " "	9 10 8	June 10, 1852					
Bleadon (Mixed) " N.	144 1 0	Aug. 30, 1854		6 13 4			
Bradford " " N.S.	50 0 0	Jan. 28, 1845					
Brent, East " " N.S.	70 0 0	Dec. 1, 1841					
" " " "	8 3 6	July 24, 1846					
Bridgewater, Walcot, Trinity, Infants " N.S.	111 0 0	May 18, 1846					
Bridgewater, Girls " N.S.	27 10 0	June 14, 1853	3 6 8	11 0 0		75 0 0	
Bridgewater, (Dr. Morgan's) " N.S.			4 11 8½	38 0 0		192 10 0	
Bridgewater (Provident Place) Infants " B.S.				18 8 4		28 15 0	
Bridgewater " Wes. " N.S.			2 13 4½				
Brompton Ralph " N.S.							0 11 0
Brushford " N.S.	*22 0 0	Nov. 1840					
Bruton, Boys and Girls " N.S.	171 15 0	Feb. 3, 1853				13 6 8	
Buckland Dinham " N.S.	102 0 0	May 22, 1849					

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

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Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupils-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
SOMERSETSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Milverton . . . N.S.	- - -	- - -	7 15 2½	96 0 0	- - -	426 14 2	- - -
Monksilver . . . N.S.	66 0 0	Apr. 1, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Montacute . . . N.S.	126 0 0	May 23, 1848	4 4 10½	- - -	- - -	78 0 0	- - -
Monteclefe . . . N.S.	9 6 4	Nov. 4, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Mudford . . . N.S.	81 0 0	Oct. 26, 1848	1 5 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nailsea, Ch. Ch. . N.S.	150 0 0	Dec. 21, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -
Nailsea . . . Par.	4 14 0	Oct. 21, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Norton, Midsomer . N.S.	70 0 0	Mar. 11, 1846	1 19 5	- - -	- - -	170 4 2	1 16 0
" " " " " "	15 2 10	June 16, 1849	3 16 7	- - -	- - -	42 15 0	- - -
" " " " " "	14 5 5	Aug. 5, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Norton St. Philip's . N.S.	40 0 0	Jan. 5, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Paulton . . . N.S.	50 0 0	Jan. 3, 1845	1 13 5½	59 2 6	25 0 5	201 15 0	- - -
" " " " " "	67 0 0	June 8, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " " " "	1 11 6	Apr. 15, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " " " "	5 10 0	Sept. 14, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " " " "	5 6 8	Oct. 4, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pennard, East . . . N.S.	35 0 0	Mar. 1, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pennard, West (Boys, Girls, and Infants) . . . N.S.	81 0 0	Jan. 10, 1852	1 4 8	8 5 0	- - -	12 1 8	- - -
" " " " " "	6 17 0	Mar. 11, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " " " "	178 0 0	Dec. 27, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Penselwood . . . N.S.	69 0 0	Oct. 4, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Petherton, North . N.S.	*150 0 0	Jan. 1839	- - -	27 15 0	- - -	80 0 0	5 8 0
" " " " " "	28 13 0	July 19, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pill (Benevolent Boys' School) . . N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 17 4½	- - -	- - -	109 0 0	6 18 0
Pill . . . B.S.	5 0 0	Sept. 19, 1851	6 1 10½	- - -	- - -	123 0 0	2 15 0
Pilton . . . N.S.	40 0 0	Jan. 7, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pitminster . . . N.S.	45 0 0	Mar. 14, 1845	2 15 0½	- - -	- - -	175 0 0	3 4 0
Portishead . . . N.S.	2 15 0	Oct. 21, 1845	1 18 10½	24 0 0	- - -	359 10 0	- - -
" " " " " "	83 0 0	Feb. 4, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " " " "	50 0 0	May 21, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Radstock . . . N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 18 0	15 0 0	- - -	153 0 0	- - -
Rimpton . . . N.S.	32 0 0	Dec. 13, 1845	1 3 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rockwell Green . N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 17 5½	- - -	- - -	83 16 8	8 0 0
Seavington, St. Michael's . . . N.S.	45 0 0	Aug. 28, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shepton Beauchamp . N.S.	*60 0 0	Mar. 1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shipham . . . N.S.	*40 0 0	Apr. 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stoke Trister . . . N.S.	22 0 0	Apr. 5, 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Street and Walton . B.S.	4 3 8	Sept. 14, 1847	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sutton, Bishop's . N.S.	70 0 0	Feb. 7, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Taunton Central . N.S.	*185 0 0	July 1838	5 10 5½	16 5 0	- - -	330 11 8	- - -
" " " " " "	2 7 6	June 22, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " " " "	20 0 0	Jan. 14, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " " " "	35 0 0	Aug. 3, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Taunton, Trinity . N.S.	- - -	- - -	0 0 3½	99 0 0	- - -	437 3 4	- - -
Taunton . . . B.S.	*200 0 0	Feb. 1, 1840	8 12 8½	57 15 10	- - -	109 10 0	- - -
" " " " " "	29 15 8	May 21, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Temple Combe . . N.S.	60 0 0	Sept. 23, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thorn Falcon . . . N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tickenham . . . N.S.	98 0 0	Apr. 2, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Treborough . . . N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wellington . . . N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 4 0	19 5 0	- - -	93 5 0	10 7 0
Wellow . . . N.S.	128 0 0	Aug. 17, 1852	1 12 7½	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 13 0
Weston . . . N.S.	236 0 0	Dec. 27, 1847	6 5 9½	37 19 0	- - -	163 15 0	22 11 0
Weston-supr-Mare . N.S.	270 0 0	Oct. 25, 1845	6 7 5½	- - -	- - -	460 12 6	- - -
" " " " " "	50 0 0	Oct. 15, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Weston Zoyland . N.S.	60 0 0	Mar. 30, 1842	1 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " " " "	6 4 0	Apr. 1, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Widcombe, Branch, Boys and Girls (Bath) . . . Par.	31 5 4	July 20, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wincanton . . . N.S.	*180 0 0	Oct. 1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 15 0
Winford . . . N.S.	96 0 0	Sept. 27, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
SOMERSETSHIRE—cont.							
Winscombe - B.S.	£50 0 0	Dec. 26, 1835					
Wiveliscombe - N.S.	176 0 0	June 17, 1842					
Wookey - N.S.	100 0 0	Feb. 21, 1845	1 5 0				
Wraaxall - N.S.	4 8 0	Sept. 23, 1848	2 4 0	5 16 8	-	127 10 10	
Wrington - N.S.	35 0 0	Oct. 1842					
Writhlington - N.S.	30 0 0	Feb. 22, 1847					
Yard - N.S.				13 15 0	-	32 10 0	4 0 0
Yatton - N.S.	72 0 0	June 1835					
" - " - N.S.	105 0 0	Apr. 9, 1844					
" - " - N.S.	4 15 0	Dec. 28, 1853					
Yeovil - N.S.	250 0 0	Sept. 11, 1846	7 6 3	-	-	286 10 0	
" - " - N.S.	18 8 8	Oct. 22, 1852					
• STAFFORDSHIRE.							
Adbaston - N.S.	45 0 0	Nov. 13, 1844					
" - " - N.S.	16 0 0	Nov. 7, 1848					
Alton - N.S.	108 0 0	Dec. 31, 1845					
Alton, St. John's - R.C.			2 10 0	73 9 2	-	55 16 8	
Alrewas - N.S.				8 15 0	-		
Amblecote - N.S.	206 0 0	Apr. 1, 1847	2 14 3				
Areley, Upper - N.S.			1 0 0	11 13 4	-		1 13 0
Aston-in-Stone, St. Michael's - R.C.			1 5 4	21 1 8	-		
Aston, St. Saviour's - N.S.	80 0 0	Nov. 3, 1848					
Audley - Wes.			3 6 2	5 10 0	-	300 2 6	
Audley, Girls - N.S.	130 0 0	Feb. 11, 1834	2 12 8				
" - " - " - N.S.	6 10 0	Oct. 10, 1845					
" - " - " - N.S.	40 0 0	Feb. 11, 1848					
" - " - " - N.S.	40 0 0	Aug. 6, 1850					
Betley - N.S.			2 5 10	-	-	158 6 8	3 0 0
Biddulph Moor, Boys and Girls - N.S.	155 6 8	Mar. 12, 1853	1 11 11				
Bilston, St. Luke's - N.S.	175 10 0	Jan. 10, 1852					
Bilston, St. Mary's - N.S.	109 0 0	Jan. 5, 1843	3 7 4	75 0 0	-	201 10 0	
" - " - " - N.S.	120 0 0	Oct. 11, 1845					
" - " - " - N.S.	21 0 0	June 20, 1848					
" - " - " - N.S.	40 0 0	Oct. 16, 1851					
Bilston, St. Leonard's - N.S.	265 0 0	Mar. 23, 1849	4 14 11	17 10 0	-	49 17 6	
Bilston - B.S.	150 0 0	June 1, 1839					
Bilston - Wes.			3 6 8	33 0 0	-	30 7 6	
Bilston, St. Joseph's - R.C.			4 13 11	19 5 0	-	149 0 0	
Blakenall Heath, Infants - N.S.	75 0 0	July 5, 1843					
" - " - N.S.	40 0 0	June 16, 1846					
Bloxwich - N.S.	81 0 0	Jan. 11, 1845	1 8 4				
" - " - " - N.S.	22 0 0	Dec. 3, 1849					
" - " - " - N.S.	16 13 4	July 20, 1853					
Bromereton - N.S.	75 0 0	Jan. 12, 1846	1 10 0	-	-	35 0 0	
" - " - " - N.S.	20 0 0	Nov. 26, 1850					
Brewood, St. Mary's - R.C.							
Brierley Hill - N.S.	270 0 0	Feb. 1835		10 0 0	-	147 3 4	
" - " - " - N.S.	150 0 0	Nov. 3, 1843					
" - " - " - N.S.	15 0 0	Sept. 5, 1845					
Brierley Hill - Wes.			2 0 8	22 10 0	-		8 19 0
Brockmoor - N.S.	300 0 0	May 4, 1846					
Bromley, King's, Infants - N.S.	30 0 0	July 8, 1853					
Bromley, Abbot's - N.S.	90 0 0	Jan. 15, 1844					
Bromwich, West, All Saints - N.S.			4 16 3	-	-	3 6 8	3 16 0
Bromwich, West, St. James', Hill Top - N.S.	400 0 0	Aug. 18, 1845	3 3 10	101 0 0	-	444 11 8	9 4 0
Bromwich, West, Trinity - N.S.	155 0 0	Jan. 20, 1843	5 5 6	88 5 0	-	370 10 0	80 15 0
" - " - " - N.S.	22 0 0	Nov. 9, 1846					
Bromwich, West, Summit - B.S.	100 0 0	May 23, 1840		22 18 4	-	166 3 4	
Bromwich, West - Wes.			4 9 11	83 17 6	-	213 6 8	

† 150*l.* is one third of the grant given towards erecting this school, in conjunction with two others, in the same parish, viz., Talk-o'-the-Hill, and Alsagers' Bank (now called Chesterton).

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
STAFFORDSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bromwich, West Hill Top - Wes.	- - -	- - -	15 7 10 ¹	11 5 0	- - -	236 16 8	- - -
Bromwich, West - R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 17 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brown Edge - N.S.	131 11 0	Nov. 4, 1840	2 6 6 ¹	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Burslem, St. John's - N.S.	27 16 8	Aug. 12, 1853	8 5 9 ¹	73 3 4	- - -	177 0 0	- - -
Burslem, St. Paul's (Sytych) - N.S.	111 10 0	May 18, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - - - N.S.	23 0 0	Mar. 10, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Burslem, Dale Hall - N.S.	*150 0 0	Mar. 1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - - - N.S.	100 0 0	Dec. 5, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Burslem - Wes.	441 0 0	Nov. 25, 1851	7 9 11 ¹	27 15 0	- - -	239 0 0	- - -
Burton on Trent, Trinity, (Anderson-staff Lane) - N.S.	100 0 0	Aug. 12, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Burton on Trent, Infants, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	310 0 0	July 27, 1844	5 18 0 ¹	96 40 0	44 11 8	455 16 8	- - -
Burton on Trent - B.S.	237 10 0	Mar. 15, 1845	3 7 2 ¹	- - -	- - -	311 1 8	- - -
" - - - N.S.	10 9 6	Feb. 8, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - - - N.S.	26 13 4	Dec. 18, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Butt Lane (Boys and Girls) - N.S.	159 0 0	Sept. 23, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bushbury - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 6 5 ¹	22 0 0	- - -	146 2 6	4 12 0
Cannock, Endowed - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 5 4 ¹	12 7 6	- - -	22 10 0	- - -
Cauldon, Low - N.S.	100 0 0	Sept. 1, 1848	1 5 4	- - -	- - -	0 5 0	- - -
Cheadle - N.S.	150 0 0	Jan. 25, 1840	- - -	50 13 4	- - -	350 8 4	7 4 0
Cheadle, St. Chad's - N.S.	412 8 0	Oct. 27, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cheadle, St. Giles - R.C.	160 0 0	Nov. 30, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cheslyn Hay - B.S.	*100 0 0	June 24, 1840	2 14 10 ¹	69 10 8	- - -	197 10 0	- - -
Chesterton - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 15 0	- - -	30 0 0	8 19 0
Chesterton (late Alsager's Bank) Boys and Girls - N.S.	*130 0 0	Feb. 11, 1834	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - - - N.S.	20 0 0	Oct. 10, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Chorlton - N.S.	68 0 0	Jan. 0, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Clent - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 17 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cobridge, St. Peter's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	3 3 10	39 6 8	- - -	50 0 0	11 2 0
Coseley, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	193 0 0	May 5, 1845	10 5 5 ¹	- - -	- - -	291 17 6	- - -
" - - - N.S.	0 14 6	Feb. 1, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Coseley (Prince's End) - N.S.	318 0 0	Mar. 1, 1845	3 7 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Coseley, West - N.S.	252 0 0	Mar. 1, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Coseley (Duck Lane) - B.S.	*150 0 0	Oct. 21, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cranberry Alley - N.S.	*25 0 0	Feb. 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Creswell, St. Mary's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 0 1 ¹	16 13 4	- - -	16 13 4	16 4 0
Darlaston - N.S.	364 0 0	Nov. 29, 1814	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Darlaston, St. George's - N.S.	4 10 0	Nov. 23, 1853	1 1 4 ¹	30 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	9 3 0
Darlaston - B.S.	*300 0 0	Dec. 23, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Draycot - N.S.	70 0 0	Apr. 2, 1846	2 16 10	- - -	- - -	8 6 8	- - -
Draycot-le-Moors - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 0 10	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -
Ellastone - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 11 0	44 16 8	- - -	85 0 0	10 6 0
Essington - N.S.	110 0 0	June 12, 1847	4 0 10	- - -	- - -	83 3 4	4 13 0
" - - - N.S.	5 3 6	Nov. 23, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Etruria - N.S.	*245 0 0	June 13, 1846	2 10 0 ¹	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - - - B.S.	- - -	- - -	3 3 11 ¹	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ettingshall - Wes.	- - -	- - -	3 9 8	28 17 6	- - -	115 3 4	6 9 0
Fenton - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Forebridge - N.S.	100 0 0	Mar. 28, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Freehay, St. Chad's - N.S.	- - -	- - -	5 19 0 ¹	70 15 6	18 6 8	210 0 0	7 15 0
Goldenhill - N.S.	150 0 0	Nov. 26, 1840	4 15 10 ¹	41 5 0	- - -	124 10 0	2 6 0
" - - - N.S.	4 13 4	April 27, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gornal, Lower - N.S.	300 0 0	Jan. 8, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gornal, Upper - N.S.	100 0 0	Feb. 16, 1846	1 18 6 ¹	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - - - N.S.	36 0 0	May 4, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gornal - B.S.	*150 0 0	Dec. 30, 1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Halmer End, Boys - N.S.	54 0 0	Feb. 8, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hanbury, Endowed - N.S.	150 0 0	Feb. 20, 1840	2 12 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Handsworth, St. James' - N.S.	65 0 0	Feb. 27, 1843	2 10 0	11 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -

+ 130¹. is one third of the grant given towards erecting this school, in conjunction with two others, in Audley parish, viz., Talk-o'-the-Hill, and Audley Village Girls' School.

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupils-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
STAFFORDSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Harborne, Endowed N.S.	*140 0 0	May 1838	- - -	40 10 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -
" " " "	22 12 0	May 8, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " "	48 0 0	Nov. 3, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " "	38 10 0	June 24, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hartshill " N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 1 8	- - -	- - -	4 8 0
Heath, Short " Wcs.	- - -	- - -	1 12 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hollington " N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Horningslow " N.S.	40 0 0	Aug. 12, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Horton Lee " N.S.	100 0 0	May 15, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hustons, Agricultural, Boys and Girls	302 2 0	July 26, 1854	1 6 8	121 15 0	- - -	- - -	4 5 0
Kidsgrove " N.S.	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	103 13 4	- - -	241 10 0	8 16 0
Kingswinford, St. Mary's " N.S.	300 0 0	Dec. 21, 1846	- - -	94 8 4	- - -	114 8 4	4 0 0
Kingswinford (Oak Farm Iron Works) N.S.	800 0 0	Jan. 29, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kinver, Infants " N.S.	*55 0 0	Jan. 1836	3 0 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" Boys and Girls	204 15 0	Nov. 6, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Knightley " N.S.	124 0 0	Jan. 6, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " "	5 6 8	Apr. 29, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Knutton Heath " N.S.	252 0 0	Jan. 19, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lapley and Wheaton Aston, Boys and Girls " N.S.	324 0 0	Aug. 22, 1854	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	2 10 0
Leasowe, Shaw's, Mixed " N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 16 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Leek " N.S.	*350 0 0	May, 1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " "	85 0 0	Feb. 4, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Leek, St. Luke's " N.S.	178 0 0	Sept. 16, 1847	1 11 4	26 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Lichfield, St. Mary's, Boys and Infants N.S.	114 0 0	Mar. 18, 1842	1 7 8	116 0 0	- - -	233 14 4	- - -
" " " "	99 15 0	Dec. 19, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Longdon, Boys and Girls " N.S.	116 14 0	April 7, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Longton " N.S.	*125 0 0	June, 1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Longton " R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Madeley, Endowed N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	86 0 0	- - -	127 10 0	- - -
Mayfield " N.S.	90 0 0	Aug. 15, 1849	2 6 11	17 8 4	- - -	99 15 10	- - -
" " " "	265 0 0	July 1, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Milford in Baswick " N.S.	*50 0 0	Feb. 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Milwich " N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 3 4	- - -	- - -	3 0 0
Moddershall " N.S.	60 0 0	Dec. 24, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " "	45 0 0	June 25, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Mowcop " N.S.	135 0 0	May 10, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " "	20 0 0	Feb. 17, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Moxley " N.S.	*200 0 0	May 2, 1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " "	15 0 0	Oct. 11, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " "	13 14 6	Feb. 27, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " "	30 0 0	Nov. 20, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Newcastle-under-Lyn " N.S.	*75 0 0	May 1835	3 17 8	33 15 0	- - -	215 11 8	- - -
Newcastle-under-Lyn, St. George's N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	91 10 0	- - -
Newcastle " B.S.	*350 0 0	Apr. 29, 1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Newchapel " N.S.	152 0 0	Nov. 17, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Norbury " N.S.	47 0 0	Jan. 6, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " "	5 6 8	Apr. 29, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Norton Canes " " "	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 6 8	- - -	- - -	3 14 0
Norton in the Moors N.S.	- - -	- - -	6 1 3	16 10 0	- - -	210 13 4	- - -
Pelsall " N.S.	152 0 0	Dec. 13, 1843	1 1 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Pelsall " B.S.	*100 0 0	Dec. 30, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Penkull " N.S.	350 0 0	Nov. 18, 1845	2 11 0	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -
Penkridge " N.S.	- - -	- - -	9 6 11	5 0 0	- - -	61 10 0	- - -
Pensnett " N.S.	70 1 6	Jan. 14, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Quarry Bank " N.S.	300 0 0	Jan. 22, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " "	2 0 0	June 22, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ranton " N.S.	32 0 0	Jan. 6, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " "	5 6 8	Apr. 29, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupils-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
STAFFORDSHIRE—cont.	<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Rochester - N.S.	122 0 0	July 26, 1853	4 6 0	39 17 0	-	44 10 0	9 10 0
Rollestone, Ch. Sch.	-	-	-	8 5 0	-	-	-
Rowley Regis, Infants - N.S.	218 0 0	Mar. 9, 1849	2 6 5	-	-	31 15 0	-
Rugeley (Prince of Wales) Boys and Infants - N.S.	220 0 0	May 3, 1845	3 1 3	45 0 0	-	95 16 8	-
Rugeley, St. Etheldreda - R.C.	-	-	-	-	-	55 0 0	-
Rushall - N.S.	160 0 0	Apr. 7, 1848	2 7 4	-	-	-	-
Sedgley (Catchem's Corner) - N.S.	*175 0 0	June, 1835	-	-	-	-	-
Sedgeley (Straits and Can Lane) - N.S.	*130 0 0	Oct. 1835	-	-	-	-	-
Shelton, St. Mark's - N.S.	*195 0 0	May 1838	5 8 4	67 3 4	-	490 0 0	-
" " - "	75 0 0	Jan. 18, 1844	-	-	-	-	-
" " - "	3 13 0	Sept. 20, 1843	-	-	-	-	-
" " - "	30 0 0	April 1, 1833	-	-	-	-	-
Shonstone - N.S.	*97 0 0	Sept. 1838	-	-	-	-	-
Smethwick - N.S.	200 0 0	Dec. 2, 1840	5 3 10	-	-	208 18 4	-
Smethwick (Chance's) - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stafford - B.S.	*150 0 0	Mar. 10, 1836	11 10 6	54 3 4	-	367 6 8	20 16 0
Stafford - N.S.	-	-	1 0 5	-	-	-	-
Stoko-upon-Trent - N.S.	-	-	6 6 8	26 5 0	-	395 7 6	-
Stone - N.S.	-	-	-	7 10 0	-	1 13 4	-
Stone, Ch. Ch., Boys, Girls, and Infants, N.S.	147 0 0	Mar. 18, 1842	6 8 8	29 10 0	-	314 8 4	15 13 0
" " - "	70 0 0	Feb. 11, 1845	-	-	-	-	-
" " - "	2 7 0	July 20, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
Stone, St. Ann's - R.C.	-	-	2 0 0	11 0 0	-	-	-
Talk-o'-the-Hill, Boys and Girls - N.S.	*130 0 0	Feb. 11, 1834	-	-	-	-	-
Tamworth - N.S.	90 0 0	Feb. 17, 1847	12 1 11	77 8 4	-	577 1 8	-
" " - "	15 0 0	May 1, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
" " - "	27 5 0	June 19, 1848	-	-	-	-	-
" " - "	14 5 4	Mar. 29, 1831	-	-	-	-	-
Tamworth (Sir R. Peel's), Endowed School - B.S.	-	-	4 18 8	34 10 0	-	136 0 0	-
Tean - B.S.	-	-	3 15 0	48 15 0	-	206 16 8	15 15 0
Tipton - Wes.	-	-	5 0 0	12 7 6	-	49 10 0	-
Tipton, Great Bridge - Wes.	-	-	1 10 6	-	-	-	-
Trent Vale - N.S.	85 0 0	Mar. 25, 1846	2 4 6	-	-	122 4 2	3 4 0
Tunstall - N.S.	40 0 0	Dec. 13, 1852	-	-	-	-	-
" " - "	*300 0 0	Oct. 1839	3 19 2	22 10 0	-	191 6 8	-
" " - "	30 0 0	May 18, 1846	-	-	-	-	-
" " - "	40 0 0	July 20, 1854	-	-	-	-	-
Tunstall - Wes.	-	-	8 0 4	18 0 0	-	287 0 0	-
Uttoreter - N.S.	12 0 0	Apr. 14, 1848	-	10 0 0	-	135 18 4	-
" " - "	8 12 0	Nov. 23, 1853	-	-	-	-	-
Walsall, St. Peter's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	81 0 0	Dec. 23, 1849	4 17 1	-	-	-	-
" " - "	20 0 0	Sept. 1, 1834	-	-	-	-	-
Walsall, Blue Coat - N.S.	60 0 0	May 6, 1846	10 1 5	51 5 0	-	383 6 8	-
Walsall Wood - N.S.	10 0 0	Nov. 2, 1854	1 9 11	-	-	-	-
Walsall, St. Michael's, Infants - N.S.	173 0 0	Sept. 8, 1853	5 7 9	41 0 0	-	178 5 0	-
Walsall, St. Mary's - R.C.	-	-	0 10 2	60 0 0	-	549 10 0	-
Widnesbury, St. Bartholomew's - N.S.	180 0 0	June 13, 1843	-	-	-	-	-
" " - "	30 0 0	Dec. 21, 1844	-	-	-	-	-
" " - "	20 0 0	Aug. 18, 1845	-	-	-	-	-
" " - "	13 0 0	Sept. 1, 1845	-	-	-	-	-
Widnesbury, St. James' - N.S.	359 0 0	May 28, 1845	3 0 0	64 1 8	-	263 14 2	-
" " - "	7 6 0	July 30, 1846	-	-	-	-	-

† 130*l.* is one third of the grant given towards erecting this school, in conjunction with two others, in the Parish of Audley, viz., Audley Village Girls School, and Alsager's Bank (now called Chesterton).

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certified Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
STAFFORDSHIRE—cont.							
Wedgesbury, St. John's - N.S.	321 0 0	Apr. 2, 1840	7 7 9	50 10 0	-	178 15 0	
" " " " - "	10 0 0	Oct. 6, 1851					
" " " " - "	5 5 0	May 3, 1852					
" " " " - "	2 15 0	Dec. 28, 1853					
Wedgesbury - Wes. - B.S.	75 0 0	Mar. 29, 1837	5 10 8½	28 17 6	-	78 0 0	
Wednesfield - N.S.	120 0 0	Aug. 0, 1843	1 0 2				
Wetley Rocks - N.S.	8 8 0	Sept. 9, 1846					
Wiggington - N.S.	-		1 16 0				
Willenhall, St. Giles' - N.S.	-		3 4 2	3 15 0	-	44 12 6	
Willenhall, Little London (No. 1) - B.S.	*125 0 0	Jan. 1, 1838					
Willenhall, Little London (No. 2) - B.S.	150 0 0	Jan. 4, 1840					
Willenhall - Wes. - B.S.	-		2 13 4½	-	-	0 16 8	
Willenhall, Holy Trinity - N.S.	-		3 3 4½	13 5 0	-	5 0 0	5 9 0
Winshall, Holy Trinity - N.S.	60 0 0	Aug. 12, 1846					
Wolstanton - N.S.	150 0 0	June 5, 1841	4 1 8	-	-	69 7 6	10 17 0
Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Collegiate Church - N.S.	547 0 0	Apr. 19, 1847	1 11 9½	34 1 8	-	366 18 4	
" " " " - "	11 12 0	Apr. 14, 1848					
Wolverhampton, St. George's - N.S.	554 0 0	Jan. 17, 1845	12 11 43	12 10 0	-	15 0 0	
Wolverhampton, St. James' - N.S.	300 0 0	May 31, 1845	3 17 6½				
Wolverhampton, St. John's - N.S.	*260 0 0	Dec. 1834	6 18 10½	71 18 4	-	284 13 4	
Wolverhampton, St. Mary's - N.S.	401 0 0	May 13, 1847	3 23 4½				
Wolverhampton, St. Paul's - N.S.	150 0 0	Sept. 13, 1842	8 15 1½	156 5 0	-	493 5 10	
" " " " - "	243 10 0	Mar. 15, 1850					
Wolverhampton, St. Mark's - N.S.	325 0 0	Mar. 12, 1850	6 8 6				
Wolverhampton, St. Matthew's - N.S.	200 0 0	Jan. 10, 1852	6 17 0½				
Wolverhampton, Ragged - N.S.	462 15 0	Sept. 7, 1852	3 1 4				
Wolverhampton - B.S.	*500 0 0	Oct. 18, 1837					
Wolverhampton, St. Patrick's and St. George's - R.C.	-		15 9 8½	81 5 0	-	444 5 0	
Wolverhampton, Snow Hill Congregational - N.S.	-		-	8 19 2	-	1 13 4	
Wordsley - N.S.	52 0 0	July 2, 1844	1 17 2	-	-	-	19 0 0
" " " " - "	19 7 0	Nov. 18, 1847					
" " " " - "	50 0 0	Dec. 22, 1848					
Yoxall - N.S.	-		2 1 5	-	-	17 10 0	
SUFFOLK.							
Aldeburgh - N.S.	-		1 1 7	80 8 4	-	248 18 4	15 0 0
Aldringham - N.S.	40 0 0	Jan. 19, 1846					
Barrow - N.S.	114 0 0	Nov. 10, 1848					
Bawdsley - N.S.	105 15 0	Jan. 31, 1853					
Beccles - N.S.	*125 0 0	Jan. 1839	-	10 10 0			
Beccles - B.S.	*150 0 0	Feb. 7, 1838					
Benhall - N.S.	-		2 3 4½	33 0 0	-	94 3 4	4 6 0
Bentley - N.S.	295 4 0	Mar. 28, 1854	-	11 18 4			
Bildeston - Ch. Sch.	200 0 0	Dec. 7, 1853	3 6 8½				
Blundeston - N.S.	68 10 0	May 21, 1851	2 0 1				
Boxford, Infants - N.S.	46 10 0	Oct. 29, 1849					
Brandon - N.S.	63 0 0	Aug. 6, 1844					

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

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Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
SUFFOLK—cont.							
Bredfield, Mixed - N.S.	80 0 0	Aug. 3, 1854					
Bromeswell - N.S.	50 0 0	Apr. 1, 1847					
Bucklesham - N.S.	25 0 0	Feb. 24, 1846	1 0 0				
Bungay - N.S.	*181 7 0	April 1835	-	25 0 0	-	171 17 6	
" - B.S.	10 0 0	Apr. 6, 1846					
Bungay - N.S.	*150 0 0	Mar. 18, 1835					
Bures, St. Mary's - N.S.	*58 0 0	July 1839	4 6 6½	17 10 0	-	78 0 0	20 10 0
" " - N.S.	40 0 0	May 5, 1843					
" " - N.S.	50 0 0	Apr. 9, 1845					
" " - N.S.	14 5 4	Aug. 5, 1852					
" " - N.S.	9 16 8	Feb. 14, 1853					
Burgh Castle - N.S.	24 0 0	Apr. 21, 1853	1 2 8				
Butley - N.S.	80 0 0	Jan. 18, 1843	1 12 7				
Carlton Colville - N.S.	60 0 0	May 10, 1844					
" - N.S.	4 10 0	Nov. 20, 1847					
Chevington - N.S.	144 0 0	Dec. 19, 1848					
Copdock and Washbrook - N.S.	50 0 0	Jan. 13, 1842					
Dallinghoe and Charsfield - N.S.	146 0 0	Feb. 8, 1849	1 3 5	-	-	15 0 6	
Debenham - N.S.	*70 0 0	April, 1835					
Erwarton - N.S.	*27 0 0	Dec. 1839					
Fressingfield - N.S.	113 0 0	Apr. 13, 1847					
Fritton - N.S.	45 0 0	Dec. 23, 1848					
Gazeley - N.S.	34 0 0	Feb. 22, 1844					
Gorleston - N.S.	228 0 0	Apr. 14, 1841	4 1 4½				
Hadleigh - N.S.	174 0 0	Apr. 5, 1854	4 2 5	59 1 8	-	80 15 0	
Hadleigh - B.S.	*200 0 0	June 24, 1837	3 2 5	-	-	28 13 4	19 5 0
Halesworth - N.S.	9 0 0	June 3, 1850	7 5 2½	123 8 4	-	440 4 2	
Harkstead - N.S.	60 0 0	May 6, 1848					
Hawkedon - N.S.	80 0 0	Aug. 23, 1848					
Helmingsham Ch. Sch. - N.S.	*42 0 0	Nov. 1838	-	6 13 4	-		
Henley - N.S.	36 6 8	Mar. 29, 1853					
Hepworth - N.S.	80 0 0	June 20, 1848	1 9 4				
Hessett - N.S.	23 0 0	Feb. 11, 1841					
Hintlesham - N.S.	40 0 0	Apr. 12, 1844	0 17 2½				
Hoo and Litheringham - N.S.	-	-	-	42 0 0	-		
Horningsheath - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-		
Ilketshall, St. Margaret's - N.S.	30 0 0	Aug. 21, 1848					
Ipswich, St. Margaret's - N.S.	172 0 0	Jan. 24, 1852	3 6 8½	-	-	20 0 0	
Ipswich, St. Clement's and St. Helen's - N.S.	145 0 0	Sept. 21, 1843	14 16 3½	95 15 0	-	970 5 0	
" " - N.S.	174 0 0	Apr. 29, 1848					
" " - N.S.	54 8 6	Apr. 13, 1852					
" " - N.S.	35 19 0	Dec. 6, 1852					
Ipswich, St. Matthew's (District) - N.S.	454 0 0	Mar. 9, 1848	5 1 2	130 18 4	-	668 16 8	
" " - N.S.	33 0 0	Aug. 11, 1852					
" " - N.S.	36 0 0	Oct. 29, 1853					
Ipswich, St. Peter's - N.S.	-	-	10 4 10½	24 11 8	25 0 0	828 10 0	
Ipswich, Holy Trinity - N.S.	46 17 4	Nov. 10, 1854	6 11 4½	56 15 0	-	215 1 8	
Ipswich Par. Union - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	10 0 0	
Ipswich Wes. - N.S.	-	-	8 16 10½	71 10 0	-	270 11 8	
Ipswich, Nottidge, Infants - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	29 0 0	
Ixworth - N.S.	50 0 0	July 28, 1841					
Keasgrave, District - N.S.	-	-	5 5 7½	120 0 0	-	438 8 4	
Kettlebaston - N.S.	*37 0 0	Feb. 18, 1839					
Lavenham - N.S.	*100 0 0	Nov. 1839					
Laxfield - N.S.	80 0 0	July 18, 1845					
Leiston - N.S.	202 0 0	May 19, 1848	3 6 8	46 5 0	-	52 10 0	8 0 0
Lowestoft, Girls - N.S.	4 10 0	Feb. 21, 1840	3 2 0	-	-	146 0 0	
" - N.S.	250 0 0	Feb. 1, 1854					
Lowestoft (Wylde's) - N.S.	-	-	2 8 1	-	-	100 8 0	
Lowestoft (Annot's) - N.S.	6 13 4	Feb. 14, 1850	8 19 2½	37 2 6	-	195 0 0	

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
SUFFOLK—cont.							
Melton - - - N.S.	75 0 0	Dec. 18, 1846	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mildenhall (Sir Henry Bunbury's) School - - - N.S.	4 11 6	Feb. 17, 1847	- - -	07 10 0	- - -	158 5 10	4 10 0
Newton - - - N.S.	*50 0 0	July, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Norton, St. Andrew's - N.S.	*50 0 0	April, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Parham, Mixed - - - N.S.	37 0 0	Mar. 24, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Poslingford - - - N.S.	32 0 0	Aug. 5, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Preston, St. Mary's - N.S.	47 16 0	Mar. 6, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - - - N.S.	14 10 0	Feb. 17, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Redgrave - - - N.S.	120 0 0	Sep. 23, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Reckingsmill (infirmary for part of parish) Mixed - N.S.	237 10 0	July 19, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rushmere - - - N.S.	80 0 0	Oct. 23, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Saxmundham - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 10 7½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shotley - - - N.S.	75 0 0	Jan. 24, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Southwold - - - N.S.	66 0 0	May 21, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - - - N.S.	10 0 0	Nov. 21, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - - - N.S.	35 13 0	May 8, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stoke by Nayland - N.S.	71 0 0	June 11, 1847	3 13 2½	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	- - -
Stonham Aspal - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 17 6	- - -
Stowmarket - - - N.S.	*75 0 0	Nov. 1836	1 15 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stratford St. Mary's - N.S.	75 0 0	Nov. 9, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sudbury, All Saints - N.S.	333 0 0	Aug. 9, 1848	4 1 4½	- - -	- - -	244 10 0	- - -
" - - - N.S.	24 0 0	Aug. 28, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - - - N.S.	40 0 0	Apr. 26, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sudbury - - - E.S.	487 0 0	Sept. 15, 1847	13 10 0	14 13 4	- - -	857 14 2	- - -
" - - - N.S.	40 0 0	Apr. 15, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tattingstone - - - N.S.	54 0 0	Nov. 8, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Theberton - - - N.S.	*33 0 0	Jan. 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thrandeston - - - N.S.	65 5 0	June 7, 1851	1 11 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tuddenham - - - N.S.	30 0 0	Feb. 24, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Uggheshall - - - N.S.	70 0 0	May 5, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Walsham-le-Willows - N.S.	68 0 0	Jan. 18, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Walter Belchamp - N.S.	*35 0 0	Mar. 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Walton-cum-Felix-tow - - - N.S.	51 0 0	Mar. 3, 1852	1 8 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wangford - - - N.S.	70 0 0	July 18, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - - - N.S.	5 10 0	Feb. 11, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wattisham - - - N.S.	*20 0 0	Aug. 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Westleton - - - N.S.	125 0 0	Feb. 16, 1843	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - - - N.S.	5 10 0	May 22, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - - - N.S.	46 0 0	July 29, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Weybread - - - N.S.	75 0 0	Dec. 7, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Welnetbam, Great, Boys - N.S.	48 15 0	July 25, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Welnetbam, Little, Boys - N.S.	27 0 0	Mar. 9, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wickambrook - - - N.S.	*40 8 0	Nov. 1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wickham Market - N.S.	77 0 0	Nov. 29, 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wickham Market - B.S.	*55 0 0	Jan. 17, 1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wickham Skeith - - N.S.	45 0 0	June 5, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wisset - - - N.S.	50 0 0	Aug. 7, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Woolpit - - - N.S.	*60 0 0	Nov. 1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Woodbridge - - - B.S.	175 0 0	Apr. 15, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wrattling, Little - N.S.	30 0 0	Feb. 26, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wrentham - - - N.S.	*131 0 0	Jan. 1835	0 14 2½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wrentham - - - B.S.	*65 0 0	Jan. 5, 1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Yoxford - - - N.S.	*100 0 0	Dec. 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
SURREY.							
Albury - - - N.S.	*60 0 0	Oct. 1834	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bankside, Great Guildford Street - R.C.	- - -	- - -	3 18 0	- - -	- - -	0 16 8	- - -
Barnes - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 13 3½	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	- - -
Battersea, Boys Par. - N.S.	200 0 0	Dec. 18, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	- - -

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
SURREY—cont.							
Battersea, Girls and Infants - N.S.	351 0 0	Oct. 23, 1851	7 7 9 -	-	-	319 0 0	
Beddington and Wallington - N.S.	120 0 0	Mar. 20, 1844	3 1 9½	-	-	296 0 0	
	40 0 0	July 29, 1844		-	-		
Bermondsey, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	300 0 0	Oct. 12, 1850	6 6 9	6 5 0			
Bermondsey (Star Corner) - N.S.	-	-	7 9 10½	68 6 8	-	321 0 0	
Bermondsey, St. James' (Spa Road) - N.S.	400 0 0	Feb. 16, 1842	4 19 6	80 16 8	-	228 10 0	
Bermondsey, St. Paul's - N.S.	300 0 0	Feb. 5, 1850	2 10 0½	11 13 4	-	15 0 0	
Bermondsey - B.S.	*225 0 0	Jan. 7, 1835	-	-	-	177 0 0	
Bermondsey, St. Mary's, Grange Walk, Infants - N.S.	156 15 0	Oct. 19, 1854					
Bisley - N.S.	70 0 0	Sept. 20, 1847					
Blackfriars, Ch. Ch. (Green Walk) - N.S.	*228 0 0	Nov. 1837					
Blindley Heath - N.S.	82 10 0	July 8, 1851	1 13 4½	62 5 0	-	51 13 4	
Bookham, Great - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	10 0 0	
Borough Road, Model - B.S.	500 0 0	Dec. 16, 1852	-	75 5 0	-	1,873 16 8	
Bramley, Ch. Sch. - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	30 0 0	
Brixton, North, St. John's (Angell Town) Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	741 15 0	Oct. 18, 1852	2 15 4½				
Brixton Hill - B.S.	*00 0 0	Feb. 9, 1839					
Broadwall - N.S.	50 0 0	Apr. 17, 1848					
Camberwell, Camden District - N.S.	571 0 0	Oct. 8, 1847	7 18 3½	168 1 8	-	572 10 0	
" " - N.S.	78 0 0	Oct. 31, 1851					
" " - N.S.	87 0 0	Jan. 2, 1852					
Camberwell, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	200 0 0	Feb. 14, 1842	10 12 9½	99 1 8	-	488 10 10	
" " - N.S.	11 10 0	Sept. 14, 1847					
" " - N.S.	60 0 0	Dec. 1, 1851					
Camberwell, Green Coat - N.S.	-	-	9 5 9½	87 10 0	25 0 0	364 19 2	
Camberwell, Bowyer Lane, Boys - B.S.	*100 0 0	Jan. 11, 1837					
Camberwell (Crawford Street) - B.S.	200 0 0	June 23, 1841					
" " - N.S.	60 0 0	Dec. 10, 1845	15 2 0½	21 0 0	-	800 15 10	
" " - N.S.	159 0 0	Oct. 19, 1849					
" " - N.S.	85 0 0	April 11, 1854					
Camberwell (Leipsic Road) - B.S.	-	-	4 9 3½	88 0 0	-	310 3 4	
Cheam and Cuddington - N.S.	-	-	2 10 0	-	-	85 0 0	
Chertsey - N.S.	*140 0 0	Oct. 27, 1846					
Chortsey - P.U.	-	-	-	15 0 0			
Chessington and Hook - N.S.	21 0 0	May 14, 1849					
Ohiddingfold - N.S.	*30 0 0	April, 1837					
Clapham, Parochial - N.S.	*180 0 0	Jan. 1839	6 0 10	98 6 8	-	417 0 0	
Clapham (Bowyer's), St. John's - N.S.	224 0 0	Mar. 14, 1847	2 13 4½	118 8 4	-	366 13 4	
Clapham, St. James' - N.S.	60 0 0	Mar. 1, 1845					
Clapham - B.S.	300 0 0	Nov. 11, 1840					
Clapham, St. Mary's R.C. - N.S.	-	-	2 18 8	75 0 0	-	32 10 0	
Claygate - N.S.	*30 0 0	March, 1839					
Compton - N.S.	32 0 0	Feb. 13, 1841					
Cranley - N.S.	112 0 0	Jan. 11, 1840	5 8 7½	69 6 8	4 3 4	123 15 0	6 12 0
Croydon, (Archbishop's) Ch. Sch. - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	15 0 0	

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Pictures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
SURREY—cont.							
Croydon, St. James' Boys, Girls, and Infants N.S.	477 0 0	July 19, 1853	1 19 5				
Croydon, Girls N.S.	- - -		4 3 11	11 0 0	-	251 12 8	
Croydon, St. George's Boys N.S.	- - -			68 10 0	-	264 7 8	
Croydon B.S.	340 0 0	May 1, 1848	9 5 7	3 0 0	-	59 10 0	
" "	27 14 0	Nov. 11, 1853			-		
" "	24 0 0	Aug. 25, 1854			-		
Dorking B.S.	130 0 0	Apr. 1, 1843	1 19 3		-		
Ditton, Thames N.S.	88 0 0	Feb. 10, 1847	3 6 8	7 10 0	-		
Easingham N.S.	- - -		3 12 11	23 15 0	-	207 0 0	
Elstead N.S.	92 0 0	Feb. 15, 1850	1 0 4		-		
Englefield Green N.S.	- - -		4 1 7		-	154 6 8	
Epsom N.S.	10 13 4	Oct. 29, 1849	6 0 3	91 5 0	-	175 0 0	
Ewell N.S.	- - -		4 2 7	17 6 8	-	241 13 4	
Ewhurst N.S.	125 0 0	June 26, 1847	1 6 7		-	24 15 10	11 7 0
Farnham N.S.	- - -		7 7 0	83 13 4	-	253 0 0	
Farnham B.S.	*100 0 0	Sept. 12, 1835	- - -		-		
Godalming N.S.	265 0 0	May 27, 1843	- - -	10 0 0	-	402 0 0	
Guildford, St. Nicholas N.S.	- - -	- - -	4 17 7	- - -	-	39 7 6	
Guildford, St. Mary's and Trinity N.S.	47 0 0	Sept. 10, 1852	3 0 0	33 15 0	-	42 15 0	
Guildford B.S.	*100 0 0	Sept. 27, 1837	- - -	- - -	-	3 6 8	
Ham N.S.	*90 0 0	Feb. 1839	3 12 10	- - -	-	100 0 0	
" "	100 0 0	July 6, 1846	- - -	- - -	-		
Hatcham, St. James' N.S.	500 0 0	July 6, 1852	3 2 10	- - -	-		
Hersham N.S.	45 0 0	May 12, 1842	- - -	- - -	-		
Holmwood N.S.	90 0 0	Sept. 26, 1845	- - -	- - -	-		
" "	95 0 0	Dec. 19, 1854	- - -	- - -	-		
Horsell N.S.	134 0 0	Feb. 4, 1852	1 0 0	- - -	-	- - -	4 4 0
Horley Row N.S.	*115 0 0	June, 1835	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	
Kennington Oval, Boys and Girls N.S.	- - -	- - -	14 10 4	63 3 4	-	740 15 0	
Kennington, East (Bolton Street) N.S.	303 0 0	Feb. 10, 1848	- - -	8 6 8	-		
Kennington (Regency Place) N.S.	143 3 4	Nov. 10, 1852	4 3 4	- - -	-		
Kington-on-Thames, Public Free School N.S.	- - -	- - -	5 17 2	- - -	-	368 0 0	
Lambeth, St. John's (Waterloo Road), Boys and Girls N.S.	- - -	- - -	6 6 10	- - -	-		
Lambeth, South, St. Barnabas' N.S.	300 0 0	Sept. 4, 1850	6 4 5	70 0 0	-	169 0 0	
Lambeth Free Evening School N.S.	42 14 0	Feb. 20, 1850	- - -	- - -	-		
Lambeth, St. Mary's, Boys, Girls, and Infants N.S.	*200 0 0	Sept. 1837	- - -	- - -	-		
Lambeth, St. Mary's District Chapel School N.S.	- - -	- - -	7 2 11	- - -	-		
Lambeth, South (Spring Grove) N.S.	130 0 0	Jan. 3, 1844	2 1 7	12 16 8	-	75 0 0	
Lambeth, Holy Trinity N.S.	450 0 0	Mar. 19, 1852	13 5 9	109 8 4	-	1,026 18 8	
Lambeth Chapel, West Street B.S.	*80 0 0	Sept. 1839	2 12 9	23 15 0	-	3 10 0	
Leatherhead N.S.	20 0 0	Dec. 11, 1848	- - -	- - -	-	197 10 0	
" "	60 0 0	Nov. 9, 1847	- - -	- - -	-		
Leigh N.S.	82 0 0	Jan. 12, 1850	- - -	- - -	-		
Lingfield N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	-		
Merton Road N.S.	*53 0 0	Feb. 1839	- - -	- - -	-		
Mickleham N.S.	90 0 0	July 4, 1844	2 0 0	- - -	-		
Mitcham (Lower Green) N.S.	120 0 0	Dec. 1838	2 10 8	130 0 0	-	525 0 0	
Molesey, West N.S.	*25 0 0	Feb. 1839	1 0 8	29 3 4	-	- - -	5 6 0

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants

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Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
SURREY—cont.							
Morden - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 15 0	- - -	87 10 0	- - -
Mortlake - N.S.	- - -	- - -	0 2 6½	36 6 8	- - -	79 5 0	15 0 0
Mortlake, Boys - B.S.	60 0 0	Aug. 16, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -
" Girls - "•	56 0 0	Apr. 20, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" Infants - "	75 0 0	Apr. 20, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " - "	50 0 0	Mar. 11, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Mortlake, St. Mary's, R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 3 4	13 0 0	- - -	- - -	2 5 0
Newington, St. Mary's, Infants - N.S.	200 0 0	Jan. 26, 1853	10 6	20 16 8	- - -	400 8 4	- - -
Newington, Trinity N.S.	300 0 0	June 20, 1843	7 12 0½	81 10 0	- - -	374 10 0	- - -
" " - "	91 10 0	Dec. 8, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Norbiton, Girls and Infants - N.S.	178 0 8	July 26, 1853	1 0 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Norwood (Central London District) P.U.	- - -	- - -	2 5 4½	- - -	- - -	286 11 8	- - -
Nutfield - N.S.	75 0 0	July 28, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ockham, Industrial B.S.	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	7 3 4	- - -	29 3 3	5 11 0
Peckham - N.S.	- - -	- - -	5 0 10½	22 10 0	- - -	279 0 0	- - -
Putney, Infants - N.S.	222 10 0	Apr. 29, 1854	- - -	80 9 2	- - -	31 10 0	- - -
Redhill, St. John's N.S.	200 0 0	July 16, 1846	6 1 7½	90 0 0	- - -	158 15 0	- - -
Richmond, St. John's N.S.	72 0 0	Aug. 28, 1844	1 9 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " - "	35 0 0	Sept. 11, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " - "	40 0 0	Aug. 26, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Richmond, St. Elizabeth - R.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ripley - N.S.	120 0 0	Aug. 14, 1847	2 4 2	40 13 4	- - -	- - -	5 7 0
Rotherhithe, Ch. Ch. N.S.	324 0 0	Aug. 10, 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rotherhithe, St. Mary's (Deptford Road) - N.S.	*600 0 0	Feb. 20, 1837	17 16 4	20 16 8	- - -	797 15 0	- - -
" " - "	*88 0 0	Nov. 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " - "	24 0 0	Nov. 29, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rotherhithe Green Coat School - "	246 0 0	Dec. 2, 1846	5 10 4	69 0 0	- - -	252 0 0	- - -
" " - "	8 0 0	Nov. 29, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rotherhithe (Surrey Canal) St. Paul's - N.S.	132 0 0	Oct. 28, 1847	3 6 8	- - -	- - -	91 10 0	- - -
Rotherhithe, Trinity N.S.	12 0 0	Oct. 2, 1846	4 11 8	7 10 0	- - -	61 10 0	- - -
" " - "	28 0 0	Mar. 15, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rotherhithe (United Amicable Society's School) - "	- - -	- - -	5 15 0	21 13 4	- - -	183 13 4	- - -
Rotherhithe - B.S.	*160 0 0	Dec. 2, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Seal and Tongham N.S.	105 0 0	July 13, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Shere - N.S.	100 0 0	May 13, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Southwark, St. Jude's N.S.	- - -	- - -	9 7 0	10 0 0	- - -	80 16 8	- - -
Southwark, St. Stephen's - N.S.	306 0 0	Aug. 30, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Southwark, St. George the Martyr - N.S.	*223 0 0	Jan. 1839	14 12 7½	130 15 0	- - -	418 7 6	- - -
" " - "	86 0 0	Dec. 11, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " - "	26 13 4	June 21, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Southwark, St. Mary's N.S.	405 0 0	Mar. 14, 1846	13 13 7½	108 5 10	- - -	797 11 8	- - -
" " - "	182 0 0	Aug. 2, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Southwark, St. Peter's N.S.	312 0 0	Nov. 28, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Southwark Chapel - Wes. Stockwell - N.S.	- - -	- - -	9 19 7	52 13 4	- - -	132 3 4	- - -
" " - "	- - -	- - -	7 19 1	- - -	- - -	211 10 0	- - -
Stockwell, St. Michael's - N.S.	400 0 0	Apr. 5, 1848.	12 18 4½	58 3 4	- - -	674 0 0	- - -
" " - "	50 0 0	Jan. 14, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Streatham - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 3 8	69 8 4	- - -	162 0 0	- - -
Surbiton - N.S.	271 0 0	Mar. 1, 1849	4 0 0	67 10 0	- - -	75 0 0	- - -
Surrey North District - P.U.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 0 0	- - -
Tandridge, Oxsted, and Godstone - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 0 0	- - -	114 10 0	- - -

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
SURREY—cont.							
Thorpe - N.S.	£ s. d.	Jan. 28, 1847	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tooting, Lower - N.S.	84 0 0	- - -	1 13 4½	38 15 0	- - -	154 3 4	- - -
Tooting (Drowett's Pauper School)	- - -	- - -	3 6 4½	59 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Vauxhall Walk - Wes.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 6	- - -
Virginia Water - N.S.	108 0 0	Feb. 27, 1844	5 8 0½	- - -	- - -	257 6 8	- - -
Walworth (Beresford Street) Epis.	- - -	- - -	3 6 6½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Walworth, St. Peter's, Boys, Girls, & Infants. N.S.	403 10 0	July 12, 1852	4 10 8½	27 0 0	- - -	172 10 0	- - -
Walworth (Mount Street) - B.S.	*30 0 0	Jan. 12, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Waudsworth - N.S.	*50 0 0	April 1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wandsworth (Summer's Town), Infants - N.S.	43 10 0	Jan. 26, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Westcott-Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	500 0 0	July 26, 1854	3 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Weybridge - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 9 8½	- - -	- - -	99 11 8	- - -
Wimbledon - N.S.	*50 0 0	Jan. 1836	4 10 11½	33 0 0	- - -	79 0 8	- - -
Witley - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -
Woking - N.S.	200 0 0	Aug. 2, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wonersh - N.S.	80 0 0	Nov. 24, 1842	1 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wrecclesham - N.S.	45 0 0	Feb. 19, 1841	2 14 6½	- - -	- - -	37 10 0	- - -
York Town, Boys - N.S.	30 0 0	Nov. 1, 1849	1 10 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
SUSSEX.							
Albourne - N.S.	52 0 0	June 6, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Alfriston - N.S.	58 10 0	Apr. 29, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Arundel - Free Sch.	- - -	- - -	10 12 9½	6 5 0	- - -	213 10 0	- - -
Barcombe (Church Meadow) - N.S.	*48 0 0	Feb. 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Battle and Langdon - N.S.	204 0 0	Dec. 23, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Beddingham - N.S.	53 0 0	Apr. 26, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Berwick, Boys and Girls - N.S.	108 0 0	Sep. 30, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bishopstone - N.S.	127 0 0	Jan. 31, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bosham - N.S.	*90 0 0	Jan. 1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bolney - N.S.	*35 0 0	Jan. 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bredo - N.S.	85 0 0	May 25, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - N.S.	46 0 0	Jan. 8, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brighton, Model - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	67 10 0	- - -	102 0 0	- - -
Brighton (Central) N.S.	110 0 0	Jan. 3, 1849	5 16 3½	80 0 0	- - -	1,231 0 0	- - -
Brighton, St. John's N.S.	560 0 0	Sept. 13, 1847	9 5 0	107 15 0	- - -	464 0 0	- - -
" " " "	51 10 0	Feb. 27, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " "	110 6 8	June 10, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brighton (North Lane) - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brighton (Kent's Court), Infants, Ch. Sch.	*75 0 0	Nov. 15, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brighton (Warwick Street) - N.S.	50 0 0	June 3, 1842	6 11 1½	49 10 0	- - -	455 10 0	- - -
Brighton, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	- - -	- - -	4 10 0½	60 0 0	- - -	30 0 0	- - -
Brighton (Spa Street and Egremont Street) Ragged School	- - -	- - -	4 7 2	16 10 0	- - -	41 10 0	- - -
Brighton (Eastern Road) Royal - B.S.	- - -	- - -	5 12 8½	103 3 4	- - -	243 11 8	- - -
Brighton (Middle Street) Union Charity - B.S.	*250 0 0	May 9, 1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brighton, (North Lane) - B.S.	*300 0 0	Oct. 9, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brighton, St. John's R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 15 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brighton, St. Mary's R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 10 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Broadwater - N.S.	80 0 0	Feb. 20, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Burpham - N.S.	25 0 0	Apr. 1, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Burwash - N.S.	218 0 0	May 11, 1847	11 15 0½	70 0	- - -	422 5 0	13 16 0
" " " "	7 1 8	July 8, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
SUSSEX—cont.							
Bury - - - N.S.	90 0 0	Feb. 16, 1843					
Catsfield - - - N.S.	125 0 0	Nov. 3, 1845					
Chichester, St. Pancras - - - N.S.	100 0 0	Sept. 12, 1843					
Chichester (Central) - - - N.S.							
Chichester, Girls - - - B.S.	198 0 0	Dec. 27, 1843	6 10 3½	128 1 8	-	784 0 0	
Chichester (Tower Street) Boys - - - B.S.	84 3 4	Nov. 5, 1853	6 6 10½	24 18 4	-	783 1 8	
Chiddingley - - - N.S.	80 0 0	Jan. 5, 1850	0 13 14				
Clayton and Keymer - - - N.S.	*50 0 0	Jan. 1839					
Compton and Upmarden - - - N.S.	90 0 0	Oct. 30, 1843	2 5 8½				
Crowboro' - - - N.S.	60 0 0	Mar. 3, 1840					
Cuckfield and Balcombe - - - N.S.	160 0 0	Aug. 12, 1846					
Darlington, Mixed - - - N.S.	35 0 0	Jan. 26, 1854					
Ditchling - - - N.S.	*75 0 0	Dec. 1838					
Eastbourne - - - N.S.			5 12 0	108 2 0	-	194 5 0	23 15 0
Eastergate - - - N.S.	*50 0 0	July 1838					
Elsted - - - N.S.	*34 0 0	Dec. 1838					
Falmer - - - N.S.				16 10 0	-		17 6 0
Firle, West - - - N.S.	140 0 0	Apr. 26, 1846	2 2 8½	54 0 0	-	98 15 0	
Forest Row, Boys and Girls - - - N.S.	160 10 0	Jan. 31, 1852	2 10 1	52 5 0	-	30 0 0	9 18 0
" - - - N.S.	67 0 0	Oct. 27, 1854					
Flimwell - - - N.S.	84 0 0	May 13, 1843	1 2 7				
Framfield - - - N.S.	65 0 0	June, 1837					
Frant (Free) - - - N.S.			5 1 5½	33 0 0	-	187 6 8	
Hadlow Down - - - N.S.	*75 0 0	Feb. 1838	1 14 7½		-	214 17 6	6 18 0
" - - - N.S.	60 0 0	Apr. 25, 1850					
Hailsham - - - N.S.			1 13 4				
Halton, St. Clement's - - - N.S.			5 7 3½		-	159 17 6	
Hampnett, West - - - P.U.					-	10 0 0	
Hartfield - - - N.S.	100 0 0	Nov. 8, 1842	1 17 1½		-	93 15 0	3 19 0
" - - - N.S.	8 10 0	Oct. 20, 1854					
Hastings, Parochial - - - N.S.	*220 0 0	May, 1836					
Hastings, All Saints' and St. Clement's - - - N.S.	213 3 4	Apr. 23, 1853	13 8 8½	50 0 0	20 0 0	624 17 6	
Hastings, St. Mary's - - - N.S.	166 0 0	June 19, 1841	7 5 0	44 0 0	-	481 15 10	
Hastings - - - B.S.	*250 0 0	Nov. 26, 1836					
Hellingley - - - N.S.	170 0 0	Feb. 23, 1845	2 19 11½		-	109 10 0	
Henfield - - - N.S.	53 0 0	Aug. 23, 1845					
Herstmonceux - - - N.S.			2 3 11½	37 10 0	-	97 18 4	
Hoathley, West - - - N.S.	45 0 0	Mar. 26, 1844					
" - - - N.S.	15 0 0	Mar 11, 1854					
Hooe - - - N.S.	22 0 0	Oct. 16, 1846					
Horsham, Boys - - - N.S.			2 0 0		-	29 0 0	
Hove - - - N.S.	58 0 0	Nov. 15, 1844					
Hurst-Pierrepont - - - N.S.				57 3 4	-	74 3 4	
Icklesham - - - N.S.	110 0 0	May, 1846					
Isfield - - - N.S.	*50 0 0	Feb. 1840					
Leonard's, Saint, on Sea - - - N.S.	*60 0 0	June, 1836	7 0 0	53 10 0	-	159 10 0	
" - - - N.S.	396 0 0	May 19, 1848					
Leonard's, " Saint, on Sea, All Souls, R.C. - - - N.S.			6 13 3		-	228 8 4	
Lewes - - - N.S.			4 16 8½	86 11 8	-	181 5 0	
Lindfield - - - N.S.	95 0 0	Apr. 6, 1852	4 0 7				
Littlehampton - - - N.S.	105 0 0	July 24, 1846	1 8 7½				
Lodsworth - - - N.S.	80 0 0	Jan. 26, 1846					
Lurgashall - - - N.S.	80 0 0	July 7, 1845	2 12 0				
" - - - N.S.	10 0 0	Oct. 4, 1845					
Mayfield - - - N.S.			10 16 6½	12 10 0	-	124 10 0	4 10 0
Morston - - - N.S.	37 0 0	June 8, 1842					
Mounthfield and Whatlington - - - N.S.	52 0 0	Feb. 23, 1850					
Newhaven - - - N.S.	130 0 0	June 25, 1844	3 15 0½		-	15 0 0	

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
SUSSEX—cont.							
Ninfield, Mixed - N.S.	100 0 0	Dec. 21, 1854	1 10 0				
Offham - N.S.	55 10 0	Nov. 20, 1850					
Patcham - N.S.	107 0 0	Oct. 31, 1854					
Peasmarsh - N.S.	140 0 0	Dec. 13, 1844					
Pett - N.S.	75 0 0	Oct. 19, 1848					
Plumpton - N.S.	*23 0 0	Nov. 1838					
Poligate - N.S.	54 0 0	May 16, 1840	2 8 0				
Portslade and Hangleton - N.S.	66 10 0	Aug. 26, 1843					
" " - N.S.	60 0 0	Aug. 20, 1853					
Pyecombe - N.S.	22 5 0	Jan. 20, 1845					
Ripe - N.S.	35 0 0	Mar. 10, 1843					
" " - N.S.	35 0 0	Oct. 8, 1849					
Rotherfield - N.S.						129 10 0	
Ere - Wes.			4 6 0	18 0 0		112 6 8	
Salehurst - N.S.	*75 0 0	March, 1841	3 17 0				
Sayer's Common - N.S.	65 0 0	July 26, 1843					
Selmeaton - N.S.				25 10 8		21 5 0	
Slaugham - N.S.	60 0 0	Dec. 4, 1841					
Silfold - N.S.	80 0 0	Dec. 21, 1845		24 15 0		15 0 0	
Sompting - N.S.	*64 0 0	April, 1839					
Southbourne and Seaside - N.S.	150 0 0	May 5, 1852	1 17 1	21 15 0		16 5 0	12 15 0
Southwick - N.S.	70 0 0	Feb. 16, 1844					
Staplecross - Wes.			3 6 8	102 0 0		225 0 0	
Steyning - N.S.	70 0 0	Sept. 22, 1841					
Storrington - N.S.	*20 0 0	Nov. 1836					
Stoughton and Racton - N.S.	62 10 0	Aug. 11, 1843	2 5 11	13 0 0		148 15 0	
Ticehurst - N.S.	350 0 0	Sept. 7, 1847	5 16 4	76 15 0		384 7 6	2 5 0
Tillington - N.S.				12 0 0			
Twynford - Ch. Sch.						15 0 0	
Uckfield - N.S.	256 10 0	Mar. 5, 1851	3 6 8	42 5 0		20 0 0	11 3 0
Wadhurst - N.S.	*100 0 0	June, 1837					
Waltham, Cold - N.S.	82 0 0	Sept. 19, 1846		7 10 0		30 0 0	8 13 0
Warbleton - N.S.	*50 0 0	Feb. 1838				2 10 0	
Warnham - N.S.	74 0 0	Feb. 6, 1851		3 0 0		391 13 9	4 16 0
Westbourne - N.S.	*90 0 0	June, 1837	5 0 0	49 10 0			
Withyham, St. Michael's - N.S.			2 3 5	56 1 8		54 3 4	3 2 0
Withyham, St. John's - N.S.			1 16 7			35 0 0	
Worthing - N.S.	*100 0 0	March, 1835					
Worthing - Wes.			1 4 8	11 0 0		37 10 0	
WARWICKSHIRE.							
Alcester - N.S.	100 0 0	Feb. 9, 1844	10 2 4			354 15 0	14 10 0
" " - N.S.	6 13 6	Dec. 29, 1850					
" " - N.S.	17 0 0	Jan. 18, 1854					
Atherstone, Free School - N.S.	150 0 0	Sept. 3, 1842					
Atherstone, Grammar School - N.S.						23 6 8	
Attleborough - N.S.	236 0 0	May 4, 1840	4 12 8	17 10 0		146 0 0	6 13 0
Bentley - N.S.				25 1 8		20 0 0	17 7 0
Bidford - N.S.	50 0 0	Apr. 14, 1846	5 10 6			95 5 0	5 8 0
" " - N.S.	19 10 0	Mar. 11, 1854					
Birmingham Asylum - P.U.						32 0 0	
Birmingham - Wes.				18 0 0			
Birmingham, All Saints - N.S.	616 0 0	July 11, 1847	3 6 8				
Birmingham, Day School, Teachers' Association - N.S.			0 13 4				
Birmingham and Edgbaston, Girls B.S. - N.S.			4 3 0	25 10 8		87 5 9	
Birmingham, Bishop Ryder's - N.S.	450 0 0	Feb. 8, 1842	2 14 3			14 0 0	
" " - N.S.	13 18 3	May 31, 1845					

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
WARWICKSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Birmingham, Christ's Church - N.S.	*400 0 0	Dec. 1837					
Birmingham, Christ Ch. (Ryland Street North) Infants - N.S.	196 0 0	Jan. 23, 1840					
Birmingham, Church of the Saviour - B.S.	- - -	- - -	5 8 4½	21 0 0	- -	66 13 4	
Birmingham, St. Bartholomew's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	*150 0 0	Dec. 3, 1834	4 0 1½				
" " " " - " - N.S.	257 10 0	May 29, 1851					
Birmingham, " St. Chad's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	3 17 2½	74 11 8	- -	595 5 0	
Birmingham, St. George's (Russell Street) - N.S.	*300 0 0	Dec. 1834	7 18 11½	96 15 0	- -	299 17 6	
" " " " - " - N.S.	230 0 0	Jan. 16, 1843					
" " " " - " - N.S.	200 0 0	Jan. 1845					
" " " " - " - N.S.	100 0 0	Oct. 22, 1847					
" " " " - " - N.S.	8 11 8	July 13, 1852					
Birmingham, St. George's (Farm Street), Infants - N.S.	150 0 0	Nov. 24, 1840	3 8 4	- - -	- -	29 0 0	
Birmingham, St. John's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 2 0	- - -	- -	23 15 0	
Birmingham, St. Luke's (Macdonald Street) Infants - N.S.	177 0 0	Jan. 24, 1840	6 5 0½	- - -	- -	47 10 0	
Birmingham, St. Luke's (Edgbaston), Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	370 0 0	Oct. 30, 1843	13 8 8	27 1 8	25 0 0	605 15 10	
" " " " - " - N.S.	133 0 0	Apr. 19, 1845					
" " " " - " - N.S.	46 1 6	Jan. 12, 1846					
" " " " - " - N.S.	12 16 0	July 22, 1848					
" " " " - " - N.S.	13 6 8	July 16, 1850					
Birmingham, St. Mark's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	492 0 0	July 11, 1844	9 15 9	- - -	- -	487 8 4	
" " " " - " - N.S.	12 16 4	Oct. 29, 1849					
" " " " - " - N.S.	89 10 0	June 5, 1850					
Birmingham, St. Martin's and St. Bartholomew's - B.S.	115 0 0	Jan. 4, 1840					
Birmingham, St. Matthew's - N.S.	691 0 0	Dec. 17, 1841	3 5 8				
" " " " - " - N.S.	53 10 0	Jan. 8, 1846					
" " " " - " - N.S.	5 10 0	Apr. 6, 1845					
Birmingham, St. Mary's - N.S.	750 0 0	July 24, 1846	- - -	6 10 0	- -	166 10 10	
Birmingham, St. Mary's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 19 9½	50 15 0	- -	65 10 0	
Birmingham, New Jerusalem - B.S.	- - -	- - -	3 12 0½	11 5 0	- -	23 15 0	
Birmingham, St. Nicholas - R.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 0 0	- -	19 8 4	
Birmingham, St. Paul's - N.S.	788 0 0	Jan. 8, 1846	3 10 10½	50 10 0	- -	559 18 4	
" " " " - " - N.S.	20 0 0	Oct. 23, 1847					
Birmingham, St. Peter's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	531 0 0	Nov. 26, 1844	4 6 8	- - -	- -	103 15 10	
" " " " - " - N.S.	10 0 0	Nov. 21, 1845					
" " " " - " - N.S.	73 10 0	Sept. 4, 1849					
Birmingham, St. Peter's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 13 4	92 15 0	- -	456 10 0	

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
WARWICKSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Birmingham, St. Philip's, Industrial Free School	495 0 0	July 19, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	39 13 4	
Birmingham, St. Philip's - N.S.	500 0 0	Mar. 17, 1843	5 9 1½	150 0 0	- - -	288 5 10	
Birmingham, St. Philip's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 0	- - -	25 8 4	
Birmingham, St. Stephen's - N.S.	828 0 0	Jan. 12, 1845	4 8 2½	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	
Birmingham, St. Thomas' - N.S.	50 0 0	Mar. 17, 1844	9 5 7½	177 8 4	- - -	33 16 8	
" " " " - N.S.	5 12 0	Oct. 21, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" " " " - N.S.	171 0 0	Aug. 19, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" " " " - N.S.	80 0 0	May 4, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Birmingham, Unitarian Domestic Mission School	- - -	- - -	11 7 3½	31 0 0	- - -	252 15 0	
Bordesley, St. Andrew's, Small- heath, Infants - N.S.	99 0 0	Dec. 17, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Brinklow - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 14 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Chilvers Coton - N.S.	104 0 0	Apr. 2, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Claverdon - N.S.	100 0 0	Mar. 15, 1849	2 5 8½	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	
Clifton on Duns- moor - N.S.	10 0 0	Aug. 8, 1849	4 9 7	37 0 0	- - -	267 10 0	
" " " " - N.S.	186 0 0	Apr. 29, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Compton, Fenny - N.S.	*54 0 0	Aug. 1834	0 12 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Corley Moor - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Coventry, St. John's - N.S.	*120 0 0	Jan. 1840	2 9 8½	23 10 0	- - -	63 2 4	
Coventry, St. Peter's - N.S.	180 0 0	Dec. 16, 1844	4 2 3	33 15 0	- - -	283 1 8	
" " " " - N.S.	12 2 6	Feb. 11, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" " " " - N.S.	75 0 0	June 15, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Coventry, St. Michael's - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	20 1 8	- - -	- - -	
Coveutry - B.S.	*125 0 0	Jan. 19, 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Coventry (Vicar Lane) - B.S.	*200 0 0	Feb. 14, 1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Coventry, Holy Trinity, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	1,337 0 0	Sept. 26, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Cubington - N.S.	220 0 0	Aug. 14, 1846	- - -	70 0 0	- - -	489 0 0	
Deritend, St. John's - N.S.	267 0 0	Jan. 11, 1849	7 9 1½	12 7 6	- - -	11 5 0	
" " " " - N.S.	95 5 0	Oct. 14, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Dunchurch " - N.S.	*106 0 0	Dec. 1838	1 9 7½	- - -	- - -	295 0 0	4 8 0
" " " " - N.S.	8 0 0	Nov. 15, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" " " " - N.S.	42 0 0	May 10, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" " " " - N.S.	8 5 0	May 22, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Eatington - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 9 6	24 15 0	- - -	- - -	5 9 0
Edgbaston - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	359 10 0	
Edgbaston, St. George's, Infants - N.S.	182 0 0	Jan. 13, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Erdington - B.S.	100 0 0	Sept. 2, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Erdington - R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 6 8½	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	15 0 0
Grandborough - N.S.	54 10 0	June 18, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Halford - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 0 7½	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Harborough, Magna - N.S.	88 0 0	Sept. 1, 1846	1 3 1½	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Hartshill, Mixed and Infants - N.S.	148 10 0	Feb. 5, 1853	1 9 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Itchington, Bishop's - N.S.	*37 0 0	June 1838	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Itchington, Long, Endowed - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 0 1	31 5 0	- - -	15 0 0	5 8 0
Kenilworth - N.S.	*57 0 0	Sept. 1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Kenilworth, St. Austin's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 0 0	- - -	- - -	
Keresley and Coundon - N.S.	112 10 0	Oct. 14, 1852	2 14 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 16 0

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
WARWICKSHIRE—cont.							
Kingsbury Endowed - N.S.	£ 6 s. 10	June 15, 1849	£ 11 s. 0½	£ 19 s. 0	-	£ 131 s. 0	
" " " " - N.S.	21 s. 0	Dec. 27, 1854					
Kinwarton "and Great Ainc - N.S.	*30 0 0	Feb. 1836	2 0 1	-	-	169 14 2	2 10 0
" " " " - N.S.	57 0 0	Jan. 25, 1841					
" " " " - N.S.	11 10 0	Nov. 23, 1853					
Lea Marston, Ch. Sch. - R.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 5 0
Leamington Priors R.C.	-	-	2 10 5½	112 0 0	-	67 10 0	
Napton on the Hill N.S.	40 0 0	July 10, 1844	1 7 0				
" " " " - N.S.	24 0 0	Jan. 6, 1851					
Nuncaton (Abbey End) Infants - N.S.	241 0 0	Nov. 30, 1849					
Nuncaton (Church Lane) - N.S.	698 0 0	Mar. 12, 1850	5 11 1	91 4 2	17 10 0	310 8 4	
Pailton - N.S.	121 0 0	Sept. 27, 1848	1 0 6				
" " " " - N.S.	252 0 0	Dec. 8, 1854					
Ratley - N.S.	117 0 0	July 10, 1850	1 0 5½	-	-	30 0 0	
Rugby (Elthorow's) - N.S.	29 19 0	Jan. 17, 1851	0 3 4	31 13 4	-	439 13 4	
Rugby, St. Matthew's, Infants - N.S.	100 0 0	Jan. 29, 1848	-	20 16 8	-	66 10 0	
" " " " - N.S.	9 10 0	Nov. 23, 1853					
" " " " - N.S.	65 0 0	Nov. 21, 1854					
Rugby (New) " - Par.	275 9 0	July 1, 1853	6 2 10½	50 17 6	-	154 10 0	
Rugby - Wes.	-	-	6 15 1	95 3 4	-	283 0 0	
Shirley, Endowed - N.S.	*65 0 0	June, 1836	3 6 10½	27 10 0	-	146 0 0	7 2 0
" " " " - N.S.	187 0 0	Oct. 23, 1852					
Snitterfield " - N.S.	*100 0 0	Nov. 1838	4 3 11	127 10 0	-		
Solihull, Lower, Free School -	-	-	-	-	-	49 11 8	
Southau - B.S.	46 0 0	Aug. 12, 1840	-	-	-		
Stoeckford - N.S.	64 0 0	Apr. 20, 1848	5 10 0½	10 10 0	-	122 5 0	7 6 0
" " " " - N.S.	2 5 0	July 16, 1850					
Stockton - N.S.	100 0 0	Mar. 6, 1841					
" " " " - N.S.	30 0 0	Mar. 14, 1844					
Stoke - N.S.	63 10 0	Apr. 14, 1841					
Strafford-on-Avon - N.S.	230 0 0	Feb. 26, 1846	2 3 11	12 0 0	-		
Studley - N.S.	*25 0 0	Oct. 1837					
Sutton-Coldfield - R.C.	-	-	2 6 8	19 5 0	-	176 0 0	2 14 0
Thurlaston - N.S.	138 15 0	July 4, 1850					
Warwick, Boro' - N.S.	*150 0 0	May, 1836	5 1 1	5 16 8	-	602 10 0	
" " " " - N.S.	55 0 0	Apr. 12, 1847					
" " " " - N.S.	20 0 0	July 16, 1849					
" " " " - N.S.	30 0 0	Nov. 10, 1853					
Warwick, St. Mary's and St. Paul's - N.S.	162 0 0	Dec. 11, 1849					
Warwick and Leamington Schoolmasters' Association -	-	-	0 13 4*				
Wilnecote -	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 2 0
Wolverley - N.S.	*53 0 0	Nov. 1838					
Worcester, Model School (Lower Salltye) -	-	-	-	39 11 8	-	29 0 0	9 6 0
WESTMORELAND.							
Appleby - B.S.	126 15 0	Dec. 26, 1849					
Birchwaite, St. Mary's, Mixed - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	34 11 8	
Bongate - N.S.	65 0 0	July 31, 1845					
Burton - N.S.	-	-	2 1 8½	10 10 0	-	45 8 4	
Casterton - N.S.	42 0 0	June 30, 1841	1 0 1½	-	-	129 19 2	
Grayrigg - N.S.	32 0 0	May 17, 1847					
Holme - N.S.	82 10 0	Apr. 14, 1842					6 18 0
Kendal, St. Thomas', Infants - N.S.	-	-	-	18 6 8	-		
Kendal - N.S.	14 11 0	Oct. 29, 1849	-	70 0 0	-	454 18 4	
" " " " - N.S.	14 0 0	Nov. 26, 1852					
" " " " - N.S.	65 0 0	Aug. 3, 1854					

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
WESTMORELAND—cont.							
Kendal, Boys - B.S.	*125 0 0	Dec. 30, 1835	12 14 5	121 10 8	-	548 8 4	
Kendal - Wes.	173 0 0	Aug. 2, 1848	3 13 4				
Kendal, St. George's, Girls - N.S.	243 10 0	Oct. 25, 1854	2 14 4				
Kirkby Stephen - N.S.	*45 0 0	June, 1834					
Martindale - N.S.	*27 0 0	Dec. 1835					
Ormside, Mixed - N.S.	35 0 0	Dec. 6, 1854					
Strickland, Great, Ch. Sch.	-	-	-	49 0 8	-	32 10 0	5 16 0
WILTSHIRE.							
Alderbury - Par.	-	-	3 10 4	43 10 0	-	17 10 0	
Amesbury - N.S.	-	-	1 18 4		-	12 10 0	
Ashton, Steeplo - N.S.	-	-	-	11 0 0	-	28 10 0	
Ashton, West - N.S.	70 0 0	Oct. 26, 1847	6 2 0	-	-	325 10 10	
" " - "	9 10 0	Sept. 26, 1848					
" " - "	62 5 0	Dec. 6, 1850					
" " - "	37 10 0	June 6, 1854					
Avebury - N.S.	40 0 0	Nov. 29, 1844					
Barford, St. Martin's, Mixed and Infants - N.S.	487 0 0	Dec. 8, 1854					
Borwick Bassett - N.S.	66 0 0	July 18, 1848					
Biddeston - N.S.	50 0 0	Sept. 10, 1844	2 0 0				
Bishopstone, near Salisbury - N.S.	-	-	2 1 8	-	-	0 10 8	3 5 0
Bishopstone, near Farringdon - N.S.	120 0 0	Aug. 2, 1850	2 7 9	-	-	18 15 0	
Bower Chalke - N.S.	40 0 0	Oct. 14, 1844					
Bowood - N.S.	-	-	3 10 7	-	-	109 3 4	
Bradford, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	-	-	7 9 0	36 5 0	-	184 0 0	
Bradford, Parish Church - N.S.	*190 0 0	Oct. 1836	4 15 7	21 1 8	-	119 13 4	
" " - "	23 8 6	Jan. 31, 1852					
" " - "	31 14 8	Oct. 23, 1852					
Bradley, North, Ch. (Road Hill) - N.S.	*60 0 0	Nov. 21, 1835	1 0 3				
Bramshaw - N.S.	-	-	-	10 0 0	-		
Bratton - N.S.	50 0 0	Dec. 22, 1846					
Bratton - B.S.	95 19 6	Apr. 1846	1 17 7				
Bremhill - N.S.	150 0 0	Dec. 13, 1847	1 13 4				
Brixton Deverell - N.S.	*40 0 0	Dec. 1836					
Bromham - N.S.	-	-	1 12 8	-	-	33 10 8	
Broughton, Gifford - N.S.	90 13 4	June 3, 1853	1 1 0	-	-	-	3 2 0
Calne, Boys - N.S.	6 0 6	July 19, 1848	6 15 0	69 5 0	-	300 0 0	
Calne, Girls - N.S.	4 5 6	July 19, 1848	9 11 4	-	-	204 10 0	
Calne, Middle, Endowed, Free Grammar School - N.S.	10 0 0	July 19, 1848	7 16 7	-	-	212 10 0	
Castle Combe - N.S.	-	-	4 6 4	44 0 0	-	266 16 8	
Charlton - N.S.	70 0 0	April 23, 1842					
Charlton Park - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	1 13 4	
Cheverell, Great - N.S.	50 0 0	Nov. 8, 1845					
Chippenham - N.S.	*170 0 0	Oct. 1837	-	12 0 0	-		
Chippenham - P.U.	-	-	-	-	-	56 5 0	
Chirton - N.S.	40 0 0	Aug. 25, 1846					
Chiseldon - N.S.	70 0 0	July 21, 1841					
Chittoe - N.S.	-	-	-	3 6 8	-		
Cholderton - N.S.	-	-	0 16 0				
Christian-Malford - N.S.	-	-	2 16 8	9 12 6	-		
Compton Bassett - N.S.	53 0 0	Feb. 4, 1843	1 14 5				
Combe Bissett - N.S.	40 0 0	Jan. 26, 1846		25 13 4	-	103 6 8	
" " - "	7 10 0	July 18, 1854					
Corsham - B.S.	*100 0 0	Jan. 29, 1840	3 18 8	-	-	143 10 0	7 16 0
Cricklade - N.S.	108 0 0	July 10, 1843					
Damerham - N.S.	-	-	-	0 3 4	-		
Dorridge Hill - N.S.	00 0 0	Jan. 29, 1841	1 7 7				
" " - "	42 0 0	Feb. 8, 1843					

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
WILTSHIRE—cont.							
Deverill, Long-bridge - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	
Devizes, Town (Sheep Street) Boys - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 8 0	- - -	- - -		
Devizes, Town (Bridewell-Street) Girls - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 10 8	- - -	- - -	28 6 8	
Devizes - B.S.	*140 0 0	Oct. 20, 1834	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Dilton's Marsh - N.S.	200 0 0	Mar. 16, 1848	2 15 5	16 10 0	- - -	150 9 2	
- - - - -	6 0 3	Apr. 14, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Donhead, St. Mary's - N.S.	*29 0 0	April, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Downton - N.S.	162 0 0	Sept. 17, 1847	13 7 3½	29 6 8	- - -	77 1 8	
Downton - B.S.	150 0 0	Dec. 11, 1841	3 6 8	100 10 0	30 0 0	316 0 0	13 10 0
- - - - -	33 0 0	Nov. 12, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Durrington - Par.	- - -	- - -	2 12 3	- - -	- - -	213 7 6	
Erehfont - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 19 9½	- - -	- - -	359 12 6	
Everleigh - N.S.	70 0 0	Aug. 23, 1845	1 9 10	- - -	- - -		
Fisherton Anger - N.S.	180 0 0	Sept. 26, 1843	1 10 9½	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	
Fonthill, Bishop - N.S.	37 10 0	July 28, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Fonthill, Gifford - N.S.	41 0 0	July 6, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Fovan - N.S.	105 10 0	Dec. 23, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Foxham - - - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 10 0	
Grafton, East - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	2 8 0
Hankerton - N.S.	52 0 0	Dec. 10, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Heytesbury - N.S.	*150 0 0	Dec. 1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 13 4	
- - - - -	6 11 0	Aug. 12, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Highworth - N.S.	*100 0 0	June, 1837	1 2 0	- - -	- - -		
Highworth and Swindon - P.U.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	54 13 4	
Hillmarton - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 5 0½	- - -	- - -		
Hilperton - N.S.	70 0 0	Dec. 29, 1846	1 18 10½	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	
Hinton, Broad - N.S.	80 0 0	June 3, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -		
- - - - -	80 0 0	July 3, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Hinton, Little - N.S.	65 0 0	Apr. 4, 1850	1 15 4	- - -	- - -	33 15 0	
Holt - N.S.	*40 0 0	Dec. 1835	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Imber - N.S.	*34 0 0	May, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Kingswood - N.S.	*75 0 0	Dec. 1835	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Knole, East - N.S.	*31 0 0	Jan. 1839	1 9 11	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	10 1 0
Lacock - N.S.	- - -	- - -	51 5 0	- - -	- - -	70 0 0	
Landford - N.S.	45 0 0	Mar. 17, 1843	1 3 5	- - -	- - -		
Latton - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 0 0	- - -	- - -	4 9 0
Lavington, Market - N.S.	140 0 0	July 17, 1846	2 15 11½	- - -	- - -		
Limpley, Stoko - N.S.	75 0 0	July 29, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Lydiard Millicent - N.S.	38 0 0	Jan. 14, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -		
- - - - -	25 0 0	Dec. 8, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Maddington - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 4 11½	- - -	- - -		
Maiden Bradley - N.S.	65 0 0	June 30, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Malmesbury, Juvenile and Infant Ch. Sch. - N.S.	- - -	- - -	5 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 4 0
Marden - N.S.	25 0 0	Dec. 16, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Marlborough, St. Mary's - N.S.	210 0 0	Dec. 12, 1850	1 10 11½	23 15 0	- - -	150 8 4	
Marlborough, St. Peter's, Boys - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Girls, and Infants - N.S.	500 0 0	Oct. 3, 1854	4 9 0	109 13 4	- - -	194 12 0	
Melksham - N.S.	154 0 0	Aug. 17, 1840	8 1 0½	7 10 0	- - -	145 15 10	
- - - - -	27 4 4	Dec. 31, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Melksham - B.S.	- - -	- - -	3 10 3½	48 0 0	- - -	319 7 8	
Mero - N.S.	207 0 0	July 16, 1841	2 15 1½	8 15 0	- - -	83 0 0	
- - - - -	40 0 0	Feb. 6, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Minety, St. Leonard's - N.S.	106 0 0	Nov. 2, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Monckton - N.S.	25 0 0	July 23, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Netheravon - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 6 8	51 6 8	- - -		
Notleton and Burton - N.S.	69 0 0	Dec. 2, 1850	1 11 3	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	
Nowton, South - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 0 4	43 1 8	- - -		
Nunton - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 0 0	- - -		
Patney - N.S.	*25 0 0	June 1835	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Pewsey - N.S.	*75 0 0	Sept. 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -		

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
WILTSHIRE—cont.							
Plaitford N.S.	-	-	£ s. d. 1 7 2	£ s. d. -	£ s. d. -	£ s. d. -	£ s. d. -
Pool Keynos N.S.	86 0 0	Dec. 27, 1847	3 6 8½	-	-	47 10 0	-
Purton N.S.	-	-	0 18 6	13 0 0	-	-	-
Redlynch N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salisbury, St. Martin's N.S.	21 0 0	Aug. 14, 1851	9 13 4½	104 11 8	14 11 8	609 7 6	-
Salisbury, St. Edmund's N.S.	*40 0 0	Mar. 1835	-	-	-	-	-
Salisbury P.U.	-	-	-	-	-	5 0 0	-
Salisbury Wes.	-	-	5 10 11	43 10 0	-	305 3 4	-
Salisbury, Model N.S.	-	-	-	12 16 8	-	110 0 0	-
Seagry N.S.	50 0 0	Feb. 15, 1851	-	-	-	-	-
Semley N.S.	50 0 0	Sept. 11, 1841	-	-	-	-	-
Shaw and Witley N.S.	-	-	1 3 4	-	-	-	-
Sherston Magna N.S.	130 0 0	June 19, 1846	4 13 4	-	-	-	-
Sherston B.S.	-	-	7 18 0½	81 5 0	-	244 1 8	19 8 0
Southbroom N.S.	*50 0 0	July 19, 1834	-	-	-	-	-
Staverton N.S.	-	-	2 14 2	-	-	51 5 0	-
Stert N.S.	20 0 0	Jan. 23, 1841	-	-	-	-	-
Stratford, Sub Castle N.S.	37 10 0	July 7, 1842	-	-	-	-	-
Stratton, St. Margaret's N.S.	*35 0 0	Mar. 1837	-	-	-	-	-
Sutton Benger N.S.	42 0 0	Aug. 22, 1850	-	-	-	-	-
Swallowcliffe N.S.	45 0 0	Jan. 29, 1844	-	-	-	-	-
Swindon, Old, Boys and Girls N.S.	*85 0 0	May 20, 1837	-	-	-	-	-
Swindon, Old, Inf. N.S.	-	-	-	21 13 4	-	90 12 6	8 19 0
Swindon, New (Gt. Western Railway) N.S.	300 0 0	Apr. 28, 1846	5 13 4½	77 10 0	-	251 3 4	-
Tisbury N.S.	175 0 0	July 1, 1843	2 16 2½	-	-	-	-
Tollard, Royal, Ch. Sch. N.S.	-	-	1 6 6	-	-	-	-
Trowbridge N.S.	*105 0 0	Dec. 1837	4 3 1	66 19 2	-	695 4 7	-
" "	726 0 0	May 6, 1846	-	-	-	-	-
" "	8 0 0	July 12, 1851	-	-	-	-	-
Trowbridge, Holy Trinity N.S.	-	-	2 11 2½	-	-	386 7 1	-
Trowbridge, Boys B.S.	-	-	1 18 9	-	-	7 10 0	-
Upton Scudamoro N.S.	*30 0 0	Dec. 1839	-	-	-	-	-
Warminster N.S.	*469 0 0	Sept. 1835	7 6 8	97 11 8	-	704 0 10	-
" "	5 4 8	Dec. 5, 1845	-	-	-	-	-
" "	291 0 0	May 19, 1846	-	-	-	-	-
Warminster B.S.	*155 0 0	Oct. 18, 1837	-	-	-	-	-
Westbury N.S.	150 0 0	Apr. 1, 1847	3 6 8	57 1 8	-	469 4 2	-
" "	8 2 0	Sept. 26, 1848	-	-	-	-	-
Westbury, Heywood House N.S.	-	-	4 1 1½	-	-	232 0 0	-
Westwood N.S.	53 0 0	May 7, 1842	1 1 0	-	-	-	-
" "	20 0 0	Nov. 23, 1853	-	-	-	-	-
Whiteparish N.S.	100 0 0	Oct. 6, 1842	2 0 0	-	-	-	-
Wilton N.S.	-	-	-	104 7 6	-	365 12 6	-
Winterbourne, Earl's N.S.	-	-	1 17 5	-	-	-	-
Winterbourne, Stoke N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wotton Bassett N.S.	40 0 0	Dec. 21, 1842	-	43 13 4	-	14 3 4	-
Wrazall, South N.S.	37 10 0	Apr. 22, 1842	-	-	-	-	-
Wylie N.S.	*45 0 0	Feb. 1836	-	-	-	-	-
Zeals N.S.	42 0 0	Oct. 12, 1846	1 0 0½	-	-	-	-
WORCESTERSHIRE.							
Arley Kings N.S.	55 0 0	Jan. 27, 1846	1 5 0½	-	-	-	-
Bartley Green N.S.	*50 0 0	Oct. 1840	-	-	-	-	-
Bengworth N.S.	150 0 0	Aug. 7, 1847	3 8 3½	25 0 0	-	67 10 0	-
" "	50 0 0	Dec. 6, 1848	-	-	-	-	-
Berrow N.S.	*45 0 0	Apr. 1835	-	-	-	-	-
Bewdley, Far Forest N.S.	60 0 0	Apr. 30, 1849	-	-	-	-	-

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
WORCESTERSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bredicot - - N.S.	100 0 0	Aug. 19, 1845	2 8 5				
- - - N.S.	30 0 0	Oct. 21, 1843					
Bretforton - - N.S.	75 0 0	Nov. 29, 1843					
Broadheath - - N.S.	*18 0 0	Oct. 1836					
Bromsgrove - - N.S.	*200 0 0	June, 1834	5 0 0	100 10 0	-	105 10 0	
Bromsgrove (Park Place) - - R.C.	-	-	-	33 0 0			
Castle Mortou - - N.S.	102 0 0	Nov. 12, 1849					
Claiues - - N.S.	*100 0 0	Aug. 1841	2 0 0				
Claines, St. George's - N.S.	*123 0 0	Dec. 1835	3 0 0				
Clifton on Temo - - N.S.	100 0 0	Dec. 5, 1844	1 5 8				
Cradley - - N.S.	-	-	3 0 0				
Dodderhill - - N.S.	100 0 0	Oct. 8, 1846	1 11 1				
- - - " - - N.S.	46 0 0	Mar. 3, 1847					
Droitwich, St. Peter's - - N.S.	-	-	1 0 0	21 5 0	-	29 0 0	
Droitwich, Coventry Charity - - N.S.	-	-	-	12 0 0			
Dudley - - B.S.	*400 0 0	Mar. 18, 1835					
Dudley, St. Edmund's - N.S.	450 0 0	Sept. 17, 1847	6 4 4	93 15 0	-	29 0 0	
Dudley, St. James' - N.S.	150 0 0	June 21, 1844					
Dudley, St. John's - N.S.	395 0 0	Feb. 25, 1848	3 2 4				
Dudley, St. Thomas' - N.S.	520 0 0	Jan. 4, 1848	12 6 11	16 19 2	-	20 0 0	
Eldersfield - - N.S.	-	-	1 10 8				
Evenlode - - N.S.	28 0 0	Aug. 20, 1844					
Evesham - - N.S.	275 0 0	June 1, 1844	2 6 8	12 0 0	-	53 15 0	
Evesham - - B.S.	160 0 0	June 1846	-	82 10 0	-	341 5 0	
Finstall - - N.S.	65 0 0	Dec. 15, 1848					
Hagley (Lord Lyttelton's) - - N.S.	-	-	5 10 2	78 0 0	-	223 2 6	11 15 0
Hales Owen, at the Quinton, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	54 0 0	Aug. 1, 1842					
- - - " - - N.S.	10 0 0	Nov. 23, 1844					
- - - " - - N.S.	110 0 0	July 16, 1850					
- - - " - - N.S.	25 0 0	Mar. 9, 1852					
Hales Owen - - N.S.	*285 0 0	Dec. 1838	3 19 10	-	-	185 6 8	5 14 0
- - - " - - N.S.	46 0 0	Mar. 11, 1845					
Halton, Endowed, Boys and Girls - N.S.	-	-	1 15 4				
Harrington - - N.S.	59 0 0	June 19, 1849	2 0 0				
Holt and Witley - - N.S.	*30 0 0	May, 1838					
Inkberrow - - N.S.	112 10 0	Feb. 16, 1852	4 10 0	-	-	-	1 19 0
Kidderminster, St. George's - - N.S.	26 13 4	Aug. 19, 1850	5 16 8	45 0 0	-	355 0 0	
Kidderminster, St. John's - - N.S.	60 0 0	Jan. 4, 1844					
- - - " - - N.S.	8 6 8	June 18, 1853					
Kidderminster, St. Mary's, Boys & Girls - N.S.	50 0 0	Jan. 31, 1851	9 13 9	86 10 0	-	431 0 0	
- - - Inf. N.S.	-	-	-	14 0 0	-	114 18 4	
Longdon, Endowed - N.S.	116 0 0	Apr. 9, 1850					
Lye - - N.S.	160 0 0	Jan. 12, 1846					
Lye (Stamber-Mill), Mixed - - N.S.	*230 0 0	Feb. 2, 1853	2 3 5				
Malvern, The Link - - N.S.	75 0 0	Sept. 18, 1845					
Malvern, Great, St. Mary's (Barnard Green) - - N.S.	50 0 0	Dec. 19, 1843	1 0 0				
Malvern Wells, St. Peter's - - N.S.	*50 0 0	Feb. 1839					
Marley - - N.S.	144 0 0	May 26, 1847	2 15 1	-	-	-	1 6 0
Moreton, Abbott's - N.S.	20 0 0	Oct. 25, 1845					
Mosley - - N.S.	-	-	-	11 13 4			
Newbold-on-Stour - N.S.	93 0 0	Sept. 28, 1840	1 10 6	22 0 0	-	30 0 0	
Northfield - - N.S.	*100 0 0	Nov. 1838					
Offenham - - N.S.	-	-	1 2 9	7 0 0	-	32 10 0	
Pershore - - N.S.	32 0 0	Sept. 30, 1848	4 10 10	50 0 8	-	243 10 0	
- - - Infants - - N.S.	180 0 0	Mar. 11, 1854					

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
WORCESTERSHIRE—cont.							
Powick - - - N.S.	£ 60 0 0	Apr. 1840 -	£ 2 14 2½	£ - - -	£ - - -	£ 32 10 0	
" - - - "	13 0 0	Feb. 18, 1847					
" - - - "	13 0 0	Oct. 4, 1853					
Redditch - - - N.S.	600 0 0	Nov. 22, 1846	0 16 7½	8 15 0	-	344 10 10	
" - - - "	87 0 0	Sept. 19, 1851					
Redmarley - - - N.S.	64 0 0	Mar. 10, 1847	-	13 0 0	-	23 15 0	
Ripple - - - N.S.	120 0 0	May 26, 1846					
Romsley - - - N.S.	63 0 0	Mar. 29, 1851	1 6 8½				
Salwarpe - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	0 10 8				
Sedgeborough - - N.S.	40 0 0	Aug. 25, 1845	0 19 11½				
Shipston-on-Stour N.S.	66 10 0	Feb. 9, 1842	1 17 1	47 16 8	-	43 2 6	
Stoke Prior - - - N.S.	*100 0 0	Mar. 1840					
" - - - "	15 0 0	Feb. 3, 1848					
Stourbridge - - - N.S.	475 0 0	Feb. 10, 1845	3 9 6½				
Stourbridge (Wolaston Road) Girls B.S.	- - -	- - -	3 0 1	10 0 0			
Stourport, or Lower Milton, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	248 0 0	Nov. 22, 1845	8 0 6½	107 10 0	-	324 7 6	10 4 0
" - - - "	11 0 8	July 13, 1852					
Stowerton - - - N.S.	40 0 0	June 30, 1841					
Tardebigge - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 5 0	-	-	89 7 6	
Upton-on-Severn - N.S.	50 0 0	Jan. 20, 1841	1 6 6				
" - - - "	3 1 4	Aug. 12, 1848					
" - - - "	40 0 0	Feb. 28, 1849					
" - - - "	90 0 0	June 29, 1852					
Wichenford - - - N.S.	67 0 0	Mar. 1, 1849	1 0 0				
Worcester, All Saints' - - N.S.	250 0 0	July 19, 1848	3 16 0½	16 13 4			
Worcester, St. Peter's (Diglis Street) - - - N.S.	300 0 0	June 2, 1845	5 10 1½	78 6 8	-	176 3 4	
" - - - "	25 0 0	June 25, 1847					
Worcester, St. Andrew's, Girls - N.S.	*200 0 0	March, 1835					
Worcester, St. Martin's - - N.S.	*250 0 0	July, 1837	8 0 0½	124 16 8	-	326 0 0	
" - - - "	21 0 0	June 15, 1848					
" - - - "	50 0 0	Oct. 25, 1853					
Worcester, St. Paul's - - N.S.	100 0 0	May 2, 1848	8 1 2½	-	-	88 10 0	
" - - - "	7 0 0	Nov. 7, 1848					
" - - - "	118 0 0	Jan. 25, 1849					
" - - - "	5 3 4	Feb. 4, 1850					
Worcester, Church Schoolmasters' Association - - -	- - -	- - -	3 8 10½				
Worcester, St. George's - - - R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 3 4				
Worcester, St. John's (Bedwardine) - N.S.	73 0 0	Apr. 28, 1843	8 15 9½	147 3 4	-	530 1 8	
" - - - "	186 0 0	Oct. 19, 1847					
YORKSHIRE.							
Acklam - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 6 8½				
Ackworth, Girls - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 9 11½	12 16 8	-	130 10 0	
Ackworth, (Lowther's Hospital), Boys - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 10 0½	22 10 0	-	-	3 0 0
Addingham - - - N.S.	200 0 0	Mar. 17, 1845	5 6 6	-	-	15 0 0	14 11 0
Adwick-le-Street - N.S.	*60 0 0	June 13, 1825					
Aldborough, and Boroughbridge, Mixed - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 15 0½	33 7 6	-	146 0 0	5 5 0
Aldborough and Boroughbridge Mixed, Girls - N.S.	- - -	- - -	-	10 0 0	-	1 15 0	

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
YORKSHIRE—cont.							
Allerton Mauleverer - R.O.	-	-	3 9 5½	40 10 0	-	107 14 2	-
Allerston - N.S.	*20 0 0	Jan. 13, 1838	0 3 1	-	-	-	-
Allorston - B.S.	8 1 6	May 22, 1846	-	-	-	-	-
Allerton - N.S.	*73 0 0	Oct. 13, 1838	-	-	-	-	-
Allerton - B.S.	200 0 0	June 1846	-	-	-	-	-
Almondbury (Central) - N.S.	343 0 0	Apr. 24, 1846	9 8 11	184 1 8	-	450 15 0	12 6 0
Alverthorpe and Hanshaw - N.S.	150 0 0	Feb. 15, 1849	3 6 8½	18 6 8	-	-	8 3 0
Armitago Bridge - N.S.	-	-	4 13 5½	42 12 6	-	274 10 0	-
Ardley - N.S.	60 0 0	Sept. 7, 1841	4 0 2½	-	-	176 0 0	-
" - - - - -	15 0 0	May 3, 1845	-	-	-	-	-
" - - - - -	50 0 0	Feb. 28, 1848	-	-	-	-	-
" - - - - -	6 14 0	Oct. 20, 1854	-	-	-	-	-
Arksey - N.S.	57 0 0	May 6, 1843	-	-	-	-	-
Askern - N.S.	-	-	1 2 6	-	-	97 13 2	-
Aston, Girls - N.S.	-	-	1 0 2½	-	-	-	-
Attercliffe - N.S.	110 0 0	Jan. 18, 1842	13 7 8½	22 10 0	-	626 15 0	-
" - - - - -	20 0 0	Dec. 5, 1845	-	-	-	-	-
" - - - - -	150 0 0	Sept. 27, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
Atwick - N.S.	-	-	1 0 0½	-	-	-	-
Austerlands - N.S.	60 0 0	Sept. 1, 1841	-	-	-	-	-
Ayton, Great - B.S.	140 0 0	June 27, 1846	2 2 1	-	-	100 0 0	-
Baildon - N.S.	150 0 0	Apr. 13, 1852	-	-	-	-	-
Balby - N.S.	-	-	-	64 3 4	-	167 5 0	-
Bankfoot, St. Matthew's (Mixed) - N.S.	201 13 4	Feb. 13, 1854	2 5 2½	-	-	-	-
Barnburgh - N.S.	-	-	2 0 8½	-	-	-	-
Barnby Moor - N.S.	108 0 0	Mar. 11, 1846	-	68 15 0	-	102 10 0	-
Barnby-on-the-Marsh - N.S.	*55 0 0	Dec. 6, 1834	-	-	-	-	-
Barnoldswick - N.S.	*150 0 0	Nov. 4, 1837	-	-	-	-	-
Barnsley - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	319 0 0	-
Barnsley, St. George's, Boys and Girls - N.S.	-	-	9 5 7	46 11 8	-	379 3 4	-
Barnsley, St. John's - N.S.	260 0 0	Mar. 29, 1848	4 4 2½	3 5 0	-	162 3 4	-
Barnsley, St. Mary's - N.S.	118 0 0	Feb. 20, 1843	1 3 4	-	-	-	-
Barnsley, Holyrood R.C.	-	-	4 15 10½	21 10 0	-	111 10 0	-
Barwick-in-Elmet - N.S.	-	-	2 0 8½	-	-	2 10 0	-
Batley - N.S.	140 0 0	May 29, 1848	2 0 0	-	-	-	-
Batley (Mixed) - Wes.	616 17 6	July 13, 1854	9 19 2	-	-	-	-
Batley Carr - N.S.	406 0 0	Sept. 24, 1846	2 18 4	-	-	-	-
Battysford, Ch.Ch. (in Mirfield) - N.S.	175 0 0	Dec. 28, 1841	-	64 3 4	-	18 0 0	21 8 0
" - - - - -	157 0 0	Nov. 26, 1844	-	-	-	-	-
Bedale - N.S.	188 0 0	June 3, 1846	-	-	-	69 13 4	-
Beeford - N.S.	42 10 0	Jan. 26, 1847	1 16 8½	-	-	-	-
Beverley, St. Mary's and St. Nicholas - N.S.	219 0 0	Apr. 11, 1850	6 15 7½	115 0 0	-	221 0 0	-
Beverley (Wood Street) - N.S.	100 0 0	June 9, 1841	-	-	-	-	-
Beverley, Becksides, Infants - N.S.	86 0 0	Aug. 24, 1852	-	-	-	-	-
Beverley Minster - N.S.	309 0 0	Feb. 24, 1840	8 18 5½	16 13 4	-	338 5 0	-
Beverley - Wes.	101 0 0	Apr. 8, 1852	6 8 4½	91 0 0	-	195 0 0	-
Bierley - N.S.	-	-	3 13 4½	30 0 0	-	15 0 0	3 18 0
Bingley - N.S.	-	-	3 9 7½	-	-	-	-
Birkenshaw, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	*75 0 0	Sept. 11, 1840	-	-	-	-	-
" - - - - -	*45 0 0	Sept. 6, 1842	-	-	-	-	-
" - - - - -	100 0 0	May 8, 1846	-	-	-	-	-
" - - - - -	192 0 0	Mar. 10, 1852	-	-	-	-	-
" - - - - -	36 7 6	Sept. 23, 1852	-	-	-	-	-
Birstal - N.S.	330 0 0	Nov. 10, 1848	4 16 0	72 10 0	-	173 10 0	15 0 0
" - - - - -	6 0 0	July 5, 1852	-	-	-	-	-
Bishopthorpe - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	4 3 4	-
Bolsterstone - N.S.	200 0 0	Dec. 28, 1852	3 6 8	5 0 0	-	-	-
Bolton on Dearne - N.S.	64 0 0	Nov. 30, 1841	1 10 0	-	-	-	-

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
YORKSHIRE—cont.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Boston, Clifford, and							
Bramham - - - Wes.	168 17 6	Mar. 19, 1853	2 0 0	33 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	4 3 0
Bowling, St. John's N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bracewell - - - N.S.	36 0 0	Mar. 13, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bradford (Messrs. Walkers' Factory) N.S.	- - -	- - -	8 13 2	85 10 0	18 15 0	394 10 0	- - -
Bradford (Stot Hill) N.S.	- - -	- - -	9 8 4½	103 5 10	- - -	493 5 0	- - -
Bradford (Daisy Hill) N.S.	300 0 0	Aug. 3, 1844	1 10 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bradford, St. James' N.S.	- - -	- - -	5 15 2½	18 0 0	- - -	364 18 4	- - -
Bradford, St. Jude's N.S.	406 0 0	Aug. 4, 1846	5 19 4	- - -	- - -	326 6 8	- - -
Bradford, Hill Top, (Low Moor) Infants N.S.	65 0 0	Apr. 16, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " " "	30 0 0	July 18, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " " "	89 0 0	Sept. 14, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " " "	44 10 0	Mar. 18, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bradford " (Low Moor) Boys and Girls - N.S.	- - -	- - -	4 13 0½	- - -	- - -	422 0 0	- - -
Bradford (New Leeds) - - - N.S.	357 0 0	June 25, 1846	9 4 1½	10 0 0	- - -	134 0 10	- - -
Bradford, Ch. Ch. Boys, Girls, and Infants - - - N.S.	454 10 0	Feb. 19, 1853	- - -	21 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bradford (Manchester Road) Model Factory N.S.	80 0 0	Dec. 17, 1850	16 17 3½	155 0 0	- - -	939 1 8	- - -
Bradford (Boro') West - - - B.S.	240 0 0	June 15, 1844	3 2 8½	21 10 0	- - -	29 0 0	- - -
" " " " " - - - B.S.	160 0 0	Oct. 3, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bramley " - - - N.S.	398 0 0	Jan. 30, 1850	1 1 6	33 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -
Bramley " - - - Wes.	- - -	- - -	3 9 10½	95 0 0	- - -	158 10 0	- - -
Bramley Whitecote N.S.	125 0 0	May 9, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brampton Bierlow N.S.	- - -	- - -	4 6 1½	- - -	- - -	251 13 4	11 18 0
Brampton on Swale N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 0 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brantingham-cum-Ellerker - - - N.S.	70 0 0	Jan. 27, 1846	2 10 2½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brawby, Boys - - - N.S.	66 0 0	Dec. 29, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bretton, Monk - - - N.S.	209 0 0	Nov. 28, 1846	1 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bridlington Quay, Ch. Ch. - - - N.S.	330 0 0	July 12, 1850	1 19 1½	16 10 0	- - -	52 10 0	2 16 0
Bridlington Quay - Wes.	17 11 0	Nov. 23, 1853	3 16 6½	33 15 0	- - -	146 0 0	9 10 0
Bridlington - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	4 1 8½	53 6 8	- - -	63 0 0	7 10 0
Brighouse - - - N.S.	*150 0 0	Dec. 24, 1836	2 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" " " " " - - - N.S.	18 0 0	Oct. 21, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brockholes - - - N.S.	*64 0 0	July 27, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Brompton - - - B.S.	150 0 0	May 15, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Broughton - - - R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 8 11½	81 6 8	- - -	67 10 0	- - -
Burley in Wharfedale (Otley) - - - N.S.	20 0 0	June 17, 1845	3 14 11	27 5 0	- - -	237 10 0	15 19 0
Burley (Leeds) - - - N.S.	238 0 0	Aug. 17, 1847	3 14 2½	91 11 8	- - -	275 10 0	- - -
Burley, Township - B.S.	- - -	- - -	3 10 0½	- - -	- - -	102 0 0	- - -
Burlington Quay - B.S.	*100 0 0	Mar. 29, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Burneston, En., Boys N.S.	70 0 0	July 26, 1853	1 13 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Burnlee, Infants - N.S.	100 0 0	Aug. 17, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Burton Agnes - - - N.S.	*48 0 0	Jan. 3, 1835	- - -	17 0 0	- - -	82 10 0	5 16 0
Burton Constable - R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 1 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Burythorpe - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	84 0 0	- - -	212 16 8	2 0 0
Buslingthorpe - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	7 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Calverley - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 11 3	- - -	- - -	243 10 0	14 6 0
Cantley - - - N.S.	88 0 0	Mar. 7, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Carcroft - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 10 0	- - -
Carlton - - - R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 1 8	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	- - -
Carlton Miniott - N.S.	73 10 0	June 24, 1850	1 6 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Carlton in Coverham - - - N.S.	*55 0 0	Mar. 2, 1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Castleford - - - N.S.	*39 0 0	Jan. 19, 1836	3 0 0	12 10 0	- - -	- - -	10 0 0
Catwick - - - N.S.	45 0 0	Nov. 15, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cave, North, Boys N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 4 0	44 0 0	- - -	- - -	9 9 0
Cave, North, Girls N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 0 10	41 0 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -
Choppards and Holmfirth - - - N.S.	*80 0 0	Feb. 15, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

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Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certified Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
YORKSHIRE—cont.							
Cleckheaton - N.S.	*200 0 0	Mar. 7, 1835	£ s. d. 4 1 7½	£ s. d. 53 0 0	£ s. d. -	£ s. d. 155 0 0	£ s. d. 17 15 0
" - - - "	220 0 0	Sept. 24, 1847					
" - - - "	10 12 6	June 22, 1848					
" - - - "	4 10 0	Oct. 16, 1850					
" - - - "	20 0 0	Dec. 1, 1851					
" - - - "	19 8 0	Oct. 20, 1854					
Cleckheaton - B.S.	*175 0 0	Mar. 14, 1835					
Clifford - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 17 6	22 0 0	- - -	32 10 0	
Clifford, St. Edward's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 16 9½	- - -	- - -	47 1 8	
Clifton - N.S.	33 0 0	Dec. 13, 1841					
Coley - N.S.	225 0 0	Feb. 22, 1845	5 6 3½	46 12 6	- - -	111 1 8	
Cononley in Kildwick - N.S.	110 0 0	July 13, 1846	2 1 1½	59 2 6	- - -	101 5 0	14 0 0
Cottingham - N.S.	*100 0 0	Mar. 30, 1836	5 0 0½	6 5 0	- - -	44 5 0	
Cowling, Cross Hills - N.S.	192 0 0	Sept. 16, 1847	1 9 6	15 0 0	- - -	98 15 0	
Cowton, East - N.S.	50 0 0	Mar. 25, 1843	1 1 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Crayke - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 1 8	- - -	- - -	
Croft - N.S.	100 0 0	Dec. 18, 1845	5 10 2½	105 17 6	- - -	89 7 6	6 6 0
" - - - N.S.	65 2 6	Mar. 29, 1851					
Crossland, South - N.S.	*115 0 0	Jan. 27, 1836	2 14 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Cross Pool, Infants - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 18 11½	- - -	- - -	25 16 8	
Cross Stone - N.S.	250 0 0	Jan. 20, 1847	1 16 10½	- - -	- - -	90 13 4	
Cullingworth - N.S.	152 0 0	Oct. 6, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Cullingworth - Wes.	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	72 3 4	
Dalton - N.S.	*37 0 0	Jan. 20, 1840	1 1 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" - - - N.S.	45 0 0	Mar. 11, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Darfield - N.S.	103 0 0	Nov. 16, 1842	6 6 7½	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	
Darnall - N.S.	144 0 0	Apr. 7, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" - - - N.S.	9 15 6	Oct. 28, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Denby Grange - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 10 2½	- - -	- - -	259 10 0	13 9 0
Denholm Gate - N.S.	208 0 0	Dec. 2, 1847	1 8 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Dent - N.S.	180 0 0	Dec. 31, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Dewsbury (Middle Parish) - N.S.	430 0 0	Sept. 13, 1843	8 3 1	139 18 4	- - -	386 10 0	
" - - - N.S.	20 0 0	Mar. 20, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Dewsbury Moor - N.S.	*110 0 0	Feb. 2, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Dodworth (Town) Boys - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 13 11½	- - -	- - -	118 6 8	
Dodworth, Girls & Infants - N.S.	250 0 0	July 17, 1850	1 12 4½	- - -	- - -	80 10 0	
Doncaster, Ch. Ch. N.S.	424 10 0	Apr. 30, 1852	4 19 5½	74 17 6	- - -	121 10 0	
Doncaster - N.S.	170 0 0	Mar. 25, 1844	6 3 6	180 5 0	- - -	975 10 0	
" - - - N.S.	10 0 0	Apr. 14, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" - - - N.S.	10 0 0	Mar. 23, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Doncaster - B.S.	*300 0 0	Feb. 14, 1835	15 8 2	126 10 0	- - -	892 5 0	
" - - - N.S.	175 0 0	Mar. 23, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" - - - N.S.	100 0 0	Dec. 2, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Draughton - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Dringhouses, St. Edward's - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	97 10 0	- - -	- - -	2 3 0
Easington - N.S.	*28 0 0	Dec. 6, 1834	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Eastoft - N.S.	87 11 0	Jan. 6, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 10 0	
Eastrington - N.S.	89 0 0	Apr. 25, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Eccup - N.S.	76 0 0	July 17, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Ecclesfield, High Green - B.S.	101 0 0	Apr. 23, 1845	4 13 3	94 19 2	- - -	220 6 8	
" - - - N.S.	100 0 0	Aug. 10, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Ecclesall, Boys - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 5 1½	92 0 0	- - -	193 1 8	
Ecclesall, Parsonage, Girls' School -	- - -	- - -	0 15 3	- - -	- - -	183 16 8	
Ecclesall, Bierlow, Boys - N.S.	*100 0 0	Aug. 20, 1834	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Ecclesall, Grey-stones - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 12 9½	48 6 8	- - -	197 16 8	
Eccleshill - N.S.	150 0 0	Apr. 9, 1844	5 8 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Elland - N.S.	500 0 0	Feb. 3, 1847	9 3 7	192 8 4	- - -	485 15 0	15 0 0
" - - - N.S.	10 0 0	Feb. 25, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
" - - - N.S.	13 6 8	July 26, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	
Elsecar, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	222 0 0	Aug. 30, 1852	4 19 0½	5 16 8	- - -	104 3 4	8 7 0

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
YORKSHIRE—cont.							
Embsey cum Eastby.							
St. Mary's - N.S.	126 0 0	May 3, 1849	4 3 11½	16 10 0	-	102 12 6	
" - N.S.	57 0 0	Dec. 27, 1850	-	-	-	-	
Eborick - N.S.	-	-	-	53 10 0	-	307 9 2	
Farnley - N.S.	336 0 0	Apr. 13, 1848	-	-	-	-	
Farnley Tyas - N.S.	-	-	1 13 4	-	-	-	
Farsley - N.S.	236 0 0	Sept. 20, 1848	2 17 7½	-	-	-	
Fenton - N.S.	*40 0 0	Sept. 23, 1840	-	-	-	-	
Filey - Wes.	-	-	-	46 0 0	-	-	
Flamberough - N.S.	100 0 0	Nov. 5, 1846	-	-	-	-	
Flockton (Manor House) - B.S.	-	-	3 2 8¼	12 0 0	-	158 9 2	
Foston - N.S.	25 0 0	Oct. 0, 1844	-	-	-	-	
Friday Thorpe - N.S.	26 0 0	Nov. 27, 1841	-	-	-	-	
Fordingham, North - N.S.	85 0 0	Nov. 25 1845	-	-	-	15 0 0	
Fulford - N.S.	35 0 0	Feb. 12, 1845	-	-	-	-	
Fullwood - N.S.	45 0 0	Oct. 16, 1841	1 8 8	-	-	-	
Garforth - Wes.	-	-	-	16 2 6	-	-	
Gargrave, Boys and Girls - N.S.	248 7 8	April 3, 1848	5 0 11½	124 0 0	-	181 16 8	13 11 0
Garsdale - N.S.	54 0 0	Dec. 22, 1841	-	-	-	-	
Garthorpe - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	73 6 8	
Gawthorpe - N.S.	123 10 0	Dec. 15, 1841	-	-	-	-	
Gilderstone - N.S.	*73 0 0	May 20, 1840	-	-	-	-	
" - "	10 0 0	Apr. 6, 1846	-	-	-	-	
" - "	6 10 0	Nov. 18, 1847	-	-	-	-	
Gilling - N.S.	203 0 0	Dec. 23, 1848	1 11 0½	72 0 0	-	276 2 6	27 10 0
Gomersall (Little) - N.S.	170 0 0	Apr. 9, 1844	-	-	-	83 0 0	8 6 0
Goole, St. John's - N.S.	288 0 0	June 15, 1847	3 14 ¾	42 10 0	-	377 15 0	
Goole - Wes.	-	-	8 17 0	77 10 0	-	268 0 0	
Grassington - N.S.	110 0 0	July 31, 1846	4 3 ¾	-	-	225 18 4	
" - "	50 0 0	May 19, 1852	-	-	-	-	
Greasborough (Park Gate) - N.S.	-	-	1 17 6½	4 2 6	-	102 0 0	25 0 0
Greetland - Wes.	-	-	8 11 4	-	-	284 10 0	
Grevelthorpe - N.S.	*36 0 0	Oct. 21, 1837	1 2 0½	-	-	-	
Grimston (Lady Lonsdesborough's School) - "	-	-	-	15 11 8	-	-	
Grindleton - N.S.	*30 0 0	June 3, 1838	-	-	-	-	
Grosmont - N.S.	54 0 0	Apr. 2, 1846	-	-	-	-	
Guisley, Par. - N.S.	*160 0 0	Dec. 15, 1841	6 8 3	33 0 0	-	195 15 0	
Hainsworth - B.S.	*40 0 0	Dec. 3, 1836	-	-	-	-	
Halifax, Haley Hill School - "	-	-	23 6 ¾	40 6 8	-	338 10 0	
Halifax, St. James' (Cross Hills) - N.S.	432 0 0	Feb. 25, 1845	10 12 1½	132 0 0	-	776 0 0	
Halifax, St. James' (Victoria) - N.S.	*300 0 0	Jan., 18, 1840	5 8 7½	117 10 0	-	696 0 0	
Halifax, South-east Parish - N.S.	513 0 0	July 16, 1845	8 13 11½	151 1 8	-	750 1 8	
Halifax, (Queen's Head), Boys and Girls - N.S.	400 0 0	Nov. 2, 1843	12 19 4½	56 15 0	-	262 10 0	
Halifax, Holy Trinity - N.S.	-	-	7 3 9½	20 16 8	-	524 5 10	
Halifax (King-cross), St. Paul's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	396 0 0	May 24, 1849	5 5 4	172 11 8	-	483 0 0	
Halifax - " - B.S.	200 0 0	July 14, 1852	-	-	-	-	
Halifax (Copley Factory) - B.S.	350 0 0	May 5, 1845	7 19 8½	-	-	-	
Hallam, Upper - B.S.	*30 0 0	Nov. 8, 1834	23 13 1½	70 11 8	-	289 10 0	
Halton - N.S.	35 0 0	Aug. 30, 1851	4 17 4½	-	-	-	
Hanging-Heaton - N.S.	130 0 0	Dec. 13, 1845	2 10 8½	-	-	-	
" - N.S.	74 0 0	May 9, 1851	-	-	-	-	
Harewood - N.S.	-	-	-	74 11 8	-	-	
Harrogate, High - N.S.	*100 0 0	July 22, 1837	2 15 10	-	-	47 10 0	2 7 0
" - N.S.	100 0 0	Aug. 3, 1841	-	-	-	-	

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

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Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
YORKSHIRE—cont.							
Harrogate, Low, St. Mary's - N.S.	*50 0 0	June 7, 1837	4 2 9	61 17 6	-	17 10 0	3 4 0
Hawes - N.S.	135 0 0	Mar. 17, 1847	1 5 2½	-	-	15 0 0	-
- - - N.S.	16 0 0	Nov. 18, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
Haworth - N.S.	27 0 0	Oct. 25, 1851	3 18 4½	-	-	331 5 0	27 16 0
Haworth - B.S.	*125 0 0	Oct. 14, 1837	-	-	-	-	-
Haworth - Wes.	-	-	7 12 6½	16 10 0	-	187 2 6	22 5 0
Headingley, Glebe N.S.	45 0 0	Feb. 15, 1848	5 0 1	48 13 4	-	117 10 0	-
Headingley, Town N.S.	187 0 0	Apr. 7, 1848	-	41 5 0	-	171 18 4	-
Heath - Par.	-	-	2 6 8½	44 0 0	-	-	2 13 0
Heaton, Earls - N.S.	290 0 0	Jan. 22, 1847	4 2 5½	92 2 6	-	169 6 8	-
Hedon - N.S.	*90 0 0	Dec. 23, 1837	-	-	-	-	-
Heeley - N.S.	-	-	1 11 6½	18 15 0	-	85 0 0	-
Helmley - Wes.	-	-	2 0 0	-	-	-	-
Hessay, Boys and Girls - N.S.	45 0 0	Jan. 31, 1852	-	-	-	-	-
Holbeck and Wortley - B.S.	150 0 0	Aug. 19, 1843	-	-	-	-	-
Holm (Lane End) B.S.	*60 0 0	Oct. 14, 1837	-	-	-	-	-
Holme Bridge - N.S.	180 0 0	Nov. 22, 1842	1 19 11	-	-	-	-
- - - N.S.	30 0 0	July 11, 1845	-	-	-	-	-
Holme - Wes.	-	-	1 13 4½	3 15 0	-	-	-
Holme on Spalding Moor - N.S.	-	-	2 2 3½	-	-	-	-
Holme - R.C.	-	-	1 6 8½	-	-	-	-
Holmfirth - Wes.	-	-	3 0 2½	61 17 6	-	102 0 0	-
Honley - N.S.	500 0 0	Aug. 12, 1846	1 5 6	-	-	-	-
Horbury - N.S.	-	-	5 1 8	171 3 4	-	313 5 10	14 4 0
Hornsea - N.S.	200 0 0	Mar. 3, 1845	2 0 0½	69 0 0	-	-	-
Horseforth Town - N.S.	-	-	2 13 4	-	-	-	-
Horton, Great (Richmond Terrace) - Wes.	394 2 6	Oct. 18, 1853	11 19 8½	3 15 0	-	5 0 0	-
Howden - Wes.	238 0 0	May 11, 1850	8 11 8½	23 15 0	-	190 10 0	-
Hoyland - N.S.	-	-	7 7 10	76 10 0	-	492 18 4	2 17 0
Hoylandswaine - N.S.	135 0 0	Dec. 13, 1850	1 14 0½	33 15 0	-	-	7 4 0
Hoyle-Mill, Infants N.S.	193 0 0	Nov. 14, 1854	2 0 0	-	-	-	-
Huddersfield (Longroyd Bridge) - N.S.	-	-	10 1 7½	147 6 8	-	399 11 8	-
Huddersfield (Lower Houses) - N.S.	100 0 0	June 16, 1847	2 10 8	-	-	-	-
Huddersfield, St. Paul's - N.S.	600 0 0	Sept. 1, 1818	9 5 6½	151 3 4	-	592 5 10	-
Huddersfield (Seed Hill), St. Peter's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	*170 0 0	Jan. 22, 1840	7 13 5½	172 6 8	-	731 17 6	-
- " - " - N.S.	204 0 0	Aug. 22, 1846	-	-	-	-	-
Huddersfield, Trinity - N.S.	82 10 0	Jan. 5, 1844	7 1 2½	135 18 4	-	682 13 4	-
Huddersfield - B.S.	*250 0 0	Sept. 28, 1839	-	-	-	-	-
Hull, St. James' - N.S.	690 0 0	Feb. 26, 1845	17 17 10	29 0 0	-	615 3 4	-
- - - N.S.	218 10 0	Sept. 11, 1849	-	-	-	-	-
Hull, St. Mark's - N.S.	183 0 0	Oct. 7, 1843	2 19 9½	38 9 2	-	515 16 2	-
Hull, St. John's - N.S.	359 0 0	Jan. 25, 1854	11 13 4½	92 18 4	-	43 5 0	-
Hull, St. Mary's - N.S.	*187 0 0	Dec. 29, 1838	-	-	-	-	-
Hull, St. Stephen's N.S.	221 0 0	Feb. 26, 1842	13 8 6½	71 18 4	-	1,041 14 2	-
- " - " - N.S.	22 10 0	Oct. 3, 1843	-	-	-	-	-
Hull (Salt-house Lane) - N.S.	450 0 0	Dec. 22, 1852	14 5 6½	13 6 8	-	511 13 3	-
- " - " - N.S.	20 0 0	Oct. 4, 1853	-	-	-	-	-
Hull, Holy Trinity (Vicar Lane) - N.S.	-	-	4 13 11½	-	-	196 10 0	-
Hull, Edward Street B.S.	*305 0 0	July 31, 1834	-	-	-	-	-
Hull (Holderness Ward) - B.S.	*200 0 0	Feb. 1, 1840	8 9 6½	51 5 0	-	501 5 0	-
Hull (Savings' Bank) (a) - B.S.	-	-	8 18 0½	-	-	171 15 0	-
Hull (South Myton) Wes.	420 0 0	Feb. 19, 1851	25 0 2½	69 13 4	-	492 15 0	-
Hull (Canning Street) R.C.	-	-	8 2 6	29 15 10	-	318 5 0	-

(a) Savings Bank British School sold to managers of St. John's, N.S., Hull.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
YORKSHIRE—cont.							
Hunsingoro - N.S.	- - -	- - -	£ s. d. 2 6 2½				
Husthwaite - N.S.	*40 0 0	Jan. 30, 1830					
Hutton Cranswick, Girls and Infants - N.S.	75 0 0 33 10 0	Feb. 26, 1845 Dec. 30, 1850					
Hutton in Rudby - N.S.	*80 0 0	Dec. 1836					
Hutton, Sheriff - Wes.	- - -	- - -	6 2 9½	35 0 0	- - -	166 6 8	*4 1 0
Hutton's Ambo - N.S.	20 0 0	Aug. 4, 1842					
Idle - N.S.	300 0 0	Dec. 7, 1847	5 11 7	- - -	- - -	222 6 8	
Ingleton - N.S.	159 0 0	Sept. 13, 1848	2 13 4½				
Ingrow - N.S.	200 0 0	Aug. 26, 1845	8 16 11½	10 3 4	- - -	435 0 0	28 0 0
Keighley - N.S.	*650 0 0	Mar. 4, 1835	12 18 8½	105 10 0	30 0 0	523 5 0	
Koighley - B.S.	*81 0 0	Apr. 15, 1835					
Keighley - Wes.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 4	
Kolbrooke - N.S.	50 0 0	Feb. 27, 1841					
Keyingham - N.S.	*35 0 0	Aug. 23, 1835					
Kildwick - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 19 6½	32 10 0	- - -	81 18 4	12 9 0
Kilham - N.S.	150 0 0	Apr. 2, 1849		15 0 0		75 0 0	
Kilnhurst - N.S.	*50 0 0	Apr. 20, 1836	1 13 4				
Kirkburton - N.S.	80 0 0	Feb. 5, 1845	9 5 8½	55 0 0	- - -	503 5 0	
Kirkburton - N.S.	7 10 6	Nov. 18, 1847					
Kirby Misperton - N.S.	*50 0 0	Mar. 4, 1835					
Kirkby Malzeard - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4				
Kirkby Ravensworth - N.S.	40 0 0	Jan. 1, 1842					
Kirkheaton - N.S.	337 0 0	Dec. 3, 1846	2 13 4½				
Kirkheaton - N.S.	75 0 0	Feb. 11, 1852	3 7 2	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	3 9 0
Kirkstall, St. Stephen's - N.S.	400 0 0	Mar. 17, 1846	15 11* 0½	219 3 4	- - -	970 0 0	
Kirkstall, Infants - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	85 5 0	- - -	286 8 4	
Knarborough - N.S.	*135 0 0	April 5, 1838					
Knarborough - R.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	
Knottingley - N.S.	290 0 0	Mar. 31, 1843					
" - " - N.S.	50 0 0	July 2, 1845					
" - " - N.S.	15 0 0	July 20, 1847					
Langtoft - N.S.	53 0 0	May 30, 1846					
Laughton-en-le-Morthen, Eudowed - N.S.	00 0 0	Sept. 25, 1850	1 3 4				
Leavening - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4½				
Leeds, All Saints' (York Road) - N.S.	490 0 0	Apr. 7, 1843	2 9 11½	67 10 0	30 0 0	148 17 6	
Leeds (Basinghall Street) - B.S.	- - -	- - -	1 4 6½	10 0 0	- - -	64 11 8	
Leeds, Ch. Ch. - N.S.	370 0 0	May 26, 1842	5 1 4½	12 0 0	- - -	808 6 8	
Leeds (Darley Street) - Wes.	550 0 0	Apr. 20, 1849	12 4 0½	77 13 4	- - -	363 3 4	
Leeds (Edgar Street) - B.S.	182 0 0	Dec. 27, 1850					
Leeds, Little Holbeck (Marshall's Factory) - N.S.	510 0 0	Dec. 13, 1845					
Leeds, Holbeck, St. Matthew's - N.S.	- - -	- - -	26 2 5	143 10 0	38 6 8	732 9 2	
Leeds, Matthew's - N.S.	*250 0 0	Oct. 13, 1840	1 16 3½	50 0 0	- - -	186 15 0	
Leeds, Hunslet - N.S.	392 0 0	Feb. 15, 1850					
" - " - N.S.	512 0 0	Oct. 17, 1843	2 9 1½	33 0 0	- - -	207 9 2	
" - " - N.S.	130 0 0	July 27, 1844					
Leeds (Little London), St. Matthew's - N.S.	*75 0 0	Aug. 26, 1837	4 5 1½	102 0 0	- - -	209 0 0	
" - " - N.S.	165 0 0	June 19, 1850					
Leeds (Meadow Lane) - Wes.	- - -	- - -	3 10 0½				
Leeds, Newtown, St. Mary's - N.S.	500 0 0	Dec. 13, 1847	9 18 10½	89 0 0	- - -	646 10 0	
" - " - N.S.	50 0 0	July 17, 1848					
" - " - N.S.	11 6 8	Aug. 6, 1850					
Leeds (Quarry Hill) St. Mary's - N.S.	*120 0 0	Jan. 22, 1840	12 4 10½	43 6 8	- - -	516 5 0	
" - " - N.S.	160 0 0	Mar. 15, 1842					

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
YORKSHIRE—cont.							
Leeds, St. Mary's, Infants (Carver Street) N.S.	101 0 0	Feb. 6, 1847					
Leeds (School Street) Wos. N.S.	15 0 0	Feb. 11, 1847	6 2 6	12 0 0	-	118 13 4	
Leeds, St. Andrew's N.S.	502 0 0	Mar. 9, 1847	6 0 0	243 0 0	-	782 5 0	
Leeds, St. George's N.S.	350 0 0	Dec. 6, 1841	17 12 9	182 0 10	45 0 0	992 0 0	
Leeds, St. James' N.S.	500 0 0	Apr. 7, 1845	9 4 0	101 12 6	-	413 17 0	
Leeds, St. Luke's N.S.	50 0 0	June 28, 1842					
Leeds, St. Patrick's R.C.	-		6 14 5	-	-	188 1 8	
Leeds, St. Paul's, Boys, Girls, and Infants N.S.	398 5 0	Sept. 6, 1851	5 0 0	103 15 0	-	211 10 0	
Leeds, St. Peter's N.S.	257 0 0	Dec. 21, 1840	6 15 9	70 16 8	-	681 1 8	
Leeds, St. Philip's N.S.	256 0 0	Mar. 19, 1849	12 6 8	89 40 0	30 0 0	488 0 0	
" " " " " "	261 6 8	Dec. 3, 1853					
Leeds, St. Saviour's N.S.	*408 0 0	May 20, 1840	6 14 10	97 0 0	-	103 10 0	
Leeming N.S.	81 0 0	Feb. 26, 1847					
Lidgett Green N.S.	*101 0 0	Sept. 26, 1838					
Lidgett Green B.S.	*100 0 0	Apr. 10, 1839					
" " " " " "	12 16 7	Nov. 7, 1848					
Lindley N.S.	22 0 0	May 25, 1844					
Linthwaite N.S.	-		1 0 0				
Lockington N.S.	54 0 0	May 29, 1845					
" " " " " "	27 0 0	May 3, 1848					
Lockwood N.S.	*89 0 0	Feb. 1839	6 2 1	65 0 0	-	647 19 2	
" " " " " "	650 0 0	Apr. 21, 1854					
Lofthouse N.S.	200 0 0	Dec. 8, 1845					
Lofthouse Wcs.	-		1 6 8				
Longwood Infants N.S.	150 0 0	Oct. 24, 1840					
Lothersdale N.S.	40 0 0	Aug. 25, 1842					
Lound, or Lound-side N.S.	276 0 0	Sept. 22, 1846	2 5 11	-	-	167 10 0	10 6 0
" " " " " "	5 0 0	July 20, 1847					
Maltby N.S.	29 0 0	July 27, 1842				3 13 0	
Malton, Old N.S.	-		1 14 3	65 0 0	-	90 4 2	6 18 0
Malton, New B.S.	*150 0 0	Jan. 30, 1841					
Manningham N.S.	300 0 0	Dec. 30, 1844	7 9 5	22 7 6	-	285 13 4	13 12 0
Marsden N.S.	-		6 3 4	7 10 0	-	447 10 0	
Marsk N.S.	-		3 0 6	12 10 0	-	178 10 0	
Masham (Charity) N.S.	-		1 14 8	26 5 0	-	63 0 0	
Meanwood N.S.	-		1 13 4	112 19 2	10 8 4	209 3 4	
Meanwood Wcs.	-		4 0 0				
Meltham N.S.	*52 0 0	April 23, 1836	3 8 10	123 6 8	33 6 8	-	10 1 0
" " " " " "	110 0 0	Jan. 14, 1847					
Meltham Mills N.S.	315 0 0	Sept. 7, 1844	1 3 4	78 2 6	-	650 4 2	15 0 0
Methley, Boys N.S.	-		1 8 8				
Methley, Girls N.S.	152 0 0	Dec. 8, 1849	1 8 8	64 10 0	-	33 6 8	
Mexborough N.S.	25 0 0	Sept. 30, 1842					
Middlesborough on Tees B.S.	*150 0 0	June 28, 1837	6 7 1	15 0 0	-	205 0 0	
Mill Bridge, Boys and Girls N.S.	*270 0 0	Mar. 20, 1854	4 0 0				
Milne Bridge N.S.	*100 0 0	Feb. 10, 1838		37 10 0	-	144 10 0	
Mirfield Par.	-		-	20 0 0			
Monkton, Bishop's N.S.	72 0 0	Aug. 3, 1841					
Morley Wcs.	-		3 5 4	20 0 0	-	59 10 0	
Morley (Town End) N.S.	*75 0 0	Sept. 20, 1837					
Morton, East N.S.	115 0 0	Sept. 20, 1845					
Nafferton N.S.	122 0 0	May 22, 1846	1 0 0	-	-	70 14 7	
" " " " " "	7 17 9	Apr. 23, 1847					
" " " " " "	40 0 0	Feb. 10, 1853					
Nafferton Wcs.	214 0 0	June 19, 1840	4 12 10	-	-	180 10 0	5 8 0
Neswick, Bainton, Girls N.S.	-		0 12 2	45 0 0	-	22 1 8	1 0 0
Newmills N.S.	*95 0 0	Nov. 28, 1838					
" " " " " "	50 0 0	Dec. 3, 1845					
" " " " " "	3 0 0	Apr. 14, 1848					

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
YORKSHIRE—cont.							
Newsome - N.S.	*68 0 0	Dec. 1841	2 8 14				
Newton-in-Bowland - N.S.	60 0 0	Sept. 7, 1842	0 18 94				
Normanby - N.S.	80 0 0	Aug. 22, 1843					
Northallerton - N.S.	380 5 5	Oct. 17, 1844		05 10 0			380 0 0
Oakworth - N.S.	200 0 0	May 30, 1845	6 0 54	99 12 6		23 5 0	293 13 4
Oakworth, Sykes' Head - Wes.			5 0 74	19 10 0		17 19 0	294 7 0
Osmotherley - N.S.			2 6 84				
Otley - N.S.	300 0 0	June 17, 1847	3 4 5				63 0 0
Oulton, St. John's - N.S.			2 13 44	58 0 0		5 10 0	204 13 4
Oughtibridge, Boys and Infants - N.S.	33 10 0	July 16, 1852	2 1 24				
	150 0 0	Apr. 20, 1854					
Overton - B.S.	70 0 0	Nov. 22, 1842					
Owlerton - N.S.	70 0 0	July 14, 1852					
Owram, South - N.S.	*125 0 0	Sept. 21, 1839					
Owram, North - B.S.	200 0 0	May 15, 1851					
Owston - N.S.	53 0 0	Apr. 17, 1843					
Owthorne - N.S.	84 0 0	Oct. 5, 1848					
Oxenhope - N.S.	208 0 0	May 13, 1847	0 15 64				22 10 0
Pitsmoor - N.S.	*140 0 0	July 5, 1837	11 7 14	61 5 0			790 18 4
Pocklington - N.S.			4 6 84	23 6 8			29 0 0
Pocklington, Mixed and Infants - Wes.	171 2 6	May 31, 1853	4 0 0	15 2 6		9 13 0	20 0 0
Pontefract, All Saints' - N.S.	117 0 0	Sept. 14, 1849	3 0 44	12 0 0			14 10 0
Pontefract (Grange), St. Mary's - R.C.			0 18 84	30 0 0			
Pontefract - N.S.				22 10 0			406 0 0
Pontefract - B.S.	*250 0 0	Apr. 11, 1838	4 3 104	7 10 0			5 0 0
Pontefract, St. Joseph's - R.C.			3 3 44				
Poppleton, Nether, Boys and Girls - N.S.	60 0 0	Jan. 8, 1852	1 14 74				
Pudsey (Far Town) - N.S.	200 0 0	May 16, 1845	4 2 94	43 17 6	22 10 0		284 15 0
Pudsey (Low Town) - N.S.	260 0 0	Dec. 21, 1843	5 1 4	6 5 0			218 0 0
Rastrick - B.S.	*150 0 0	Dec. 23, 1837					
Rawcliffe - Wes.			2 0 0				31 5 0
Rawmarsh, Endowed (Free Grammar School) - N.S.			2 3 34			2 8 0	102 0 0
Rawmarsh, Infants - N.S.	54 0 0	Apr. 27, 1842	1 10 64			4 13 0	
Redcar - N.S.			11 3 2	66 1 8			532 15 0
Redhill - Wes.			2 5 10	97 0 10			190 15 10
Richmond - N.S.	*50 0 0	Oct. 28, 1837					
Richmond - Wes.	140 0 0	Mar. 24, 1852	1 16 0	22 0 0			15 0 0
Richmond, Corporation Ch. Sch. - N.S.			2 19 24	33 0 0			63 0 0
Rillington - N.S.	87 0 0	Nov. 9, 1847					6 9 2
Ripon - N.S.				86 5 10			167 12 6
Ripon Holy Trinity - N.S.	*147 0 0	Oct. 21, 1837	8 1 14	15 0 0			75 12 0
" Infants - N.S.	50 0 0	Mar. 15, 1854					
Ripon - Wes.			1 8 44	15 0 0			65 10 0
Ripon Cathedral, Boys - N.S.	238 7 6	Feb. 3, 1854					
Ripponden - N.S.	176 0 0	May 6, 1844	4 15 5				198 3 4
Rise - N.S.			0 3 44				
Robert Town - N.S.	280 0 0	May 7, 1850		11 5 0		7 2 0	
Roecliffe - N.S.			3 1 2	110 0 0			47 10 0
Roos - N.S.				160 15 0		945 0	177 3 4
Rotherham - N.S.	330 0 0	Apr. 3, 1848	6 10 104	96 6 8			260 10 0
Rotherham and Masburo' - B.S.	*349 0 0	July 22, 1834	5 5 14	5 10 0			
Royston - N.S.	150 0 0	Feb. 8, 1845	3 11 34	71 5 0		4 17 0	29-11 8
Rylstone District - N.S.	75 0 0	Oct. 27, 1852					
Salterforth - N.S.	54 0 0	Sept. 10, 1844					
Scampston - N.S.				99 10 0			116 9 2
Scarborough - N.S.	*35 0 0	Sept. 26, 1838					

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
YORKSHIRE—cont.							
Soammondon - N.S.	50 0 0	Sept. 4, 1846					
Scholes - N.S.	103 0 0	May 6, 1847	1 4 7½				
Scissett, or High							
Hoyland - N.S.	83 0 0	Jan. 5, 1841	6 17 7½	-	-	134 10 10	
Sculcoates - N.S.	*250 0 0	July 27, 1852					
Soulcoates, St. Paul's.							
N.S.	*100 0 0	June 23, 1834					
N.S.	10 0 0	Oct. 21, 1843					
Sculcoates, Ch. Ch. N.S.	474 0 0	Jan. 18, 1849	31 11 8½	116 8 4	-	834 16 8	
Seacroft - N.S.			3 0 9½	45 0 0	-	51 17 6	3 13 0
Sedbergh - N.S.	115 0 0	July 5, 1851					
Sedbergh - B.S.	125 0 0	Nov. 20, 1843	2 9 0½	-	-	83 *3 4	13 15 0
Selby, Grey Coat				17 10 0			
Selby - Wes.			10 12 7½	-	-	343 13 4	
Settlo - N.S.			6 19 10	-	-	234 2 6	
Settrington - N.S.				8 13 0	-	4 3 4	
Shadwell - N.S.	56 0 0	Sept. 22, 1847	1 6 7				
Sheffield, St. George's							
N.S.	1,393 0 0	Feb. 10, 1846	7 7 2	66 8 4	-	1,540 3 4	
Sheffield Park, St. John's - N.S.	322 0 0	May 22, 1848	13 2 10½	-	-	669 12 6	
Sheffield, St. Mary's, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	338.10 0	Jan. 14, 1842	24 2 7½	112 18 4	-	961 6 8	
" " - N.S.	40 0 0	Oct. 3, 1845					
" " - N.S.	100 0 0	Sept. 5, 1850					
Sheffield, St. Paul's N.S.	230 0 0	Mar. 2, 1844	7 7 5½	22 16 8	-	411 8 4	
Sheffield, St. Philip's							
N.S.	185 0 0	Apr. 16, 1845	-	-	-	346 10 0	
Sheffield, Central (Carver Street) - N.S.			21 16 0½	47 9 2	-	967 0 0	
Sheffield Park - B.S.	538 0 0	Mar. 23, 1847	3 17 8½				
Sheffield - B.S.	*250 0 0	Apr. 22, 1837					
Sheffield Park - Wes.			6 8 11½	184 5 0	-	671 0 0	
Sheffield, St. Vincent of Paul - R.C.	534 15 0	Nov. 9, 1853	5 6 8	11 0 0	-	44 10 0	
Sheffield (Surrey Street) - R.C.	*350 0 0	Dec. 30, 1835	5 13 6½	71 0 0	-	167 10 0	
Shelf - B.S.	*80 0 0	Jan. 20, 1836					
Shepley - B.S.	*60 0 0	Dec. 11, 1839					
Shepley, St. Paul's, Mixed - N.S.	76 10 0	June 21, 1854					
Sherburn - N.S.				15 0 0			
Shipton, Endowed - N.S.			1 10 0½	-	-	-	3 19 0
Sigglesthorne - N.S.			1 9 8	101 13 4	-	-	
Silkstone, Boys - N.S.				-	-	75 0 0	4 10 0
Silkstone, Girls and Infants - N.S.	237 0 0	May 31, 1851	1 9 0½	5 16 8	-	128 5 0	11 2 0
Silsden - N.S.	*50 0 0	Feb. 6, 1836	3 10 7½				
Silsden - Wes.			3 0 0½				
Skipsca - N.S.	75 0 0	Jan. 23, 1846	1 13 2½				
Skipsca - Wes.			1 2 0				
Skipton - N.S.	75 0 0	June 20, 1845	3 10 8½	50 0 0	-	29 0 0	
Skipton - B.S.			10 2 1½	72 10 0	-	322 16 8	30 18 0
Skipton - Wes.			6 13 4½	-	-	189 6 8	14 4 0
Slaitwaite, Lower - N.S.	154 0 0	May 12, 1841	9 1 3½	-	-	577 10 10	15 3 0
" " - N.S.	2 0 0	June 3, 1850					
" " - N.S.	7 0 0	June 26, 1851					
Slaitwaite, Upper - N.S.	190 0 0	May 22, 1846	3 4 2½	45 0 0	-	75 0 0	
" " - N.S.	7 0 0	May 19, 1849					
" " - N.S.	3 12 0	July 3, 1850					
Slaitwaite, " Old (Free) - N.S.	132 0 0	Mar. 6, 1846					
Sledmere - N.S.				23 13 0			
Sleights - N.S.	*55 0 0	Dec. 24, 1833	1 11 6				
" " - N.S.	37 0 0	Jan. 5, 1849					
Snainton - N.S.							1 15 0
Snaith - Wes.	334 0 0	Sept. 4, 1849	6 12 0½	-	-	132 0 0	2 13 0
Sowerby, St. George's - N.S.	260 0 0	May 30, 1845	6 13 4½	23 15 0	-	201 10 0	
Sowerby - N.S.			2 18 0	56 5 0	-		3 7 0

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
YORKSHIRE—cont.							
Sowerby (Chapelry District) - N.S.	- - -	- - -	4 6 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sowerby Bridge - N.S.	*245 0 0	Mar. 3, 1838	2 13 8	- - -	- - -	61 3 4	- - -
Sowerby Bridge - Wes.	- - -	- - -	1 19 7	98 10 0	- - -	327 7 6	- - -
Spofforth - N.S.	174 15 0	Feb. 1, 1851	1 17 4	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	- - -
Stainborough (Hood Green) - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Staiths - N.S.	100 0 0	Jan. 29, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stanbury-in-Haworth - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Girls and Infants N.S.	87 0 0	Dec. 13, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stanley, St. Peter's N.S.	177 0 0	Nov. 8, 1848	4 9 10	79 15 0	- - -	194 18 4	12 14 0
Stanningley, St. Thomas' - N.S.	250 0 0	Nov. 11, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	16 0 0	Aug. 12, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stannington - N.S.	52 10 0	Apr. 26, 1842	0 19 11	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	- - -
Staveley - N.S.	70 10 0	May 9, 1851	1 0 5	35 15 0	- - -	32 10 0	8 16 0
Stillington - Wes.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sutton in Derwent N.S.	40 0 0	Dec. 23, 1844	0 13 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Swinefleet - N.S.	90 0 0	Mar. 9, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Swinefleet - Wes.	- - -	- - -	4 3 7	- - -	- - -	95 10 0	- - -
Swinton, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	36 0 0	Mar. 1, 1843	2 15 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 0 0
	418 16 8	April 18, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tanfield, West - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 1 8	65 0 0	- - -	32 10 0	4 2 0
Thirsk - B.S.	*125 0 0	Nov. 24, 1840	8 2 4	88 10 0	- - -	355 5 0	16 5 0
" - "	50 0 0	Dec. 9, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - "	80 0 0	Aug. 22, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thornaby - N.S.	300 0 0	June 3, 1847	3 17 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thornor - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thornes - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 7 0	105 8 4	- - -	89 0 0	- - -
Thornes (Westgate Common) - N.S.	123 15 0	May 18, 1852	2 11 9	8 15 0	- - -	22 10 6	- - -
	35 0 0	Apr. 23, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thorntou - N.S.	20 0 0	June 20, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -
" - "	15 0 0	Feb. 1, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thorpe Hesley - N.S.	*147 0 0	Jan. 18, 1840	1 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thorpe Salvin - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 6 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Thurgoland - N.S.	160 0 0	Jan. 7, 1851	2 9 6	- - -	- - -	170 11 8	- - -
Thurstonland - N.S.	20 0 0	Mar. 6, 1843	7 4 8	51 13 4	- - -	222 15 0	- - -
" - "	52 8 0	Dec. 24, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Tickton - N.S.	64 0 0	May 29, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Timble, Great - B.S.	*22 0 0	Dec. 10, 1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wadley - N.S.	*152 0 0	Sept. 18, 1839	10 6 2	130 3 4	- - -	406 18 4	- - -
Wadworth - N.S.	72 10 0	Mar. 11, 1842	2 12 2	77 10 0	- - -	- - -	8 0 0
Wakefield, All Saints - N.S.	9 14 8	Dec. 6, 1849	6 14 7	35 10 0	- - -	143 0 0	- - -
Wakefield, St. Andrew's - N.S.	320 0 0	Feb. 11, 1846	3 15 0	25 16 8	- - -	201 10 10	- - -
" - "	18 6 4	July 24, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - "	95 0 0	Oct. 24, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Wakefield, " Holy Trinity - N.S.	225 0 0	Nov. 12, 1847	9 2 4	175 3 4	- - -	368 7 6	- - -
Walton - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	76 5 0	- - -	78 6 8	- - -
Wansford, Great - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 1 8	61 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Warnfield - B.S.	*50 0 0	Jan. 25, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Warmsworth - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 12 11	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	3 2 0
Wath-upon-Dearne - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 18 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Weaverthorpe - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Weighton, Market - N.S.	140 0 0	Jan. 30, 1843	2 15 6	43 10 0	- - -	239 10 0	11 18 0
Welburn - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	23 7 6	- - -	8 8 8	- - -
Welton - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 8 4	91 2 6	- - -	92 10 0	6 18 0
Wentworth - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 15 6	57 16 4	- - -	338 5 0	- - -
Weston - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 1 3	7 10 0	- - -	860 0 10	- - -
Wetherby - Wes.	- - -	- - -	3 5 0	31 5 0	- - -	141 10 0	14 6 0
Wetwang (Lady Sykes) School - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -
Whiston - N.S.	*75 0 0	Jan. 2, 1839	2 3 9	22 10 0	- - -	52 10 0	- - -
Whitby - N.S.	200 0 0	Jan. 4, 1845	6 1 8	16 5 0	- - -	400 4 2	- - -
Whitby - B.S.	- - -	- - -	4 0 1	16 10 0	- - -	404 0 0	- - -
Whitby (Mixed) - Wes.	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	5 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
YORKSHIRE—cont.	<i>£ s. d.</i>		<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Wicker, Holy Trinity N.S.	628 3 4	Feb. 4, 1854	14 12 4½	11 5 0	-	35 0 0	
Wigginton - N.S.	*40 0 0	Jan. 9, 1836					
Wilden, Infant - N.S.	*60 0 0	July 28, 1838	1 9 5	13 15 0			
Withernwick - N.S.	55 0 0	Oct. 1, 1847					
Wombwell - N.S.	134 0 0	Feb. 12, 1847	3 3 4				
Woodhouse, Ch. Ch. N.S.	*150 0 0	Dec. 3, 1836	8 18 1½	109 5 0	-	384 1 8	
Woodhouse (Nether Green), St. Mark's N.S.	200 0 0	Nov. 24, 1846	2 0 6½	50 0 0	-	508 10 0	
" " "	95 0 0	Aug. 21, 1848					
" " "	37 0 0	May 24, 1852					
Woodhouse (Feather Hill), St. Mark's - N.S.	- - -		10 5 0½	21 13 4	-	547 10 0	
Woodside - N.S.	220 0 0	Apr. 19, 1850	4 16 8½				
Worrall - N.S.	101 0 0	Sept. 23, 1848	- - -	- - -	-	52 10 0	
Worsborough, Grammar School -	- - -		2 8 8½				
Worsborough Dale N.S.	169 0 0	Dec. 28, 1848	6 11 2				
Wortley (New Zion) B.S.	- - -	- - -	5 6 8½	- - -	-	45 13 4	
Wortley, New (Leeds) - N.S.	500 0 0	June 11, 1849	- - -	- - -	-	39 0 0	
Wortley (Sheffield) N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 10 0½	41 5 0	-	212 0 0	2 18 0
Wortley (Leeds) - N.S.	*55 0 0	Jan. 5, 1836	- - -	- - -	-	57 6 8	
Wortley (Leeds) - B.S.	*400 0 0	Mar. 1, 1837	- - -	- - -	-		
Wrangby - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 15 0	-		
Wrenthorpe - N.S.	100 0 0	Feb. 10, 1845	- - -				
Wyke - N.S.	- - -	- - -	4 4 7	12 7 6	-	106 6 8	6 14 0
Wykeham - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 3 4	24 0 0	-		
Yapham - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 6 8				
Yeardon - N.S.	272 0 0	Feb. 15, 1849	3 6 7½	13 15 0	-	101 5 0	
Yedingham - N.S.	*12 0 0	Sept. 21, 1836	- - -	- - -	-		
York, St. Cuthbert's N.S.	- - -	- - -	6 9 11½	53 15 0	-	379 3 4	
York (Aldwark Street) - N.S.	- - -	- - -	6 13 3½	35 0 0	-	270 15 0	
York (Bishopgate Street) - N.S.	- - -	- - -	6 9 2½	31 8 4	-	89 0 0	
York (Manor House) - N.S.	- - -	- - -	12 13 11½	104 13 4	30 0 0	571 15 0	
York (Micklelegate), Girls and Infants, District N.S.	176 10 0	Aug. 4, 1853	- - -	5 0 0	-	47 1 8	
York (Micklelegate), Trinity - N.S.	*125 0 0	Sept. 3, 1836	5 0 11½	72 18 4	-	279 17 6	
York and Ripon, Male Practising N.S.	100 0 0	June 24, 1851	- - -	20 0 0	-	39 3 4	
York and Ripon, Female Practising N.E.	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 3 4	-		
York (Walmgate), Girls - N.S.	- - -	- - -	5 0 0				
York (Walmgate), St. Margaret's - N.S.	200 0 0	Sept. 10, 1842	10 12 6½	191 11 8	20 16 8	481 10 0	
" " " - N.S.	*75 0 0	Doc. 29, 1847					
York (Hope Street) B.S.	- - -	- - -	9 1 10½	23 6 8	-	262 3 4	
York (Albion Street) Wes.	- - -	- - -	9 10 4½	80 0 0	-	324 11 8	
York (George Street) Wes.	- - -	- - -	7 18 0½	128 8 4	-	337 0 0	
York, St. Mary's, Boys and Girls - R.C.	- - -	- - -	6 10 1½	22 0 0	-	263 10 0	

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					

WALES.							
ANGLESEA.							
Cemaes - B.S.	150 0 0	Oct. 25, 1847	5 9 7½	-	-	78 0 0	.
Gaerwen - N.S.	171 0 0	Nov. 21, 1850	9 0 1½	-	-	27 18 4	.
Gwalchmai - N.S.	*30 0 0	Mar. 14, 1840	-	-	-	-	-
Honeglwys - B.S.	18 0 0	Dec. 23, 1840	-	-	-	-	-
Holyhead - N.S.	55 0 0	July 29, 1840	3 8 8½	60 0 0	-	116 15 0	.
" - B.S.	15 6 3	Sept. 6, 1844	-	-	-	-	-
Holyhead - B.S.	*37 0 0	Oct. 15, 1836	5 19 2½	05 15 0	-	427 1 3	.
" - B.S.	354 0 0	June 7, 1849	-	-	-	-	-
" - B.S.	30 15 0	Mar. 4, 1853	-	-	-	-	-
Llandbadrig Church School	-	-	-	-	-	32 10 0	.
Llangefni, Mixed and Infants - N.S.	270 10 0	Mar. 24, 1853	3 15 8½	-	-	24 2 6	4 15 0
Llangefni - B.S.	179 15 0	July 26, 1852	6 13 4½	40 0 0	-	01 10 0	14 6 0
Llanallgo - N.S.	75 0 0	May 4, 1846	-	-	-	-	-
Llanddeusant and Llanbabo - N.S.	164 0 0	Feb. 21, 1849	0 9 4½	41 5 0	-	61 0 2	.
Llangeinwen - B.S.	180 0 0	Feb. 24, 1849	-	-	-	-	-
Llangristiolus - N.S.	50 0 0	Mar. 1, 1841	-	-	-	-	-
Llanrhyddlad - N.S.	203 0 0	May 18, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
Llanrhyddlad - B.S.	130 0 0	June 28, 1845	1 13 4	18 15 0	-	195 0 0	11 7 0
Llanvaelog - N.S.	121 0 0	June 16, 1849	2 13 10½	-	-	75 0 0	7 12 0
Llandysilio, Mixed - N.S.	149 0 0	Aug. 12, 1853	2 8 1½	-	-	-	-
Marian Glas - B.S.	125 0 0	July 31, 1844	7 10 3½	13 15 0	-	233 0 0	11 2 0
" - B.S.	40 0 0	July 27, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
Penmon and Llan-god - N.S.	133 0 0	Mar. 8, 1852	1 10 5	15 0 0	-	63 16 8	.
Pensarn - N.S.	*40 0 0	June 29, 1836	-	-	-	-	-
Rhosybol - B.S.	200 0 0	Aug. 23, 1848	3 2 6	8 15 0	-	66 10 0	7 13 0
Troswalchmai - N.S.	See Gwalchmai.	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRECKNOCKSHIRE.							
Abercrave, Mixed - N.S.	144 10 0	Jan. 26, 1854	2 12 0	4 2 0	-	-	-
Abergwesain - N.S.	95 0 0	Oct. 16, 1851	2 0 0	-	-	-	-
Brecon, St. David's - N.S.	†73 0 0	Mar. 2, 1836	-	-	-	-	-
Brecon, St. John's, Boys - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	124 10 0	.
Brecon, St. Mary's, (Parish of St. John's), Girls and Infants - N.S.	214 10 0	Aug. 23, 1850	3 0 4½	-	-	277 0 0	.
Castle Madoc, Mixed B.S.	84 0 0	June 2, 1854	1 6 8	-	-	-	-
Derynnoek - B.S.	77 0 0	Sept. 30, 1840	-	-	-	-	-
Hay - N.S.	-	-	6 4 4½	00 0 0	-	151 3 4	7 6 0
Llanelli - N.S.	*50 0 0	Feb. 0, 1836	1 4 1½	-	-	-	-
Llangasty - N.S.	-	-	-	20 0 0	-	-	-
Llangenny - N.S.	74 0 0	Aug. 11, 1848	-	-	-	-	-
Llanigon - N.S.	*30 0 0	June 20, 1833	-	-	-	-	-
Ynisdedywn (Iron Works School) -	250 0 0	Jan. 15, 1842	2 0 9	-	-	-	-
" -	125 0 0	Mar. 1, 1844	-	-	-	-	-
CARDIGANSHIRE.							
Aber Bank - N.S.	157 0 0	July 23, 1840	3 8 8½	-	-	15 0 0	6 9 0
Aberaron - N.S.	268 0 0	Mar. 26, 1849	2 16 8½	-	-	-	-
Aberporth, Mixed - N.S.	78 10 0	Oct. 29, 1853	1 0 8½	-	-	-	-
Bangor, Mixed - N.S.	139 15 0	May 3, 1854	-	-	-	-	-
Borth - N.S.	100 0 0	July 22, 1842	-	-	-	-	-
" - N.S.	8 0 0	Sept. 2, 1843	-	-	-	-	-
Cardigan, St. Mary's - N.S.	322 0 0	Mar. 1, 1849	5 7 7½	09 5 0	-	332 10 0	.
Keafnaw - N.S.	*13 0 0	Aug. 10, 1836	-	-	-	-	-

† School pulled down.

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
CARDIGANSHIRE—cont.							
Lampeter Pont	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stephen - N.S.	110 5 0	Nov. 22, 1850	- - -	40 10 0	- - -	14 3 4	- - -
Llandysil - N.S.	112 10 0	Feb. 5, 1852	4 19 5½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - B.S.	25 0 0	July 1, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llandysil - N.S.	78 0 0	June 10, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 5 10	- - -
Llanarth - N.S.	50 0 0	Aug. 9, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llanddewi Aberarth	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - N.S.	40 0 0	Apr. 22, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llangcitho - N.S.	82 0 0	Sept. 17, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llangranog - N.S.	52 10 0	Nov. 21, 1846	0 19 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - N.S.	15 0 0	Oct. 25, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llangoodmore - N.S.	84 10 0	Feb. 28, 1849	1 13 4	- - -	- - -	40 0 0	0 6 0
" - N.S.	59 10 0	Dec. 12, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llanllwchairn - N.S.	40 0 0	June 20, 1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llanrhytyd - B.S.	- - -	- - -	1 18 9	4 2 6	- - -	115 10 0	- - -
Llandygydd - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 13 1½	- - -	- - -	29 0 0	6 17 0
New Quay - B.S.	- - -	- - -	3 3 4½	- - -	- - -	188 10 0	19 7 0
Pen-y-parke - N.S.	224 0 0	June 23, 1847	1 0 3½	61 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - N.S.	12 19 7	Oct. 20, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
CAERMARTHENSHIRE,							
Abergwili - N.S.	80 0 0	Oct. 10, 1834	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	87 10 0	- - -
Bettws - N.S.	55 0 0	June 12, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - N.S.	28 0 0	Feb. 17, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Capel Cynfal - N.S.	123 0 0	Sept. 6, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Caermarthen, St. David's - N.S.	727 0 0	May 1, 1849	6 2 0	73 6 8	- - -	283 3 4	- - -
Caermarthen, Lancasterian - B.S.	465 0 0	Nov. 26, 1850	6 2 1½	83 17 6	- - -	343 10 0	- - -
" - N.S.	21 0 0	May 23, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cwmamman - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 0 3½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dafen (Tin Plate Works) - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 6 8½	32 10 0	- - -	67 19 7	- - -
Ferryside, St. Thomas - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 16 8	- - -	13 15 0	2 13 0
Kenarth - N.S.	32 0 0	Feb. 23, 1833	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llanelly - N.S.	113 0 0	June 21, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - N.S.	87 0 0	May 18, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llanelly, Boys and Girls - B.S.	250 0 0	Mar. 11, 1834	2 17 2½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llanelly, Infants - B.S.	20 0 0	Nov. 26, 1852	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llanelly (Copper Works) - B.S.	- - -	- - -	6 19 6½	91 13 4	- - -	284 0 0	- - -
Llandybio - N.S.	130 0 0	Dec. 3, 1849	4 13 3½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llandoverly - N.S.	300 0 0	Nov. 20, 1846	2 10 3½	103 0 0	- - -	281 0 0	- - -
Llandoverly - B.S.	332 0 0	Aug. 27, 1849	6 13 4½	11 0 0	- - -	220 13 4	- - -
Llanfihangel Uwchl Gwili - N.S.	50 0 0	Jan. 12, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llanfihangel Aberbythie - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 8 1	26 2 0	- - -	50 0 0	6 2 0
Llangeler - N.S.	100 0 0	Mar. 18, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llangennech - N.S.	66 0 0	Mar. 11, 1851	3 2 10½	- - -	- - -	84 13 4	- - -
" - N.S.	10 0 0	Oct. 2, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llangadock - B.S.	73 10 0	Apr. 26, 1852	1 13 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llanddarog, Mixed - N.S.	148 13 4	Jan. 20, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - N.S.	50 0 0	Nov. 9, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Llannon - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 19 0	- - -
Mydrim - N.S.	15 0 0	Sept. 2, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Newcastle Emlyn - N.S.	118 10 0	Feb. 7, 1850	2 11 1½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
CAERNARVONSHIRE.							
Abercirk - N.S.	40 0 0	Aug. 3, 1836	2 0 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bangor, Diocesan Board - N.S.	72 0 0	Feb. 27, 1836	39 5 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bangor (Garth Road), Boys and Girls - B.S.	500 0 0	May 23, 1849	12 0 1½	145 0 0	- - -	794 0 0	- - -
" - N.S.	28 0 0	Sept. 8, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - N.S.	6 10 0	Nov. 2, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Beddgelert - B.S.	150 0 0	Nov. 17, 1851	3 0 0	- - -	- - -	49 11 8	10 7 0

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Furniture.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certi- ficate Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupils. teachers.	Capita- tion Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
CARMARVONSHIRE— cont.							
Bethesda - B.S.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bettws Garmon - N.S.	30 0 0	Oct. 12, 1844	5 0 0	-	-	29 0 0	
Bodfean - N.S.	50 0 0	June 22, 1842					
Boutnewydd - N.S.	63 0 0	June 19, 1844	-	-	-	15 0 0	
" - " - N.S.	30 0 0	May 20, 1845					
" - " - N.S.	84 0 0	Sept. 19, 1850					
Bottwnog - N.S.	50 0 0	July 24, 1845					
" - " - N.S.	16 0 0	Nov. 21, 1846					
" - " - N.S.	6 0 0	July 27, 1847					
Bronyfoel (Parish of Llandwrog) - N.S.	472 10 0	Oct. 12, 1844					
Bryncroes and Rhyw - N.S.	*45 0 0	Jan. 1, 1837					
" - " - N.S.	29 7 8	Sept. 2, 1852					
Caernarvon, Model - N.S.	*100 0 0	Jan. 1, 1837	6 3 3	-	-	578 15 0	
" - " - N.S.	400 0 0	Sept. 13, 1842					
" - " - N.S.	166 0 0	Apr. 13, 1843					
" - " - N.S.	150 0 0	Oct. 23, 1843					
" - " - N.S.	250 0 0	May 5, 1843					
Clynnog - N.S.	163 0 0	Aug. 19, 1850					
Conway - N.S.	*108 0 0	May 6, 1840	8 11 10	66 11 8	-	145 12 6	
" - " - N.S.	54 0 0	Feb. 17, 1852					
Dwyrystylchi - N.S.	190 0 0	Sept. 23, 1843	1 17 4	16 10 0			
Edern - N.S.	90 0 0	May 20, 1847					
Glanogwen, Mixed - N.S.	208 5 0	Jan. 19, 1853	5 4 2				
Llanbedr and Caer- hzen - N.S.	*47 0 0	Feb. 21, 1835					
Llandudno - N.S.	120 0 0	Sept. 26, 1846	6 6 11	18 0 0	-	27 10 0	
Llandwrog, Boys, Girls, and Infants - N.S.	199 15 0	Mar. 15, 1854	-	-	79 10 0		
Llanengan - N.S.	118 0 0	Dec. 7, 1846					
" - " - N.S.	39 0 0	Feb. 17, 1847					
Llanengan - B.S.	191 0 0	Aug. 28, 1848					
Llanfair-is-gaer - N.S.	75 0 0	June 19, 1844					
Llanfair-Vechan - N.S.	180 0 0	April 23, 1850	-	-	40 10 0		
Llangelynnin Gyffin - N.S.	80 0 0	Mar. 1, 1844					
Llanistyn - N.S.	40 0 0	Aug. 4, 1843					
" - " - N.S.	17 0 0	Feb. 14, 1844					
Llanllechid - N.S.	101 0 0	June 6, 1848					
Llannon - N.S.	- - -	-	3 2 6				
Llanystymdwy, Mixed - N.S.	91 7 6	Jan. 31, 1853	-	-	11 5 0		
Nefyn - N.S.	*62 0 0	June 20, 1840					
" - " - N.S.	25 0 0	June 31, 1844					
Pwllheli - N.S.	200 0 0	June 1, 1843	6 16 4	27 10 0	-	117 0 0	
" - " - N.S.	70 0 0	Feb. 23, 1849					
Roe Wen - B.S.	200 0 0	Feb. 7, 1849	1 0 0	-	-	117 10 0	
Treand Port Madoc - B.S.	53 0 0	Apr. 25, 1840	7 1 9	-	-	178 0 0	
Twthill - N.S.	200 0 0	Aug. 7, 1843					
" - " - N.S.	6 0 0	Nov. 4, 1852					
Wawnfawr - N.S.	*93 0 0	Dec. 26, 1838					
Ynyscunhearn - B.S.	*60 0 0	Mar. 14, 1840					
DENBIGHSHIRE.							
Abergelo - N.S.	*70 0 0	May 26, 1838	3 2 6	-	-	142 0 0	
Betts-yn-Rhos - Ch.S.	- - -	-	2 6 7				
Blaenan Llanfrynlyn B.S.	200 0 0	Jan. 5, 1849	2 2 1				
Brynbo - N.S.	373 0 0	May 11, 1852	5 2 0				
Chirk - N.S.	100 0 0	Mar. 1, 1844	2 15 0	-	-	195 0 0	6 5 0
" - " - N.S.	11 0 0	June 28, 1845					
Chirk - B.S.	- - -	-	3 15 0	-	-	211 0 0	
Colwyn - N.S.	100 0 0	Dec. 8, 1849	2 10 6				
Denbigh - N.S.	392 0 0	Apr. 20, 1846	2 3 4	40 0 0	-	136 5 0	
Denbigh - B.S.	250 0 0	Apr. 4, 1848	9 19 4	50 0 0	-	220 10 10	
" - " - N.S.	150 0 0	Mar. 28, 1846					
" - " - N.S.	12 0 0	Dec. 19, 1851					
" - " - N.S.	24 0 0	Aug. 9, 1854					
Eglwysfach - N.S.	*75 0 0	Feb. 20, 1856	1 13 3			180 0 0	
Glyndfwdwy - B.S.	35 0 0	Nov. 10, 1843					

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
DENBIGHSHIRE—cont.							
Gwersyllt - N.S.	87 0 0	Apr. 19, 1852	-	-	-	32 10 0	5 8 0
Gresford - N.S.	*100 0 0	Oct. 24, 1838	-	-	-	-	-
Llanrhaidr-yng-hghimerech - N.S.	-	-	2 7 7½	13 15 0	-	100 0 0	12 18 0
LlansaintfraidGlan Conway, or Brynrhys - N.S.	*50 0 0	Dec. 12, 1835	2 13 3½	-	-	-	-
Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceirog - N.S.	20 0 0	Sept. 6, 1844	-	-	-	-	-
Llandyrnog - N.S.	*50 0 0	Dec. 1, 1838	2 0 11½	-	-	124 10 0	-
Llanfiden - N.S.	50 0 0	Apr. 4, 1843	-	-	-	-	-
-	20 0 0	Mar. 23, 1846	-	-	-	-	-
Llanfair Talhaiarn - N.S.	*50 0 0	Aug. 24, 1836	2 19 5½	30 0 0	-	98 6 8	-
Llanferres - N.S.	35 0 0	Oct. 16, 1850	-	-	-	-	-
Llangedwin - N.S.	55 0 0	July 7, 1847	1 4 11½	14 10 0	-	160 0 0	2 9 0
Llangollen - N.S.	103 0 0	Jan. 13, 1842	2 13 7½	29 5 0	-	194 5 0	3 16 0
-	18 0 0	Mar. 8, 1862	-	-	-	-	-
Llangollen - B.S.	275 0 0	Nov. 22, 1848	-	18 2 0	-	121 10 0	5 8 0
-	8 16 0	Nov. 2, 1854	-	-	-	-	-
Llanrwst - N.S.	286 0 0	Oct. 6, 1847	3 1 2½	73 10 0	-	83 0 0	9 8 0
Llanrwst - B.S.	190 0 0	Mar. 11, 1847	1 14 8	20 12 6	-	29 0 0	-
LlansaintfraidGlyn Ceirog - N.S.	*64 0 0	July 27, 1839	-	15 0 0	-	80 13 4	-
Minera - N.S.	14 0 0	Oct. 25, 1847	-	-	-	-	-
Rhos-Llanerchrugog - N.S.	373 0 0	May 11, 1852	5 2 0	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	42 10 0	-
Rhos-y-medro - N.S.	-	-	1 0 0½	-	-	30 0 0	-
Ruabon - N.S.	366 0 0	May 6, 1848	2 13 4	8 15 0	-	179 0 0	-
Ruabon - B.S.	400 0 0	June 28, 1845	-	-	-	-	-
Ruthin - N.S.	361 0 0	Feb. 7, 1849	6 1 8½	62 13 4	-	214 5 0	-
Ruthin - B.S.	618 0 0	Mar. 10, 1848	12 6 8½	36 0 0	-	486 3 4	-
Wrexham - N.S.	*125 0 0	Aug. 25, 1838	3 6 8	-	-	-	-
-	14 0 0	Sept. 25, 1841	-	-	-	-	-
-	160 0 0	June 13, 1850	-	-	-	-	-
-	10 12 0	July, 18, 1854	-	-	-	-	-
Wrexham (Brook Street) - B.S.	150 0 0	Feb. 10, 1841	3 10 10	28 15 0	-	44 0 0	-
FLINTSHIRE.							
Asaph, St. - N.S.	-	-	2 1 8½	7 10 0	-	51 3 4	-
Bagilt - N.S.	150 0 0	Mar. 27, 1841	4 0 1½	-	-	15 0 0	23 0 0
-	30 0 0	Apr. 10, 1844	-	-	-	-	-
Bistre - N.S.	100 0 0	June 13, 1842	-	-	-	-	-
Brynford, Boys and Girls - N.S.	198 8 6	Dec. 20, 1853	2 19 11½	-	-	-	-
Buckley, St. Matthew's - N.S.	411 4 0	Aug. 30, 1849	5 19 6	173 13 4	-	122 10 0	14 3 0
Cilcain - N.S.	65 0 0	Feb. 21, 1843	2 4 0	76 10 0	-	-	-
Flint - N.S.	20 0 0	July 31, 1844	2 15 3½	-	-	99 0 0	-
Gorsed, Mixed - N.S.	82 17 6	Feb. 24, 1854	-	-	-	-	-
Gwernafield - N.S.	*100 0 0	Aug. 22, 1838	1 0 2	-	-	-	-
-	30 0 0	Oct. 30, 1850	-	-	-	-	-
Hawarden - N.S.	*125 0 0	Jan. 5, 1838	-	-	-	-	-
Holywell - N.S.	-	-	4 11 0½	-	-	201 8 4	-
Holywell - P.U.	-	-	-	-	-	5 0 0	-
Lixwm - B.S.	204 0 0	Feb. 7, 1849	8 1 1	33 6 8	-	170 0 0	-
Meliden - N.S.	200 0 0	Mar. 4, 1843	2 5 11	90 0 0	-	187 0 0	-
Mold - N.S.	452 10 0	July 23, 1850	5 1 3	60 15 0	-	323 5 0	27 18 0
Mold - B.S.	180 0 0	Sept. 6, 1844	4 15 10½	46 0 0	-	437 13 4	-
Mold - N.S.	250 0 0	July 31, 1844	5 5 6½	-	-	147 10 0	14 5 0
Port Bleiddyn - N.S.	*75 0 0	May 25, 1836	-	-	-	-	-
Redbrook, Village - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	20 16 8	-
Rhyl - N.S.	51 0 0	Aug. 19, 1842	1 10 0	-	-	-	4 3 0
Rhuddlan - N.S.	-	-	2 17 4½	119 2 6	-	95 10 0	5 14 0
Talacre - R.C.	-	-	1 11 8	5 10 0	-	52 10 0	7 10 0
Trenddyn - N.S.	70 0 0	July 31, 1844	-	-	-	-	-

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
FLINTSHIRE—cont.							
Wepre, St. Mark's N.S.	£ 100 0 0	Nov. 1, 1837					
Whitford " N.S.	50 0 0	June 28, 1843					
Ysceiog " N.S.	120 15 0	Mar. 30, 1852	3 0 8 1 7 6	57 15 0	-	63 0 0	8 14 0
GLAMORGANSHIRE.							
Aberavon, Boys and Girls							
Aberdare, Town N.S.	172 10 0	June 21, 1854	4 0 94				
Bettws " N.S.	285 15 0	Apr. 29, 1851	3 9 8	51 3 4	-	232 14 2	
Bishopston and Pennard " N.S.	71 0 0	Jan. 2, 1850	1 4 3				
Bride, St. Major N.S.	216 0 0	May 27, 1851					
Bridge End " N.S.	*30 0 0	Jan. 4, 1840	1 15 1	68 15 0	-	108 15 0	14 5 0
Bridge End " Wes.	27 0 0	May 20, 1845					
Cadoxton, Merthyr-dovan " N.S.	-	-	4 7 04	-	-	213 5 0	13 17 0
Cadoxton-juxta-Neath N.S.	-	-	1 15 4	-	-	83 11 8	
	56 0 0	May 21, 1847					
	152 0 0	May 18, 1840	5 15 1	-	-	150 0 0	17 11 0
Cardiff, St. Mary's N.S.	201 0 0	Apr. 27, 1852					
Cardiff " Wes.	380 0 0	May 2, 1848	3 10 7	121 13 4	-	453 0 0	
Cardiff " R.C.	93 0 0	Dec. 19, 1849					
Cowbridge " N.S.	-	-	7 13 5	164 5 0	-	328 4 2	
Coychurch " N.S.	*45 0 0	Mar. 6, 1839	5 1, 5	16 10 0	-		
Cyfarlifa " N.S.	*20 0 0	Oct. 18, 1837					
Cwmbach " N.S.	27 10 0	Aug. 14, 1851	4 4 9	26 5 0	-	32 10 0	
Dowlais (Sir John Guest's) " N.S.	200 0 0	July 25, 1850	2 18 10				
Fagan's, St. " N.S.	-	-	-	241 11 8			
Giant's Grave, near Neath " B.S.	-	-	1 4 8				
Hafod Copper Works " N.S.	96 0 0	Oct. 12, 1841	1 13 10			97 0 0	
Llandaff " N.S.	-	-	2 0 94	29 3 4	-	1 13 4	
Llandeilo, Talybont, or Pontarddulais N.S.	128 0 0	July 8, 1846					
Llangyfelach " N.S.	10 0 0	July 25, 1851					
Llanfabon " N.S.	3 0 0	July 30, 1846					
Llantrisant " N.S.	45 0 0	Apr. 15, 1847					
Loughor " Par.	238 0 0	Aug. 13, 1850					
Maesteg (Iron Works) " B.S.	169 18 0	Aug. 19, 1854	1 11 10			69 0 0	15 0 0
Maesteg (Llyuvi Iron Works) " B.S.	-	-	2 9 1			53 6 8	6 10 0
Maesteg (Spelter Works) " B.S.	-	-	-			46 0 0	
Merthyr Tydvil, St. David's " N.S.	-	-	-			400 1 8	
Morriston " B.S.	300 0 0	Jan. 29, 1849	5 1 10	55 10 10	-	107 7 6	
Mumbles " B.S.	108 15 2	Sept. 30, 1852					
Nantgarw " N.S.	*150 0 0	Jan. 11, 1837					
Newton Nottage " N.S.	*30 0 0	May 18, 1839				29 0 0	7 4 0
Nicholas, St. (near Cardiff) " N.S.	75 0 0	Sept. 0, 1844				183 6 8	8 7 0
Penclawdd " N.S.	96 0 0	Nov. 13, 1848	2 17 7	45 0 0	-		
Penmark " N.S.	-	-	2 6 8	11 5 0	-	0 16 8	
Pentyrch " N.S.	58 0 0	July 27, 1843					
Penydarwan, Iron Company's School " B.S.	70 0 0	Sept. 16, 1847					
Pyle, Bryndu Colliery School " N.S.	*32 0 0	Apr. 13, 1836					
	-	-	1 14 5				
	-	-	2 10 0	51 13 4	-	2 10 0	14 10 0

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

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Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
GLAMORGANSHIRE—							
cont.							
Ruddry - N.S.	25 0 0	Apr. 13, 1843					
" - " - N.S.	15 0 0	May 23, 1844					
Sketty, St. Paul's - N.S.	-	-	3 13 3½	11 5 0	-		
Sketty, Infants - B.S.	-	-	-	-	-	29 10 0	
Skewen - N.S.	-	-	2 13 4	-	-	-	
Swansea - N.S.	1,143 0 0	July 6, 1843	20 9 3½	153 18 4	-	829 11 8	
" - " - N.S.	5 12 0	Aug. 8, 1849	-	-	-	-	
" - " - N.S.	6 4 0	Feb. 14, 1850	-	-	-	-	
Swansea, Upper - N.S.	-	-	-	16 10 0	-	-	
Swansea, Boys and Girls - B.S.	203 8 0	May 9, 1854	11 6 10½	37 10 0	-	773 15 0	
Wick - N.S.	20 0 0	Aug. 12, 1848	1 0 0½	-	-	-	
Ystalyfera - N.S.	-	-	4 1 2½	-	-	3 6 8	
MERIONETHSHIRE.							
Barmouth - N.S.	*100 0 0	Oct. 20, 1842	-	50 17 6	-	57 10 0	3 0 0
" - " - N.S.	7 16 0	Jan. 25, 1849	-	-	-	-	
" - " - N.S.	10 0 0	Mar. 28, 1854	-	-	-	-	
Bryncrug - B.S.	90 0 0	July 31, 1844	3 6 7½	16 10 0	-	29 0 0	
" - " - B.S.	18 0 0	Mar. 28, 1846	-	-	-	-	
Dolgelly - N.S.	277 0 0	Apr. 12, 1847	2 18 11½	81 5 0	-	149 10 0	
Dolgelly - B.S.	-	-	3 15 0½	-	-	105 10 0	
Dylfryn - B.S.	-	-	4 7 4	-	-	192 10 0	
Festiniog, Slate Quarries - B.S.	125 0 0	July 8, 1850	4 15 5½	16 10 0	-	178 18 0	10 2 0
Festiniog - B.S.	-	-	2 18 6½	-	-	63 0 0	
Festiniog and Maentwrog - N.S.	-	-	2 13 4	-	-	-	
Glanrafon - B.S.	80 0 0	July 23, 1849	-	-	-	-	
Llandrillo - B.S.	139 0 0	Apr. 20, 1849	1 2 8½	-	-	-	
Llanenddwyn - N.S.	*45 0 0	Sept. 14, 1836	-	-	-	-	
Llanfawr - N.S.	*50 0 0	Nov. 9, 1836	-	-	-	-	
Llangelynnu Arthog - N.S.	40 0 0	June 19, 1844	-	-	-	-	
" - " - N.S.	10 0 0	May 30, 1845	-	-	-	-	
Penrhyn - B.S.	-	-	1 0 6½	-	-	95 0 0	4 6 0
Talybont - B.S.	73 0 0	Nov. 27, 1841	-	-	-	-	
Town and Pennal - B.S.	90 0 0	Aug. 2, 1849	2 13 1	63 5 0	-	168 11 8	
Trawsfynydd - N.S.	25 0 0	Mar. 1, 1844	2 9 7½	34 7 6	-	102 0 0	19 2 0
" - " - N.S.	45 0 0	Dec. 22, 1852	-	-	-	-	
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.							
Berriew, Endowed - N.S.	-	-	2 10 8½	70 10 0	-	144 10 0	
Buttington - N.S.	*33 0 0	May 5, 1838	-	-	-	-	
Carno, Boys - B.S.	36 0 0	Dec. 28, 1852	-	-	-	-	
Castle Caereinion - N.S.	-	-	1 18 2½	15 0 0	-	-	
Cemmes - B.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 3 0
Churchstoke - N.S.	150 0 0	Feb. 25, 1448	-	46 7 6	-	62 1 8	
" - " - N.S.	46 5 8	Oct. 19, 1854	-	-	-	-	
Darowen - N.S.	60 0 0	Aug. 16, 1841	0 16 0½	-	-	-	
Forden - N.S.	105 0 0	June 15, 1840	-	-	-	-	
Llanfair Caereinion - N.S.	100 0 0	July 26, 1852	-	-	-	-	
Llanfair Caereinion - B.S.	183 0 0	Jan. 10, 1850	2 12 5½	-	-	-	
Llandysilio - N.S.	*30 0 0	Feb. 14, 1835	-	-	-	-	
Llanfyllin - N.S.	70 0 0	Mar. 29, 1843	8 0 0	-	-	153 15 0	
Lanfyllin, (Mixed) - B.S.	219 0 0	June 24, 1854	2 10 0	-	-	-	
Llanddloes - N.S.	240 0 0	Nov. 18, 1845	4 5 10½	80 15 0	-	397 6 8	
" - " - N.S.	13 0 0	July 3, 1850	-	-	-	-	
" - " - N.S.	34 5 0	June 30, 1852	-	-	-	-	
Llanwnnog, Mixed - N.S.	72 0 0	Jan. 17, 1853	2 13 4	5 0 0	-	-	
Machynlleth - N.S.	39 0 0	Oct. 19, 1849	2 11 10	40 10 0	-	105 0 0	
" - " - N.S.	16 0 0	Sep. 1, 1854	-	-	-	-	
Newtown - N.S.	300 0 0	Dec. 8, 1847	-	60 0 0	-	140 10 0	
" - " - N.S.	4 18 0	Jan. 25, 1849	-	-	-	-	
" - " - N.S.	84 0 0	Dec. 8, 1854	-	-	-	-	
Newtown - B.S.	210 0 0	Aug. 26, 1847	6 4 4½	-	-	122 10 0	

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
MONTGOMERYSHIRE—							
<i>cont.</i>	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Welshpool, The Belan - N.S.	60 0 0	June 16, 1842	6 12 2½				
Welshpool, Infants N.S.	115 0 0	May 20, 1851		8 5 0			
Welshpool, Boys, Girls, and Infants N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	133 14 2	- - -	359 8 9	
PEMBROKESHIRE.							
Burton - N.S.	90 0 0	June 19, 1844	1 19 9½	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	
Cilgerran - N.S.	*125 0 0	Aug. 20, 1834	6 1 5½	- - -	- - -	228 8 4	
Dogwells, St. - B.S.	*50 0 0	Dec. 24, 1836					
Fishguard - N.S.	219 0 0	June 13, 1850	7 19 11½	- - -	- - -	232 10 0	17 13 0
Haverfordwest - N.S.	829 13 11½	Jan. 18, 1850	2 17 9	95 16 8	- - -	362 0 0	
Haverfordwest - B.S.	*125 0 0	May 26, 1838					
Jeffreston - N.S.	42 0 0	June 19, 1844	3 0 1½	- - -	- - -		
Johnstone - N.S.	*17 0 0	Jan. 5, 1837					
Letterston, Mixed - N.S.	81 0 0	Sept. 13, 1853	3 6 8½	- - -	- - -		
Llanddely - N.S.	227 0 0	Dec. 3, 1850	4 0 0½	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	3 19 0
	100 0 0	Feb. 19, 1851					
Llanddewi Velfry - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 0 8½	- - -	- - -		
Llanrhian - N.S.	116 13 4	Jan. 19, 1853	3 17 4	- - -	- - -		
Llanwhaden - N.S.	37 10 0	July 17, 1847	1 12 3	- - -	- - -		
Manor Divy - N.S.	*42 0 0	Dec. 19, 1836					
Martletwy, Mixed - N.S.	129 10 0	Apr. 1, 1854					
Milford Haven, Endowed - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 3 6½	- - -	- - -	123 7 6	11 6 0
Narberth - N.S.	- - -	- - -	5 6 9	44 5 0	- - -	266 18 4	
Narberth - B.S.	*40 0 0	Jan. 16, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 3 4	
Pembroke Dock - N.S.	200 0 0	Oct. 18, 1848	2 15 2	100 15 0	- - -	1,117 1 8	
Pembroke Dock - B.S.	320 0 0	July 19, 1849	22 8 6½	26 17 6	- - -	648 0 0	
Reynalton - B.S.	*30 0 0	Dec. 7, 1836					
Rhydyberth - N.S.	70 0 0	Sept. 20, 1853	5 10 6	- - -	- - -	393 10 10	6 0 0
Rudbaxton - N.S.	53 0 0	Mar. 10, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 10 0	1 15 0
Solva - N.S.	*75 0 0	Jan. 5, 1838	- - -	30 0 0	- - -		
Stackpole Elidor - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	118 16 8	7 9 0
Tavernspite - N.S.	84 0 0	May 25, 1844	2 10 11½	16 5 0	- - -	78 6 8	0 15 0
" - " - " - N.S.	80 0 0	June 23, 1845					
" - " - " - N.S.	7 0 0	May 7, 1846					
Templeton - B.S.	*25 0 0	Jan. 13, 1836					
Tenby, Boys and Girls - N.S.	90 0 0	June 6, 1840	3 6 9½	70 10 0	- - -	212 16 8	
" - " - " - N.S.	60 0 0	Mar. 25, 1845					
" - " - " - N.S.	20 0 0	Feb. 17, 1846					
Tenby, Infants - N.S.	- - -	- - -	5 5 5	- - -	- - -	142 11 8	
Tenby, New Hedges, Ch. School - N.S.	119 0 0	Sept. 5, 1853	2 4 6½	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	
Uzmaston and Boulston - N.S.	167 0 0	Sept. 26, 1848	3 12 0	88 10 0	- - -	279 15 10	10 18 0
Waltton, West, and Talbenny - N.S.	109 10 0	Feb. 15, 1851	1 13 4½	- - -	- - -		
Warren, Agricultural School - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 14 5½	- - -	- - -	109 3 4	
RADNORSHIRE.							
Boughbrood - N.S.	74 0 0	Nov. 13, 1851	1 10 0½	- - -	- - -		
Heyop - Par. - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 5 5½	41 15 0	- - -		
Knighton - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	115 0 0	5 13 0
Radnor, Old - N.S.	220 0 0	May 4, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -		

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

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Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	Capitation Grants.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.					
ISLANDS.							
ISLE OF MAN.							
Arbory - N.S.	*50 0 0	July 25, 1835	1 17 34	-	-	88 0 0	
Cronk re Voddy - N.S.	43 10 0	July 22, 1842	2 0 0	-	-		
Dhoon Bridge - N.S.	*44 0 0	July 30, 1836		-	-		
Dolby - B.S.	*150 0 0	Aug. 9, 1840		-	-	12 10 0	
Dolby - N.S.				-	-		
Douglas (Athol Street), St. George's - Par.	-	-	5 13 7	95 3 4	-	808 0 0	
Douglas, St. Barnabas - N.S.	85 0 0	Dec. 10, 1845	14 15 4½	5 16 8	-	731 11 8	
Douglas - " - Wes.	16 13 4	Mar. 23, 1851	3 13 8½	*	-		
Foxdale, St. Patrick's (Mining) - Ch. S.	100 0 0	Mar. 14, 1848	3 2 9	159 1 8	-	306 10 0	1 14 0
	50 0 0	Oct. 12, 1850			-		
Kirk Andreas - N.S.	*72 0 0	Nov. 15, 1837	3 13 0	25 0 0	-	196 15 0	2 10 0
	72 6 0	June 30, 1848			-		
Kirk Ouehan - Par.	77 0 0	July 14, 1842	2 10 0		-		
Kirk Maughold (Mixed) - Par.	140 5 0	Apr. 11, 1854	1 10 0		-		
Kirk Michael - N.S.	*67 10 0	Feb. 21, 1841			-		
Kirk Patrick - Par.	-	-	4 11 10½	-	-	168 13 4	
Kirk St. Anne's - N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	15 0 0	
Laxey Glen - N.S.	*38 0 0	Oct. 29, 1836	-	8 15 0	-		
Malew Ballasalla - N.S.	88 0 0	Jan. 21, 1843	5 2 0½	10 10 0	-	206 2 6	8 10 0
Malow, Castletown N.S.	*90 0 0	Apr. 5, 1839	8 5 7½	-	-	475 11 8	
	82 6 0	Dec. 14, 1850	-	-	-		
Malew, Grenaby - N.S.	*50 0 0	Nov. 11, 1835	-	-	-	161 10 0	8 3 0
Malew, St. Mark's N.S.	70 0 0	Sept. 6, 1843	3 8 11½	-	-	52 10 0	
	30 0 0	Oct. 15, 1845		-	-		
Man, Isle of, St. Anne's - N.S.	100 0 0	June 1, 1852	1 12 10½		-		
Man, Isle of, German St. John's - N.S.	70 0 0	May 31, 1845	3 0 0	22 13 4	-	29 0 0	5 19 0
Peel, Christian's Endowed - N.S.	100 0 0	Mar. 24, 1842	9 8 4	-	-	369 10 0	4 15 0
Peel, Mathematical and Nautical School - N.S.	112 0 0	Feb. 1, 1850	1 0 10	91 10 0	-	70 8 4	
Port, St. Mary's - N.S.	*75 0 0	May 21, 1837	2 11 11½	36 0 0	-	139 5 10	
Ramsey - N.S.	*155 0 0	April 4, 1835	0 4 4½	18 15 0	-	125 10 0	1 4 0
	122 15 3	Dec. 2, 1850			-		
Ramsey - Wes.	-	-	2 0 0		-		
Rushen - N.S.	-	-	0 19 11½	14 3 4	-	72 18 4	4 5 0
Sulby - N.S.	*100 0 0	Aug. 5, 1840	2 10 0½	-	-	72 2 6	
GUERNSEY.							
Guernsey, St. John's N.S.	56 10 0	Mar. 19, 1842	7 12 1½		-		
	40 0 0	Apr. 29, 1842			-		
Guernsey, St. Peter's Port - N.S.	-	-	1 7 4	117 1 8	-	224 10 0	
Guernsey, St. Peter's Port - B.S.	*46 0 0	May 1, 1839	2 15 4	-	-	32 10 0	
" " - B.S.	266 0 0	Feb. 8, 1843			-		
" " - B.S.	9 18 9	Feb. 18, 1846			-		
JERSEY.							
Gorey - N.S.	*100 0 0	Nov. 23, 1836			-		
Jersey, St. Helier's, N.S.	*125 0 0	Nov. 18, 1840	3 17 9½	-	-	93 0 0	
Jersey, St. Mark's N.S.	200 0 0	Feb. 3, 1846	4 15 1½	21 5 0	-	181 10 0	
" " - N.S.	18 5 0	Aug. 25, 1853			-		
" " - N.S.	27 17 6	Jan. 7, 1854			-		
Jersey, St. James' - N.S.	-	-	5 7 8½	25 13 4	-	208 0 0	
Jersey, St. Paul's - N.S.	-	-	5 0 0½	-	-	29 0 0	

SCOTLAND.

NOTE.—G.A., denotes that the school is in connexion with the *General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland*; F.C., with the *Free Church*; Epis., with the *Episcopal Church of Scotland*; Sess., *Sessional*; Par., *Parochial*; and R.C., *Roman Catholic Poor School Committee*.

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.				
ABERDEENSHIRE.						
Aberdeen, Bon Accord - F.C.	*250 0 0	April 11, 1838	£ 4 12 0½	£ 123 15 0	-	£ 54 0 0
Aberdeen, East Parish - F.C.	-	-	2 0 1½	-	-	52 11 8
Aberdeen, East Parish - Sess.	*400 0 0	Aug. 19, 1840	10 14 7½	£ 20 0 0	25 0 0	885 12 6
Aberdeen, North Parish - Sess.	*300 0 0	June 13, 1840	-	33 6 8	-	150 0 0
Aberdeen, North - F.C.	-	-	1 17 10	4 2 6	-	120 0 0
Aberdeen, South Parish - F.C.	-	-	-	40 0 0	-	385 5 0
Aberdeen, South Parish, Trinity - Sess.	*220 0 0	Feb. 18, 1837	3 11 8½	28 3 4	-	115 0 0
Aberdeen, West Parish - Sess.	266 0 0	Sept. 14, 1850	8 18 10½	67 16 8	-	166 16 8
Aberdeen, Educational Society's - G.A.	165 0 0	Apr. 28, 1841	-	-	-	-
Aberdeen, Grey Friars - G.A.	500 0 0	Nov. 15, 1841	-	-	-	-
Aberdeen (John Knox's) - F.C.	-	-	7 11 3	85 10 0	-	229 0 0
Aberdeen (John Knox's) Sess.	*95 8 0	June 15, 1830	-	-	-	244 0 0
Aberdeen (Mounthoolley) Par.	*100 0 0	Oct. 11, 1835	-	-	-	-
Aberdeen, St. Peter's - R.C.	-	-	4 10 0	-	-	49 11 8
Aberdeen, Shaw's Court, Female Industrial -	-	-	-	-	-	32 10 0
Aberdeen (Sugar House Lane) Industrial -	204 0 0	Oct. 29, 1852	-	-	-	-
Aberdeen, Union Parish - G.A.	235 0 0	July 21, 1841	-	-	-	-
Aberdeen, St. Andrew's, Epis.	-	-	-	16 10 0	-	15 0 0
Aberdour - F.C.	105 0 0	Oct. 1, 1850	-	-	-	-
Alford - G.A.	-	-	-	-	-	75 0 0
Banchory Devenick - F.C.	-	-	-	69 10 0	-	12 10 0
Belhelvie - Par.	-	-	-	-	-	177 10 0
Bridge of Don - G.A.	-	-	-	10 0 0	-	-
Burnhaven - G.A.	-	-	-	-	-	63 0 0
Cruden - F.C.	57 0 0	Sept. 20, 1850	2 18 0	75 5 0	-	74 3 4
Cruden - Epis.	*90 0 0	June 30, 1838	-	-	-	-
Deer, Old - F.C.	109 11 5	Nov. 20, 1848	2 18 0	96 10 0	-	2 10 0
Ellon - F.C.	162 0 0	June 1, 1849	1 0 3	87 0 0	-	-
Ellon - Par.	-	-	3 4 3½	-	-	10 0 0
Forgue, Side - G.A.	117 0 0	Jan. 16, 1849	1 3 1½	-	-	-
Fyvie, All Saints - Epis.	-	-	-	12 10 0	-	-
Fyvie - Par.	-	-	-	36 13 4	-	-
Gariochsford - F.C.	-	-	1 13 4½	-	-	-
Gleconiston - F.C.	-	-	-	27 15 0	-	-
Glenfoulard - G.A.	-	-	-	46 15 0	-	-
Huntly - F.C.	-	-	-	47 10 0	-	78 10 0
Huntly Gordon (Industrial) - F.C.	-	-	-	33 3 4	-	32 10 0
Huntly - Par.	-	-	-	-	-	79 10 0
Huntly - R.C.	-	-	1 0 2	-	-	-
Inverury - F.C.	120 0 0	Apr. 1, 1851	-	-	-	-
Inverury, St. Mary's - Epis.	-	-	-	8 15 0	-	8 15 0
Kilmarnock Academy - F.C.	-	-	5 10 8	-	-	-
Kincardine, O'Neill, King Edward - Par.	-	-	2 6 8	58 10 0	-	-
Kintore - F.C.	75 0 0	Dec. 29, 1851	2 13 4	15 0 0	-	15 0 0
Longhill - G.A.	-	-	-	59 10 0	-	-
Meldrum, Old - F.C.	123 0 0	Sept. 28, 1848	-	-	-	-
Peterculter - Par.	-	-	-	-	-	32 10 0
Peterhead - G.A.	*650 0 0	Apr. 8, 1840	-	-	-	-
" -	140 0 0	Aug. 12, 1840	-	-	-	-
" -	300 0 0	Nov. 7, 1840	-	-	-	-
Peterhead - F.C.	219 15 0	Jan. 7, 1850	3 10 4½	28 3 4	-	5 0 0
Peterhead, St. Peter's - Epis.	-	-	-	7 3 4	-	-
Pitligo, New - Epis.	-	-	5 10 8½	-	-	-

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.				
ABERDEENSHIRE—cont.						
Port Elphinstone, Subscription F.C.	103 10 0	Dec. 19, 1840	4 1 1½	99 2 6	-	258 15 0
Rathin G.A.	108 0 0	Jan. 1, 1843	-	8 0 0	-	-
Rayne, Old G.A.	-	-	-	51 13 4	-	29 0 0
Skene F.C.	130 10 0	Apr. 19, 1852	5 0 0½	9 0 0	-	225 0 0
Strichen Par.	-	-	1 14 0	-	-	-
Udney F.C.	81 0 0	Mar. 15, 1850	-	105 0 0	-	-
Whitestripes G.A.	-	-	-	33 0 0	-	-
Woodside F.C.	*150 0 0	June 10, 1837	7 0 6	-	-	89 0 0
ARGYLLSHIRE.						
Ardriashaig G.A.	-	-	-	28 6 8	-	15 0 0
Ardriashaig F.C.	-	-	3 6 8½	43 17 6	-	8 13 0
Ardriashaig Epis.	-	-	-	-	-	63 0 0
Ballaichullish, St. John's Epis.	-	-	5 8 ½	-	-	15 0 0
Barcaldine G.A.	-	-	-	35 0 0	-	29 0 0
Bowmore Par.	-	-	2 7 5½	16 13 4	-	75 0 0
Bowmore, Forceland F.C.	-	-	2 0 8	61 10 0	-	-
Bridgend Par.	-	-	-	43 0 0	-	-
Campbeltown F.C.	-	-	-	103 2 0	-	181 10 0
Campbeltown, Burgh and Parochial	-	-	1 7 5	-	-	102 0 0
Campbeltown Epis.	-	-	-	-	-	16 13 4
Corpach G.A.	-	-	-	-	-	59 10 0
Dalintober, Miss Campbell's Charity Par.	-	-	4 0 3½	-	-	55 0 0
Dunoon F.C.	-	-	3 16 8½	23 0 0	-	32 10 0
Kenlock (Mull) G.A.	*75 0 0	Dec. 21, 1839	-	-	-	-
Killeen F.C.	-	-	-	23 15 0	-	1 0 0
Kintrow G.A.	-	-	-	55 0 0	-	-
Knapdale, North (Bellanoch) Par.	-	-	2 10 0	53 13 0	-	49 3 4
Lochalin G.A.	100 0 0	Oct. 3, 1850	-	50 17 6	-	-
Lochend (Campbeltown) F.C.	-	-	-	11 5 0	-	63 0 0
Lochgilphead F.C.	-	-	5 16 8½	31 10 0	-	104 10 0
Lochgilphead Epis.	-	-	3 16 0	13 6 8	-	59 5 0
Lochdonhead G.A.	82 0 0	June 16, 1848	-	-	-	-
Oatfield G.A.	-	-	-	46 10 0	-	150 0 0
Ormsary G.A.	-	-	-	22 0 0	-	-
Poltalloch, Industrial	-	-	-	-	-	19 7 6
Port Charlotte G.A.	-	-	-	53 15 0	-	15 0 0
Portnahaven F.C.	73 15 0	Jan. 5, 1853	3 2 9	26 2 6	-	54 0 0
Portnahaven, Parliamentary School	-	-	2 10 0½	-	-	17 10 0
Southend Par.	-	-	2 15 7½	-	-	233 0 0
Tarbert G.A.	-	-	-	50 0 0	-	100 2 4
Tobermory, Girls, Industrial G.A.	133 0 0	Oct. 12, 1840	0	-	-	-
AYRSHIRE.						
Alloway G.A.	140 0 0	May 24, 1848	-	-	-	-
Ardrossan Sess.	*150 0 0	Apr. 7, 1838	5 4 2	-	-	99 15 0
Ardrossan Par.	-	-	4 3 7½	57 18 4	-	85 10 0
Ardrossan, Female Industrial G.A.	108 0 0	Mar. 9, 1850	4 15 0½	19 0 0	-	76 0 0
Ayr G.A.	200 0 0	Feb. 14, 1843	-	-	-	-
Ayr Ragged, or Industrial School	158 15 0	July 30, 1853	-	-	-	-
Ayr Epis.	-	-	-	-	-	15 0 0
Ballantrae, Glennap, Endowed G.A.	-	-	-	69 10 0	-	-
Ballantrae Par.	-	-	-	23 10 0	-	124 10 0
Barrhill F.C.	80 0 0	Dec. 22, 1851	2 18 4	11 5 0	-	32 10 0
Beith, Endowed, Industrial G.A.	-	-	-	14 6 8	-	27 10 0
Beith Par.	100 0 0	June 28, 1840	-	-	-	460 0 10
Beith F.C.	132 0 0	Aug. 15, 1840	-	3 15 0	-	-
Blair Maidie Par.	-	-	-	-	-	193 17 6

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.				
AYRESHIRE—cont.						
Catrine F.C.	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Crosskill G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 6 8	- - -	15 0 0
Crosshouse G.A.	150 0 0	Feb. 13, 1849	2 16 0	9 12 6	- - -	- - -
Cumnock, New (Well-hill) F.C.	- - -	- - -	4 11 8½	59 2 6	- - -	188 0 0
Cumnock, Old F.C.	- - -	- - -	6 4 11½	59 2 6	- - -	161 10 0
Dailly Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 18 4	- - -	- - -
Dairy, Female Industrial G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	213 10 0
Dairy, Kersland Barony G.A.	138 0 0	Oct. 10 1848	5 8 4	- - -	- - -	193 15 0
Dairy, Boys and Girls F.C.	66 10 0	Dec. 6, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dairy Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	267 10 0
Dreghorn (Cross Roads) G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	54 0 0	- - -	- - -
Drybridge, Subscription School	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 15 0	- - -	- - -
Eglinton, Iron Works School	- - -	- - -	3 3 5	- - -	- - -	- - -
Fisherton G.A.	47 10 0	May 2, 1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Fullarton F.C.	20 0 0	June 14, 1818	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Fullarton F.C.	100 0 0	June 18, 1849	5 15 0	31 10 0	- - -	130 10 0
Fullarton G.A.	22 13 4	Jan. 24, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Galston Par.	- - -	- - -	3 15 0½	60 0 0	- - -	279 18 4
Girvan Par.	- - -	- - -	5 15 3½	46 10 0	- - -	76 0 0
Girvan F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	238 3 4
Kilbride, West F.C.	- - -	- - -	1 1 4½	20 0 0	- - -	- - -
Kilburnie F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 5 0	- - -	- - -
Kilmarnock, Industrial F.C.	203 0 0	Mar. 24, 1849	3 6 8½	24 0 0	- - -	68 0 0
Kilmarnock, Town Head District	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	12 10 0	- - -
Kilwinning Par.	- - -	- - -	8 15 0½	13 15 0	22 10 0	- - -
Largs, Female Industrial G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 6 8	- - -	32 10 0
Largs, Brisbane Endowed Sch.	103 2 6	July 10, 1852	3 7 11½	128 0 0	- - -	248 18 4
Largs F.C.	- - -	- - -	5 4 2	80 15 0	- - -	102 0 0
Monckton F.C.	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	146 0 0
Newton on Ayr Par.	- - -	- - -	4 14 0½	- - -	- - -	344 10 0
Newton on Ayr F.C.	180 0 0	Nov. 23, 1849	7 1 8½	98 0 0	- - -	159 0 0
Ochiltree F.C.	100 0 0	June 23, 1849	2 4 6½	30 0 0	- - -	132 7 6
Perceston F.C.	- - -	- - -	1 14 2½	27 0 0	- - -	62 5 0
Proctwich, Burgh G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	103 12 6
Sorn Par.	- - -	- - -	3 6 8½	47 15 0	- - -	15 0 0
Stovenston in Salcoats Par.	*150 0 0	June 13, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stewarton F.C.	158 0 0	Nov. 30, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	98 0 0
Symington F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -
Townhead Mission F.C.	140 13 4	Oct. 31, 1853	9 1 5½	- - -	- - -	- - -
Troon G.A.	167 10 0	Feb. 6, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
BANFFSHIRE.						
Aberchirder G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	93 18 4	- - -	104 10 0
Banff, Educational Institution	*100 0 0	Oct. 22, 1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bellie Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 16 8	- - -	130 10 0
Buckie, Free School F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	87 0 0	- - -	- - -
Cullen, Seatown F.C.	31 17 3½	May 27, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cullen Par.	- - -	- - -	2 2 6	15 0 0	- - -	13 6 8
Cullen F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0
Deskford F.C.	- - -	- - -	1 0 0½	73 15 10	- - -	- - -
Downies F.C.	- - -	- - -	2 13 4½	18 0 0	- - -	- - -
Fordyce, Industrial G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 8½	- - -	- - -
Fordyce F.C.	69 0 0	Oct. 19, 1850	1 5 0½	18 0 0	- - -	- - -
Glenrinnies G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 0 0	- - -	- - -
Macduff Par.	- - -	- - -	2 15 8	- - -	- - -	- - -
Macduff F.C.	- - -	- - -	1 11 8	70 0 0	- - -	115 0 0
Marnock, New F.C.	- - -	- - -	4 1 8	120 0 0	- - -	171 0 0
Port Gordon G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	- - -
Portsoy G.A.	180 0 0	Dec. 17, 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Protston Hill Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 15 0	- - -	- - -
Rathven Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 6 8
Rothiemay F.C.	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	91 10 0	- - -	48 10 0
Tomnavoulen in Glenlivet G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 15 0	- - -	- - -

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants.

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Name and Denomination of School.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.	
		Amount.	Date of Payment.					
BERWICKSHIRE.								
Allanton (Subscription)	G.A.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Birgham, District	G.A.	-	-	-	-	15	0	0
Boston	F.C.	-	-	-	-	34	7	6
Dunse	Par.	-	-	-	3	19	11½	-
Earlstown	F.C.	-	-	-	1	15	0½	-
Eyemouth	Par.	-	-	-	2	18	1	-
Eyemouth	F.C.	180	0	0	2	15	9½	-
Greenlaw	F.C.	74	0	0	1	15	7½	-
"	"	2	10	0	3	10	0½	-
"	"	42	0	0	-	-	-	-
Houndwood	G.A.	50	0	0	-	-	-	-
Lauder	Par.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leitholm	F.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nine Wells	G.A.	-	-	-	1	0	10	-
Swinton	F.C.	-	-	-	-	35	0	0
BUTESHIRE.								
Port Bannatyno	F.C.	-	-	-	-	5	10	0
Rothessay	G.A.	118	0	0	-	-	-	-
Rothessay, East	F.C.	-	-	-	2	4	8½	-
Rothessay, West	F.C.	-	-	-	-	57	10	0
CAITHNESS-SHIRE.								
Achow	F.C.	-	-	-	3	0	0½	-
Dunn	G.A.	-	-	-	-	62	18	4
Freswick	G.A.	-	-	-	2	0	9	-
John o'Groats	G.A.	-	-	-	2	0	2½	-
Lybster, Mixed	F.C.	83	0	0	3	6	8½	-
Newland	F.C.	-	-	-	2	4	5	-
Pulteneytown	G.A.	400	0	0	-	-	-	-
Pulteneytown	F.C.	112	0	0	-	15	6	8
Thurso	F.C.	-	-	-	3	10	0½	-
Thrumster	Par.	-	-	-	1	17	2½	-
Toftingshall	G.A.	-	-	-	-	15	0	0
Watton	F.C.	-	-	-	1	14	8½	-
Wick	F.C.	-	-	-	-	20	0	0
CLACKMANNANSHIRE.								
Alloa	G.A.	401	0	0	-	-	-	-
Alloa	Epis.	-	-	-	2	2	9½	-
Tullibody, Subscription	Par.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DUMBARTONSHIRE.								
Alexandria	Par.	-	-	-	-	32	5	0
Alexandria, Female	Par.	-	-	-	2	17	4	-
Alexandria, Academy	G.A.	250	0	0	-	-	-	-
Alexandria	F.C.	120	0	0	2	0	0½	-
Bonhill	Par.	-	-	-	5	12	6½	-
Cardross	Par.	-	-	-	3	2	3½	-
Cumbernauld	Par.	-	-	-	2	8	0	-
Dalmonach (Privately Endowed)	G.A.	-	-	-	3	10	2	-
Dalmuir, Subscription	G.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumbarton	F.C.	112	0	0	2	12	9½	-
Dumbarton Burgh Academy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Faifley	G.A.	-	-	-	2	11	3½	-
Helensburgh	G.A.	240	0	0	-	-	-	-
Helensburgh, Trinity	Epis.	-	-	-	1	10	0	-
Jameston, Bonhill	F.C.	-	-	-	4	11	9½	-
Kilpatrick, Old	Par.	-	-	-	3	15	0	-
Renton (Public)	F.C.	-	-	-	4	3	0½	-
Renton, Female	G.A.	-	-	-	2	0	3½	-
Shandon	F.C.	-	-	-	2	5	10	-
Waterside, Subscription School	-	-	-	-	3	0	6½	-

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupils-teachers.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.				
DUMFRIES-SHIRE.						
Annan - Par.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Annan, Female Infant Industrial School			3 16 3			91 10 6
Brydekirk - G.A.	45 0 0	Sept. 15, 1842	2 4 4	16 0 0		6 13 4
Charlestown - Par.			6 18 4½			66 0 0
Corrie, Endowed - G.A.				60 0 0		55 4 2
Dumfries - G.A.	93 0 0	Apr. 22, 1840	4 1 8½			166 16 3
Dumfries, St. Andrew's - R.C.			0 19 11½			
Ecclefechan - F.C.			1 9 11½			
Glasgow - G.A.	45 0 0	Apr. 15, 1840	3 0 3½	23 7 6		147 0 0
Glencairn - F.C.				55 0 0		
Goodhope - G.A.						
Hoddam - G.A.	*50 0 0	Mar. 2, 1842	2 1 8½			52 1 8
Kirkmahoe - F.C.				37 10 0		
Kirkpatrick, Fleming - F.C.	117 0 0	Apr. 15, 1851	3 0 10½	21 0 0		15 0 0
Lanholm - G.A.	50 0 0	June 24, 1840	1 10 0			
Lochnabriggs - G.A.			2 15 4½			32 10 0
Lochnaben - Par.			1 10 8			
Ruthwell - F.C.						
Troghoughton - G.A.	30 0 0	June 6, 1840				
EDINBURGSHIRE.						
Back of Fisherrow - F.C.	204 0 0	Feb. 14, 1850	3 9 4			46 10 0
Balerno, Subscription - F.C.				30 0 0		
Balerno - G.A.	100 0 0	Aug. 19, 1842		60 0 0		32 10 0
Barron; Female Industrial - Par.	*750 0 0	Aug. 3, 1839				
Buccleugh - G.A.			2 4 0½	5 0 0		
Calder, East, Subscription - G.A.			3 6 5	15 0 0		
Calder West - Par.			5 13 3½	67 10 0		85 0 0
Cockpen - F.C.	168 0 0	Jan. 7, 1850				
Coltbridge (Lord Mackenzie's) - F.C.	103 10 0	Nov. 13, 1852		36 10 0		31 17 6
Colinton and Currie - F.C.	117 0 0	Feb. 3, 1849				72 10 0
Cousland - G.A.	150 0 0	Oct. 10, 1842				
Cousland District - F.C.			3 6 8	9 0 0		
Cramond - Par.				90 5 0		47 10 0
Cramond, Davidson's Mains - F.C.	124 0 0	Oct. 25, 1847		50 17 6		
Cramond, Davidson's Mains - G.A.				6 13 4		
Dalkeith Academy - F.C.	248 0 0	Feb. 25, 1848	3 13 3½	217 2 6		76 0 0
Edinburgh, Advocates' Close, High - F.C.			2 16 8	12 10 0		
Edinburgh, Canongate - Burgh	250 0 0	July 15, 1854	9 3 4½	58 10 0		161 0 0
Edinburgh, Canongate - Sess.	*350 0 0	Nov. 26, 1836	3 11 9			190 0 0
Edinburgh, Christian Society's, Male School -			1 8 6	37 10 0		32 10 0
Edinburgh, Christian Society's, Female School -			1 3 6	74 0 0		90 10 0
Edinburgh, Canon Mills, St. Mary's - F.C.	141 15 0	Dec. 27, 1850	13 6 8½	104 13 4		102 0 0
Edinburgh, Chalmers', Westport, Territorial - F.C.						373 18 8
Edinburgh, Dr. A. Thomson's - F.C.				201 18 4		870 0 0
Edinburgh, Fountainbridge - F.C.	145 0 0	Aug. 22, 1850		79 6 8		184 7 6
Edinburgh, General Assembly of Church of Scotland -			8 11 10½			
Edinburgh, High Church Sess. - F.C.				7 10 0		
Edinburgh, Holyrood - F.C.			7 7 9	5 16 8		149 0 0
Edinburgh, Model - F.C.				232 5 0		1,750 14 8
Edinburgh, Model - Sess. -				53 13 4		641 10 0
Edinburgh, New Grey Friars Sess. -	*845 0 0	May 11, 1839				
Edinburgh, Niddry Street, Dr. Bell's - G.A.	234 0 0	Nov. 2, 1848				
			9 18 7½			

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.				
EDINBURGSHIRE—cont.						
Edinburgh, North District						
Edinburgh (Old Town) - F.C.	005 0 0	May 17, 1848	- - -	145 15 0	-	681 11 8
Edinburgh, Original - Epis.	280 0 0	Jan. 17, 1848	- - -	- - -	-	- - -
Edinburgh, Industrial - F.C.	- - -	- - -	3 10 4	60 0 0	-	- - -
Edinburgh, Pilrig - F.C.	120 0 0	Aug. 1, 1846	5 0 0½	88 0 0	-	130 10 0
Edinburgh, Pleasance Territorial - F.C.	131 0 0	July 20, 1854	6 19 11	- - -	-	- - -
Edinburgh (Roxburgh Street) - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 0 0	-	- - -
Edinburgh, St. Andrew's Hall, Model - Epis.	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 15 0	-	44 0 0
Edinburgh, St. Andrew's R.C.	- - -	- - -	9 11 8	53 6 8	20 16 8	509 0 0
Edinburgh, St. Catherine's R.C.	- - -	- - -	5 0 0½	7 0 0	-	240 18 0
Edinburgh, St. Columbus Epis.	- - -	- - -	2 5 8½	- - -	-	15 0 0
Edinburgh, St. George's, Local - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	234 10 0
Edinburgh, St. John's - Epis.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	33 0 0
Edinburgh, St. Mary's - Sess.	- - -	- - -	- - -	88 10 0	-	224 15 10
Edinburgh, St. Mary's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	10 14 5½	59 3 4	-	635 0 0
Edinburgh, St. Patrick's R.C.	- - -	- - -	7 10 0½	- - -	-	268 16 8
Edinburgh, St. Paul's - F.C.	300 0 0	July 7, 1852	14 8 9½	17 6 8	-	175 10 0
Edinburgh, St. Paul's (Carrubber's Close) - Epis.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	29 0 0
Edinburgh, St. Stephen's G.A.	800 0 0	Mar. 28, 1836	- - -	- - -	-	- - -
Edinburgh, Tolbooth - Par.	*600 0 0	Dec. 29, 1838	- - -	- - -	-	- - -
Edinburgh, Tolbooth - Sess.	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 10 0	-	- - -
Edinburgh, Tolbooth, Congregational - F.C.	- - -	- - -	3 0 11½	20 0 0	-	85 0 0
Edinburgh, Trinity - Epis.	- - -	- - -	2 7 4½	6 13 4	-	15 0 0
Edinburgh, United Industrial School -	- - -	- - -	- - -	59 10 0	-	238 10 0
Edmonstone, Female School -	- - -	- - -	1 6 8	- - -	-	- - -
Fishmerrow - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 15 0	-	274 8 4
Greenside - G.A.	148 0 0	Sept. 2, 1848	- - -	- - -	-	- - -
Juniper Green - G.A.	80 0 0	Feb. 5, 1842	- - -	- - -	-	- - -
Kirknewton - Par.	- - -	- - -	2 6 8	2 15 0	-	- - -
Lasswade (Whiteshill Colliery), Subscription - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	93 17 6	-	44 3 4
Leith, North (Mariner's) F.C.	*490 0 0	May 0, 1840	- - -	87 13 4	-	435 0 0
Leith, South - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	84 13 4	-	272 5 0
Leith, St. James' - Epis.	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 6 8	-	20 0 0
Leith, St. John's - F.C.	*550 0 0	Nov. 4, 1837	- - -	- - -	-	366 7 6
Leith - R.C.	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	6 17 6	-	201 2 6
Leith Victoria - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 2 6	-	- - -
Lenny Moor - G.A.	85 0 0	Aug. 3, 1842	- - -	- - -	-	- - -
Morningside, Original Subscription School -	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	68 7 6	-	302 6 8
Morningside - F.C.	108 15 0	Oct. 2, 1850	2 9 11½	- - -	-	12 18 4
Musselburgh, Ladies' School - G.A.	- - -	- - -	1 0 2	38 11 8	-	122 5 0
Newbattle - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	15 0 0
Newbattle (Collieries) - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 0 0	-	63 0 0
Newbigging - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 10 0	-	242 0 0
Newhaven - G.A.	*311 0 0	Oct. 2, 1839	- - -	- - -	-	- - -
Newington - F.C.	300 0 0	May 29, 1840	- - -	- - -	-	- - -
Penicuik - G.A.	188 0 0	Mar. 31, 1847	- - -	15 0 0	-	- - -
Portobello - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	111 13 4	-	15 0 0
Ratho and Kirknewton - F.C.	117 0 0	Oct. 11, 1850	- - -	- - -	-	- - -
Ratho - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	-	52 10 0
Ratho, New Subscription - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 15 0	-	32 10 0
Roslin - F.C.	- - -	- - -	3 0 0½	30 0 0	-	- - -
Roslin - G.A.	- - -	- - -	1 3 11½	- - -	-	15 0 0
Slateford, St. Cuthbert's - G.A.	100 0 0	Oct. 3, 1840	- - -	- - -	-	- - -
" " - " - G.A.	15 0 0	Jan. 27, 1841	- - -	- - -	-	- - -
" " - " - G.A.	70 0 0	Sept. 15, 1851	- - -	- - -	-	- - -
Stobhill - F.C.	90 0 0	Jan. 24, 1853	- - -	22 10 0	-	- - -
Stobhill Mission - F.C.	- - -	- - -	2 0 4	- - -	-	- - -
Temple - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 0 8	-	- - -
Wilkieston - F.C.	- - -	- - -	2 14 2	80 0 0	-	94 15 0

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.				
ELGINSHIRE.						
Archiestown, Mixed - G.A.	£ 101 0 0	May, 3, 1854	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bishopmill - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	61 10 0	- - -	- - -
Burghhead - F.C.	- - -	- - -	2 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -
Elgin -	*120 0 0	May 9, 1833	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Elgin, Infants -	*150 0 0	Mar. 11, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Fochabers (Milnes'), Free G.A.	- - -	- - -	4 11 5½	- - -	- - -	318 16 8
Forres (Fraser's), Female Industrial School - G.A.	70 0 0	June 8, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Garmouth - F.C.	80 0 0	July 18, 1851	2 2 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hopeman - G.A.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4½	61 17 6	- - -	- - -
Hopeman - F.C.	- - -	- - -	3 4 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -
St. Andrew, Lhanbryd - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 0
Urquhart - F.C.	- - -	- - -	3 13 3½	- - -	- - -	165 0 0
FIFESHIRE.						
Andrew's, St. (Fishers'), Mixed - G.A.	- - -	- - -	1 19 9	19 4 2	- - -	40 0 0
Andrew's, St., Infants - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 1 8	- - -	27 10 0
Andrew's, St., Madras College -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	55 0 0
Anstruther, East - F.C.	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Auchtermuchty - F.C.	65 0 0	Feb. 8, 1850	4 3 4	93 0 0	- - -	87 0 0
Balmerino - Par.	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bogie, West - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	- - -
Brunton, Flisk, and Creich - F.C.	80 0 0	Oct. 15, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Burnside, Endowed - G.A.	45 10 0	Dec. 22, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Burntisland - Epis.	- - -	- - -	3 17 10	- - -	- - -	29 0 0
Cameron - Par.	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	5 10 0	- - -	- - -
Cellardyke - G.A.	*110 0 0	June 3, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Ceres - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 6 8	- - -	204 10 0
Colinsburgh, Subscription G.A.	95 0 0	July 2, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cobleskie - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	127 0 0
Cupar (Madras Academy) G.A.	- - -	- - -	18 14 2½	- - -	- - -	702 3 4
Denhead Subscription - G.A.	67 10 0	Oct. 6, 1852	2 16 0½	- - -	- - -	75 0 0
Dunbog - Par.	- - -	- - -	2 1 8	- - -	- - -	82 10 0
Dunfermline Abbey - F.C.	400 0 0	Mar. 15, 1847	- - -	67 7 6	- - -	280 0 0
Dunfermline, Goldrum (McLean's) - G.A.	367 0 0	Sept. 13, 1848	- - -	83 15 0	- - -	301 10 0
Dunfermline, Infants -	200 0 0	Jan. 7, 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dunfermline, Trinity - Epis.	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 0 0	- - -	- - -
Dysart - Burgh & Par.	*330 0 0	Nov. 30, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	134 0 0
" - " -	140 0 0	Aug. 5, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Earsferry, Infant and Industrial - F.C.	78 0 0	Jan. 4, 1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Earsferry, Subscription -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 0 0	- - -	- - -
Elie - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 6 8	- - -	- - -
Falkland - Par.	- - -	- - -	6 13 4½	- - -	- - -	267 0 0
Ferryport on Craig, Subscription - F.C.	65 0 0	Dec. 16, 1840	5 8 2½	- - -	- - -	265 10 10
" - " -	10 0 0	Jan. 5, 1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
" - " -	49 0 0	Feb. 16, 1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Forgan - Par.	- - -	- - -	2 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Fruchie, Subscription -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 11 8	- - -	- - -
Gilston, New, Subscription - G.A.	32 10 0	July 5, 1850	1 17 6½	18 0 0	- - -	- - -
Kembach - Par.	- - -	- - -	2 2 8	- - -	- - -	15 0 0
Kennoway - G.A.	- - -	- - -	5 4 0½	- - -	- - -	63 0 0
Kilconquhar - Par.	- - -	- - -	2 13 3	- - -	- - -	168 1 8
Kinghorn - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 13 4	- - -	- - -
Kirkaldy, Burgh - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	675 10 0
Largoward, Subscription -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 10 0	- - -	- - -
Leslie -	*430 0 0	Oct. 27, 1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Letham, Subscription - G.A.	- - -	- - -	3 7 6	69 2 6	- - -	180 15 0
Letham, Lady Leven's School -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Leven - F.C.	- - -	- - -	4 10 4½	72 10 0	- - -	23 6 8
Lochgelly (Iron Works School) -	974 0 0	Jan. 17, 1853	8 5 10	70 10 0	90 0 0	45 0 0

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.				
FIFESHIRE—cont.						
Lundin Mill, Subscription	-	-	£ 4 6 6	-	-	-
Markinch - F.C.	-	-	3 13 4	-	-	2 10 0
Monaus, St. - G.A.	125 0 0	Dec. 16, 1846	-	-	-	-
Monimail - F.C.	90 0 0	Aug. 6, 1850	-	-	-	-
Newport - F.C.	182 0 0	Feb. 11, 1854	4 3 4	28 17 6	-	209 3 4
Pathhead and Sinclair Town	-	-	-	-	-	-
- F.C.	293 0 0	May 27, 1850	4 19 10½	-	-	125 0 0
-	10 0 0	May 25, 1853	-	-	-	-
Pitlessie " - F.C.	-	-	2 7 7½	60 0 0	-	85 0 0
Pittenween - G.A.	76 0 0	July 4, 1844	-	-	-	-
Prinlows School	-	-	6 0 0	-	-	-
Scoonie - Par.	-	-	5 8 5	-	-	118 10 0
Springfield - F.C.	-	-	-	-	-	296 15 0
Strathkinness - F.C.	-	-	0 15 3	20 5 0	-	15 0 0
Thornton - G.A.	180 0 0	Dec. 18, 1841	-	-	-	-
Torryburn - Par.	-	-	-	-	-	1 13 4
Wemyss, East - F.C.	-	-	3 15 0	73 10 0	-	-
Wemyss - Par.	-	-	2 19 11½	-	-	63 0 0
FORFARSHIRE.						
Aldbar (Private School) -	-	-	2 17 9½	43 15 0	-	37 10 0
Arbroath - G.A.	210 0 0	Nov. 18, 1841	8 4 1½	-	-	116 0 0
Arbroath (Educational Society's) - F.C.	-	-	-	250 0 0	-	-
Barry - F.C.	70 0 0	Nov. 4, 1854	1 11 2½	18 0 0	-	-
Blackburnians - G.A.	-	-	-	46 10 0	-	-
Brechin, Infants - Par.	*220 0 0	Sept. 30, 1837	-	118 4 4	-	401 1 8
Brechin - F.C.	150 0 0	Sept. 5, 1850	-	63 13 4	-	148 10 0
Broughty Ferry - F.C.	186 0 0	Sept. 6, 1849	3 18 4½	25 0 0	-	157 16 8
Burnside of Inshewan - G.A.	90 0 0	Jan. 24, 1848	-	-	-	-
Carnoustie - G.A.	120 0 0	Jan. 19, 1844	-	-	-	-
Carnoustie - F.C.	-	-	3 6 8	28 17 6	-	103 15 0
Craig Works - G.A.	-	-	-	-	-	15 0 0
Cupar Angus - F.C.	-	-	2 18 2	102 2 0	-	189 0 0
Dudhope - F.C.	-	-	-	78 7 6	-	149 10 0
Dundee (Chapelshade) - F.C.	-	-	4 6 8	-	-	-
Dundee, St. Peter's - F.C.	-	-	10 14 11	160 15 0	2 5 0	489 5 10
Dundee, St. Andrew's - F.C.	-	-	9 1 9	90 0 0	-	285 15 10
Dundee, St. John's - F.C.	*260 0 0	Apr. 8, 1837	12 17 5½	66 0 0	-	403 11 8
Dundee (Hill Town) - F.C.	-	-	5 0 0	105 5 0	-	120 17 6
Dundee, St. David's - F.C.	-	-	-	45 0 0	-	601 0 0
Dundee (Wallace Town), Juvenile - F.C.	-	-	12 5 1½	52 5 6	-	443 19 0
Dundee, St. Andrew's - G.A.	450 0 0	Apr. 15, 1842	-	-	-	-
Dundee (Hill Town) - G.A.	400 0 0	Jan. 9, 1843	-	-	-	-
Dundee, St. David's - G.A.	*270 0 0	June 1, 1836	6 1 2	-	-	-
" - " - " - F.C.	*100 0 0	Mar. 21, 1838	-	-	-	-
" - " - " - F.C.	550 0 0	Aug. 27, 1842	-	-	-	-
Dundee (General) - Sess.	*500 0 0	July 8, 1835	13 6 4½	188 15 10	-	1,497 16 8
Dundee (Rosebank) - Sess.	472 10 0	Feb. 15, 1840	-	-	-	-
Dundee (Park Wynd) Infant - Sess.	100 0 0	Jan. 23, 1849	0 19 3½	103 10 0	-	618 10 0
Dundee, Hunter Street, Boys and Girls - F.C.	260 0 0	Sept. 2, 1854	6 13 4½	-	-	-
Dunnichen - F.C.	184 16 0	Oct. 6, 1854	-	-	-	-
Dunnichen - Par.	-	-	3 6 8½	51 5 9	-	-
Ferryden - G.A.	*75 0 0	Dec. 19, 1840	-	-	-	-
" - " - " - F.C.	80 0 0	May 15, 1843	-	-	-	-
Forfar, East (Townend) Free School - F.C.	200 0 0	Mar. 2, 1846	-	-	-	100 13 4
Forfar, West, Free School - G.A.	121 0 0	Mar. 2, 1846	-	-	-	-
Frackheim - F.C.	-	-	1 9 11½	-	-	103 15 0
Frackheim - G.A.	*70 0 0	Dec. 14, 1839	-	-	-	-
Greenfield, Industrial - F.C.	-	-	-	-	-	15 0 0
Inverbrothock - F.C.	-	-	-	75 0 0	-	256 10 0
Inverbrothock - Sess.	300 0 0	May 18, 1843	-	-	-	271 13 4
Kettins - G.A.	-	-	1 13 2½	-	-	-
Kirkbuddo - F.C.	-	-	1 10 8	-	-	-

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.				
FORFARSHIRE—cont.						
Kirremuir - - - - - Epis.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	15 0 0
Ladyloan - - - - - F.C.	- - - -	- - - -	1 13 3	74 0 10	- - - -	113 0 0
Liff - - - - - F.C.	132 0 0	Aug. 28, 1848	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Lochee - - - - - Sess.	*130 0 0	July 11, 1838	- - - -	56 7 6	- - - -	130 10 0
Lunanhead - - - - - G.A.	48 9 10	Jan. 28, 1843	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Mains - - - - - Par.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	75 0 0	- - - -	- - - -
Monifieth - - - - - Par.	- - - -	- - - -	3 0 0	- - - -	- - - -	75 0 0
Monikie, Female - - - F.C.	- - - -	- - - -	5 8 4	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Montrose (Castle Street) - F.C.	207 0 0	June 5, 1848	10 12 0½	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Montrose, St. John's - F.C.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	60 0 0	- - - -	553 15 0
Montrose, Dorward's - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Seminary (Upper) - - -	- - - -	- - - -	2 18 7½	51 10 0	- - - -	405 0 0
Montrose, Dorward's - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Seminary (Lower) - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	212 10 0
Montrose - - - - - Sess.	382 0 0	Apr. 4, 1842	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	172 0 0
Montrose - - - - - Epis.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	58 0 0
Montrose, St. John's - G.A.	*200 0 0	Aug. 18, 1838	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
- - - - - G.A.	126 0 0	Dec. 20, 1842	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Montrose (White's), Free - G.A.	- - - -	- - - -	4,0 10½	- - - -	- - - -	145 0 0
Muirland - - - - - G.A.	*60 0 0	Mar. 13, 1839	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Pitkenney - - - - - G.A.	68 0 0	June 5, 1848	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Tealing - - - - - F.C.	73 10 0	Dec. 27, 1850	1 13 4	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
HADDINGTONSHIRE.						
Dunbar - - - - - Burgh.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	30 0 0	- - - -	42 10 0
Dunbar (Belhaven) - F.C.	84 0 0	Mar. 31, 1853	- - - -	114 13 4	- - - -	32 10 0
Haddington, Industrial - F.C.	- - - -	- - - -	2 8 3½	43 3 4	- - - -	- - - -
Ormiston - - - - - F.C.	- - - -	- - - -	3 5 0½	9 12 6	- - - -	32 10 0
Prestonkirk - - - - - F.C.	100 0 0	Sept. 17, 1849	2 6 8½	38 15 10	- - - -	15 0 0
Prestonpans - - - - - F.C.	104 0 0	May 17, 1852	- - - -	69 8 4	- - - -	76 0 0
Tranent - - - - - F.C.	72 10 0	Oct. 29, 1849	3 15 0½	20 0 0	- - - -	141 18 4
INVERNESS-SHIRE.						
Aigas, Subscription - G.A.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	82 13 4	- - - -	- - - -
Ardersier - - - - - F.C.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	22 10 0	- - - -	63 0 0
Arnsdale - - - - - G.A.	- - - -	- - - -	1 6 8	33 0 0	- - - -	- - - -
Balevanick (South Uist) - G.A.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	19 5 0	- - - -	- - - -
Bernisdale - - - - - F.C.	- - - -	- - - -	3 6 8	- - - -	- - - -	63 0 0
Boleskine - - - - - Par.	- - - -	- - - -	1 7 5½	- - - -	- - - -	102 0 0
Bunroy - - - - - G.A.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	0 18 8
Camiseros - - - - - G.A.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	8 19 2	- - - -	- - - -
Carbost - - - - - G.A.	125 0 0	Jan. 19, 1844	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Colbost - - - - - G.A.	85 10 0	Feb. 10, 1853	2 16 8½	8 5 0	- - - -	- - - -
Culloden - - - - - F.C.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	88 15 0	- - - -	105 10 0
Daviot - - - - - F.C.	85 0 0	Apr. 23, 1849	3 1 8	98 10 0	- - - -	89 0 0
Dockgarroch - - - - - G.A.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	37 10 0
Farrallus Park (Bells) - G.A.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	83 10 0
Port Augustus - - - - - G.A.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	33 15 0	- - - -	- - - -
Portwilliam - - - - - F.C.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	28 10 0	- - - -	154 10 0
Glengarry - - - - - G.A.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	8 15 0	- - - -	- - - -
Grantown, Grammar School - G.A.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	35 16 8	- - - -	62 8 4
Inverness - - - - - G.A.	*155 0 0	July 5, 1837	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
- - - - - G.A.	87 0 0	Apr. 4, 1840	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Inverness, Model School - F.C.	628 0 0	Apr. 20, 1840	15 7 11	270 11 2	- - - -	737 10 0
- - - - - F.C.	23 7 8	Jan. 7, 1853	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Kilmalie - - - - - Par.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	87 18 4	- - - -	1 13 4
Kilmorack - - - - - Par.	- - - -	- - - -	2 10 0	- - - -	- - - -	73 0 0
Kirkhill - - - - - Par.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	1 13 4
Kirkhill - - - - - F.C.	- - - -	- - - -	3 7 10	88 15 0	- - - -	89 0 0
Moy - - - - - F.C.	75 12 0	Sept. 28, 1850	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Moy - - - - - G.A.	22 0 0	May 25, 1840	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Mussady, Female - - - F.C.	- - - -	- - - -	0 13 4½	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Snizort by Portree - - - F.C.	133 0 0	Mar. 7, 1850	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
Stratherrick - - - - - F.C.	60 0 0	Aug. 15, 1848	2 0 0	8 5 0	- - - -	97 14 2
Strathnairn - - - - - Epis.	- - - -	- - - -	2 5 10½	- - - -	- - - -	15 0 0

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.				
KINCARDINESHIRE.						
Benholme - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	67 10 0	- - -	- - -
Catterline, St. Philip's - Epis.	- - -	- - -	2 1 8	16 10 0	- - -	15 0 0
Cyrus, Saint - Par.	- - -	- - -	3 6 8½	37 10 0	- - -	39 11 8
Cyrus, St. Strachan's, Endowed School -	- - -	- - -	1 13 2½	10 0 0	- - -	3 15 0
Cyrus, Saint, Porteous, Female - G.A.	- - -	- - -	1 6 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cyrus, Saint - F.C.	- - -	- - -	2 18 4½	- - -	- - -	32 10 0
Drumlithie - Epis.	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dunottar - Par.	- - -	- - -	2 1 2	- - -	- - -	29 0 0
Fettercairn - F.C.	59 0 0	Dec. 17, 1851	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -
Fettercairn - Par.	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	20 18 4	- - -	17 10 0
Fordoun - F.C.	- - -	- - -	3 18 4½	28 15 0	- - -	136 10 0
Laurence Kirk, Congregational - F.C.	- - -	- - -	3 6 8½	07 10 0	- - -	17 10 0
Laurence Kirk - Epis.	- - -	- - -	1 6 1½	- - -	- - -	- - -
Laurence Kirk - Par.	- - -	- - -	4 0 0½	- - -	- - -	15 0 0
Stonehaven, St. James' - Epis.	- - -	- - -	1 7 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stonehaven - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 6 8	- - -	1 13 4
Tipperty - F.C.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -
Waterlair - F.C.	- - -	- - -	1 4 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -
KINROSS-SHIRE.						
Kinross - F.C.	115 0 0	Feb. 23, 1849	3 5 10	99 0 0	- - -	145 0 0
Maryburgh - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6 8½	- - -	- - -
Portmouak - F.C.	- - -	- - -	2 1 9½	13 15 0	- - -	100 0 0
KIRKCUDEBRIGHTSHIRE.						
Auchencairn - F.C.	75 0 0	Oct. 18, 1850	1 10 8½	34 0 0	- - -	- - -
Balmaghie - F.C.	78 0 0	Oct. 22, 1849	2 1 4½	75 0 0	- - -	- - -
Bridge of Dee - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0
Castle Douglas - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 15 0	- - -	130 10 0
Castle Douglas - F.C.	120 0 0	Feb. 26, 1853	- - -	40 0 0	- - -	161 10 0
Creetown - G.A.	42 10 0	Nov. 30, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dalbeattie - F.C.	140 0 0	Dec. 11, 1854	3 8 4	- - -	- - -	46 10 0
Dalbeattie - Par.	55 0 0	July 6, 1854	4 13 11½	88 6 8	- - -	205 10 0
Dundreman Abbey - F.C.	128 0 0	Sept. 28, 1849	1 13 4	111 0 0	- - -	75 0 0
Kelton - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 10 0
Kirkpatrick, Durham - Par.	- - -	- - -	3 12 7½	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kirkcudbright, Town-end Sess. - G.A.	53 0 0	Dec. 23, 1847	- - -	12 10 0	- - -	- - -
Kirkdale - G.A.	130 0 0	June 10, 1850	5 0 0½	- - -	- - -	32 10 0
Maxwelltown - Burgh Sess. - F.C.	105 0 0	Aug. 27, 1849	4 15 3	46 10 0	- - -	130 10 0
Maxwelltown - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0
LANARKSHIRE.						
Abingdon, (Sir H. Colebrook's) -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -
Airdrie, East, Parish (Rawyard's) -	*150 0 0	Oct. 23, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Airdrie, West - F.C.	212 0 0	June 21, 1848	- - -	122 5 0	- - -	226 3 4
Airdrie, West - F.C.	17 10 0	Aug. 30, 1850	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Airdrie, St. Margaret's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	4 19 11½	- - -	- - -	20 16 8
Avondale - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	20 0 0
Bigger - G.A.	75 0 0	May 13, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Blackquarry - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	165 5 0
Blantyre Works -	- - -	- - -	5 6 8	52 1 8	- - -	- - -
Bothwell - Par.	*60 0 0	Dec. 18, 1839	- - -	11 13 4	- - -	63 0 0
Bothwell - F.C.	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	150 6 8	- - -	270 16* 8
Braehead - G.A.	74 0 0	June 27, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bridgeton - G.A.	*600 0 0	Sept. 5, 1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bridgeton - G.A.	*375 0 0	Sept. 7, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bridgeton - F.C.	220 0 0	Oct. 21, 1851	4 1 4½	- - -	- - -	29 0 0
Broomgate - G.A.	*225 0 0	Jan. 12, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.				
LANARKSHIRE—cont.						
Carnbroe - - - - G.A.	380 0 0	Aug. 15, 1852				
Chapel - - - - G.A.			2 0 0			
Chryston - - - - G.A.	*70 0 0	July 3, 1839				
Chryston - - - - F.C.	178 0 0	July 1, 1854				
Coatbridge - - - - G.A.	650 0 0	Sept. 16, 1844				
Coatbridge - - - - F.C.	177 15 0	Aug. 18, 1849				
Cowcadden, Infants - G.A.	*150 0 0	Oct. 21, 1835				
Crosshills branch - Par.			2 4 9½	12 10 10		
Finnieston, Mission - F.C.	250 0 0	Oct. 27, 1854	2 3 8			
Gartsherrie, Fourth Sch. G.A.				46 10 0		
Gartsherrie, St. George's G.A.				3 15 0		
Gartsherrie, St. James' - G.A.				81 13 4		301 15 10
Gartsherrie, St. Mary's - G.A.				64 3 4		
Glasgow (Anderston) St. Mark's, - - - - Burgh	*850 0 0	Nov. 2, 1836	4 6 8	21 0 0		15 0 0
Glasgow, (Anderston) St. Matthews - - - - G.A.	400 0 0	Mar. 20, 1845	6 7 7½	52 15 0		623 13 4
" - - - - "	99 0 0	Jan. 30, 1854				
"Glasgow" (Brownfield's), St. George's, Juvenile and Infants - - - -	*700 0 0	June 15, 1839				
Glasgow (Brownfield), Female Industrial - - - -			2 4 11½	91 2 6		142 5 0
Glasgow, Calton, St. Luke's - - - - Sess.	*395 0 0	Apr. 7, 1838				
Glasgow (Calton), St. Mary's - - - - R.C.			7 1 8			256 18 4
Glasgow (Chalmers') - Par.	*760 0 0	Oct. 3, 1840				
Glasgow, Christ Church (Mile End) - - - - Epis.	*425 0 0	June 16, 1838	1 13 8½			
Glasgow (Gorbals), Youtlis - - - - Par.	*600 0 0	Feb. 24, 1836	13 15 8			324 0 0
" - - - - "	200 0 0	May 15, 1847				
Glasgow (Govan), Juvenile and Infants - - - - G.A.	*350 0 0	May 2, 1838				
Glasgow (Kilmston Govan) G.A.	200 0 0	Aug. 31, 1842				
Glasgow (Milton) - Par.	400 0 0	Dec. 8, 1851	4 11 11	8 5 0		
Glasgow (Milton), Industrial - - - - F.C.				15 16 8		
Glasgow, Model - - - - G.A.	1,000 0 0	Jan. 15, 1840		7 0 0		229 0 0
Glasgow, Model - - - - F.C.			33 13 7	140 4 2		1,771 5 0
Glasgow (Murdock's), Boys' Industrial - - - -	450 0 0	Nov. 6, 1851				
Glasgow (Old Wynd) - F.C.	350 0 0	Aug. 30, 1848	6 6 8	36 0 0		8 6 8
Glasgow, St. Alphonsus' - R.C.						
Glasgow, St. Andrew's (Parish and Madras Schools) - R.C.	572 5 0	July 25, 1850	8 12 10½			
Glasgow, St. Andrew's - R.C.				23 5 10		57 10 0
Glasgow, St. David's - Par.			12 4 9½			349 2 6
Glasgow, St. Enoch's - Sess.	*750 0 0	June 3, 1835				
Glasgow, St. George's in the Fields - - - - Sch.	*1,000 0 0	June 20, 1838				
Glasgow, St. George's - Sess.	*600 0 0	Nov. 30, 1836				
Glasgow, St. George's (Kelvin Street) - F.C.	300 0 0	Apr. 14, 1853	8 15 0	56 16 8	14 11 8	91 11 8
Glasgow, St. George's (Renfield Street) - F.C.			11 5 0	125 0 0		768 10 0
Glasgow, St. James' - G.A.	*450 0 0	May 20, 1837				
Glasgow, St. John's (Young Street) - - G.A.	490 0 0	June 7, 1850				15 0 0
Glasgow, St. John's - F.C.			12 9 11½	34 10 0		76 0 0
Glasgow, St. John's, Chalmers' Territorial - G.A.						213 0 0
Glasgow, St. Jude's - Epis.			2 7 3½	12 7 6		
Glasgow, St. Matthew's Industrial - - - - F.C.	400 0 0	Dec. 19, 1848	6 0 0	48 3 4		159 0 0
Glasgow, St. Mungoe's - R.C.			8 6 0			92 12 6
Glasgow, St. Mungoe's - G.A.	373 0 0	Apr. 18, 1843				
Glasgow, St. Paul's - Par.	*660 0 0	Dec. 11, 1837		34 10 0		
Glasgow, St. Peter's - F.C.			11 13 4	94 17 6	30 0 0	559 1 8

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.				
LANARKSHIRE—cont.						
Glasgow, St. Peter's, Female	F.C.	- - - -	4 11 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -
Glasgow, St. Rollox	G.A.	- - - -	- - -	66 0 0	- - -	- - -
Glasgow (The Bishop's)	Epis.	- - - -	3 15 3½	7 10 0	- - -	22 10 0
Glasgow, Tron (Bridge-gate)	F.C.	- - - -	- - -	10 15 0	- - -	17 14 2
Glasford	Par.	- - - -	1 10 10	- - -	- - -	- - -
Glenfivel	G.A.	100 0 0	Dec. 18, 1841	- - -	- - -	46 10 0
Govan	F.C.	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Greengates	G.A.	75 0 0	June 11, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hamilton, St. John's	F.C.	*600 0 0	Oct. 6, 1838	10 11 7½	132 10 0	380 6 8
Hamilton (Orphan and Charity)	G.A.	150 0 0	Oct. 9, 1852	- - -	- - -	- - -
Hamilton, United	Presb.	- - - -	- - -	2 13 0	- - -	- - -
Kilbride, East	Par.	- - - -	- - -	70 2 6	- - -	233 0 0
Lanark	Burgh	*250 0 0	Apr. 29, 1840	3 5 8½	35 0 0	15 0 0
Leadhills	G.A.	- - - -	- - -	16 13 4	- - -	22 14 2
Lesmahagow	F.C.	- - - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -
Maryhill	G.A.	180 0 0	Sept. 13, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -
Maryhill	F.C.	246 0 0	Apr. 8, 1850	3 1 11½	28 17 6	29 0 0
Maxwelltown, Endowed	Par.	150 0 0	Aug. 7, 1841	3 19 10	65 0 0	215 10 0
Monklands	Par.	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	195 0 0
Partick (Govan)	F.C.	173 0 0	Apr. 22, 1850	- - -	62 10 0	- - -
Riggend	G.A.	60 0 0	Nov. 28, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -
Roberton	F.C.	- - - -	- - -	7 6 8	- - -	- - -
Rutherglen	F.C.	201 10 0	Feb. 13, 1850	8 15 0	139 6 8	293 0 0
Shotts	F.C.	- - - -	- - -	2 2 0½	- - -	- - -
Springburn	R.C.	- - - -	- - -	2 0 0	- - -	- - -
Stonehouse	F.C.	- - - -	- - -	3 7 9½	16 10 0	76 5 0
Stonehouse	Par.	- - - -	- - -	3 6 8	- - -	- - -
Strathaven	F.C.	- - - -	- - -	2 13 4	- - -	- - -
Strathaven Avondale	G.A.	*250 0 0	Dec. 2, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -
Uddingstone	G.A.	155 0 0	Oct. 4, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -
Woodside	F.C.	280 0 0	Mar. 17, 1843	3 6 8	52 17 6	49 6 8
LINLITHGOWSHIRE.						
Abercorn	F.C.	- - - -	- - -	2 12 6	- - -	45 5 0
Armadae	G.A.	*34 0 0	Aug. 17, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bathgate	Par.	- - - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -
Carriden	Par.	- - - -	- - -	3 10 0	36 10 0	63 0 0
Grangepans, Subscription	G.A.	- - - -	- - -	3 6 1	90 5 0	355 0 0
Kirkliston	F.C.	- - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 0 0
Linlithgow	F.C.	127 0 0	Jan. 19, 1849	4 14 10½	78 13 4	188 16 8
Torphichen	Par.	- - - -	- - -	3 14 10½	16 10 0	46 10 0
Torphichen	F.C.	75 0 0	Oct. 15, 1849	1 2 0	- - -	- - -
Winchburgh	G.A.	- - - -	- - -	- - -	67 10 0	15 0 0
NAIRNSHIRE.						
Auldearn (Innes), Infants	F.C.	145 0 0	July 18, 1842	2 13 4½	34 6 8	- - -
Cawdor	G.A.	30 0 0	Sept. 15, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cawdor	F.C.	40 0 0	Dec. 15, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -
"	"	25 0 0	Jan. 10, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -
Nairn (Moniton)	G.A.	*100 0 0	Mar. 31, 1837	- - -	56 10 0	- - -
Nairn	F.C.	150 0 0	Jan. 15, 1850	5 7 0½	73 16 8	105 10 0
ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.						
Dervaig, Tobermory (Mull)	G.A.	120 0 0	May 18, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -
Dervaig, Female School	-	77 0 0	Jan. 23, 1849	- - -	- - -	- - -
Midbea, Westside, Westray	G.A.	52 0 0	Nov. 26, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -
Orkney, St. Andrew's	G.A.	23 0 0	Apr. 15, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -
Sanday	F.C.	- - - -	- - -	- - -	60 0 0	- - -
Skelwick, Society School	F.C.	- - - -	- - -	- - -	50 0 0	- - -
Stronness	F.C.	- - - -	- - -	3 10 0	23 2 6	15 0 0

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.				
PEEBLES.						
Inverloithen F.C.				£ s. d. 68 8 4		
Peebles F.C.	100 0 0	July 3, 1849	2 10 0	17 13 4	-	14 11 8
PERTHSHIRE.						
Acharn F.C.	-	-	-	-	-	29 0 0
Aldermuir G.A.	-	-	-	93 10 0	-	102 0 0
Almondbank G.A.	-	-	-	19 10 0	-	-
Alyth F.C.	-	-	5 11 8	-	-	145 10 0
Annulree F.C.	-	-	1 0 0	86 0 0	-	-
Blackford F.C.	119 5 0	Mar. 19, 1849	1 15 5½	90 0 0	-	15 0 0
Blair Atholl Par.	-	-	3 19 11½	59 8 4	-	144 10 0
Blair Drummond . . G.A.	-	-	-	26 5 0	-	-
Blairgowrie G.A.	115 0 0	Nov. 3, 1849	-	-	-	-
Blairgowrie Par.	-	-	7 10 0	-	-	143 10 0
Blairgowrie F.C.	-	-	-	46 15 0	-	104 10 0
Breadalbane F.C.	-	-	1 0 0½	87 3 0	-	237 8 4
Bridge of Earn (Indus- trial) F.C.	50 0 0	Sept. 19, 1840	2 10 0	43 15 0	-	259 11 8
Callander F.C.	-	-	-	138 0 0	-	327 12 6
Cannachowran . . . G.A.	-	-	1 12 0½	28 17 6	-	-
Comrie F.C.	-	-	-	-	-	32 10 0
Crieff F.C.	-	-	-	25 0 0	-	15 0 0
Crieff, Taylor's Institution	-	-	-	-	-	29 0 0
Culross, Parish and Burgh School	-	-	-	-	-	-
Culross Geddes . . . G.A.	-	-	3 16 10½	90 6 8	-	218 6 8
Doone F.C.	245 1 7	Nov. 24, 1854	5 8 2½	45 16 8	-	96 0 0
Dunblane F.C.	-	-	5 13 4	71 10 0	-	16 13 4
Dunblane Par.	-	-	2 14 4	33 0 0	-	29 0 0
Dunkeld (Duchess of Atholl's) School . .	-	-	3 9 4½	-	-	63 0 0
Dunkeld, Royal School . G.A.	-	-	2 0 0½	-	-	-
Dunkeld, Little . . . Par.	-	-	-	-	-	209 10 0
Erroll F.C.	-	-	-	-	-	32 10 0
Erroll Epis.	-	-	3 19 10½	71 13 4	-	198 5 0
Forgandenny (Path of Condie) G.A.	30 0 0	Aug. 15, 1849	2 12 7½	46 19 2	-	-
Gartmore F.C.	-	Oct. 10, 1848	-	-	-	-
Gilmerton at Monzie . G.A.	*80 0 0	April 10, 1839	-	-	-	-
Inchture Par.	-	-	3 6 8½	70 0 0	-	75 0 0
Killichonan G.A.	-	-	-	33 15 0	-	-
Kullin F.C.	-	-	-	27 1 8	-	-
Kilnadock Par.	-	-	-	-	-	29 0 0
Kinbuck, Village . .	-	-	-	23 15 0	-	15 0 0
Kincardine, Subscription F.C.	200 0 0	Aug. 11, 1841	-	36 13 4	-	15 0 0
Kincardine on Forth, (Baroness Keith's)	100 0 0	Dec. 18, 1841	-	-	-	-
Kinfaun F.C.	-	-	-	34 5 0	-	31 10 0
Kinloch G.A.	*100 0 0	Aug. 3, 1839	-	12 10 0	-	9 16 8
Kinnaird Par.	-	-	2 13 6½	74 0 0	-	46 10 0
Lawers F.C.	-	-	-	-	-	15 0 0
Loch Earn Head . . . F.C.	-	-	-	35 0 0	-	30 0 0
Logierait F.C.	-	-	-	45 0 0	-	72 18 4
Meikleour Par.	-	-	-	45 5 0	-	-
Methven, United Presbyterian Mission F.C.	74 0 0	Nov. 27, 1848	2 9 11½	90 0 0	-	203 10 0
Monzievaish and Strowan Par.	-	-	2 5 6½	76 5 0	-	15 0 0
Moulin Par.	-	-	-	21 10 0	-	15 0 0
Mathill F.C.	151 0 0	Sept. 5, 1850	-	-	-	102 0 0
Perth, East Parish, Congrega- tional	-	-	-	-	-	32 10 0
Perth, Middle Parish . Sess.	*600 0 0	May 22, 1839	6 8 4	-	-	-
Perth (New Row) . . . N.S.	*400 0 0	July 22, 1837	1 2 0	70 0 0	-	369 5 0
Perth (Watergate) . . N.S.	-	-	-	25 0 0	-	298 10 0
Perth, St. Leonard's . . F.C.	-	-	-	27 10 0	-	352 0 0
Perth, St. Ninian's . . Epis.	-	-	5 6 7½	87 10 0	-	274 10 0
Perth (West) F.C.	320 0 0	Feb. 21, 1849	-	-	-	15 0 0
Perth (West Church) . G.A.	*500 0 0	Oct. 10, 1838	8 14 4½	98 0 0	-	612 6 8

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.				
PERTHSHIRE—cont.						
Perth, Ladies' Subscription School	*150 0 0	Nov. 18, 1837				
Perth (Stewart's), Free Trade School	- - -	- - -	3 15 0½	33 6 8	- - -	15 0 0
Perth, Infants - Par.	- - -	- - -	1 9 4½	40 3 4	- - -	356 0 0
Pitcairn Green - F.C.	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	27 10 0	- - -	- - -
Pitlochry - G.A.	89 0 0	Oct. 18, 1850	- - -	66 13 4	- - -	97 0 0
Ruskie (Port of Monteith) G.A.	*43 0 0	Feb. 2, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Scone, Congregational - F.C.	- - -	- - -	1 8 7	11 5 0	- - -	0 16 8
Stanley - F.C.	110 0 0	Dec. 17, 1849	2 3 2	100 7 6	- - -	99 13 8
Strathbrand - F.C.	90 0 0	May 17, 1849	1 13 4	116 13 4	- - -	- - -
Strathlock - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 10 0	- - -	15 0 0
Strone of Callo - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	- - -
Strowan, Society's - G.A.	- - -	- - -	3 0 0½	- - -	- - -	32 10 0
Tenantry - Par.	33 0 0	Jan. 11, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Trinity Gask - Par.	- - -	- - -	2 11 3	70 0 0	- - -	385 0 0
Tullallan - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	80 0 0
Woodside (near Cupar Angus) - F.C.	- - -	- - -	2 4 10	- - -	- - -	- - -
RENFREWSHIRE.						
Bishopston - F.C.	- - -	- - -	2 0 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bridge of Weir - G.A.	*375 0 0	Jan. 25, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Cathcart - Par.	- - -	- - -	4 6 4½	23 15 0	- - -	124 10 0
Eastwood - Par.	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -
Greenock - G.A.	*600 0 0	Jan. 28, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Greenock (Highlanders) G.A.	550 0 0	Nov. 20, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Greenock, Middle Parish G.A.	*120 0 0	Aug. 7, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Greenock, St. Andrew's - G.A.	*190 0 0	Mar. 11, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Greenock (South Parish) G.A.	*200 0 0	Oct. 21, 1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Greenock, St. John's West Epis.	*80 0 0	Aug. 14, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Househill, Endowed, G.A.	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	25 6 8	- - -	32 10 0
Houston - F.C.	218 0 0	Feb. 1, 1850	5 4 1½	106 15 0	- - -	157 0 0
Houston and Killellan - Par.	- - -	- - -	3 7 11½	114 13 4	- - -	105 10 0
Killarehan, Female - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -
Ladyburn, Subscription - - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0½	46 5 0	- - -	202 8 4
Lochwinnoch - Par.	- - -	- - -	3 9 2½	- - -	- - -	158 10 0
Mearns - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Paisley, George Street - Sess.	- - -	- - -	1 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Paisley Abbey (Dickson's) G.A.	50 0 0	Oct. 12, 1849	- - -	33 0 0	- - -	71 5 0
Paisley (Stevenson Street) F.C.	216 0 0	May 4, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Paisley, St. George's - F.C.	- - -	- - -	3 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Paisley, Infants - G.A.	150 0 0	Jan. 9, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Paisley (Carbrook Street) Sess.	*700 0 0	Aug. 20, 1836	1 8 0	24 15 0	- - -	44 10 0
Paisley (Causeyside Street) Sess.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 0 0
Paisley (Miss Stowe's), Industrial	339 0 0	April 29, 1854	1 9 10½	10 0 0	- - -	29 0 0
Paisley (Middle Hunter Street) - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 1 4	- - -	- - -
Pollocksbaws - Burgh - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	59 10 0
Port Glasgow - G.A.	400 0 0	June 26, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	59 10 0
Port Glasgow, Juvenile - F.C.	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	16 0 0	- - -	- - -
Renfrew, Female, Old Burgh - - -	- - -	- - -	1 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Seedhills - Sess. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
ROSS AND CROMARTY SHIRES.						
Achadesdale - F.C.	90 0 0	Sept. 3, 1850	- - -	72 10 0	- - -	52 10 0
Achnagart - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Builnallimp - F.C.	- - -	- - -	1 9 11½	- - -	- - -	- - -
Conon - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 0 0	- - -	- - -
Cromarty - F.C.	95 10 0	Apr. 21, 1852	3 7 11½	127 4 2	- - -	- - -
Cullisudden - F.C.	- - -	- - -	2 16 10½	37 10 0	- - -	63 0 0
Dingwall - F.C.	- - -	- - -	6 4 11½	40 0 0	- - -	42 0 0
Edderton - F.C.	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	70 0 0	- - -	29 0 0
Ferrintosh - F.C.	90 0 0	Jan. 18, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Highfield - Epis. - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.				
ROSS AND CROMARTY—cont.						
Invergordon - - - F.C.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jemimaville - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	83 0 0
Killearnan - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	- - -
Kilmuir Easter - - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 0 0	- - -	115 5 10
Kincardine - - - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	87 0 0	- - -	- - -
Knockbain - - - Par.	- - -	- - -	2 12 5	63 15 0	- - -	187 0 0
Logie - - - Par.	- - -	- - -	1 9 10	33 0 0	- - -	113 17 6
Maryburgh - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	- - -
Mossfield, Gaelic Association - - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 0 0	- - -	- - -
Mulrton - - - G.A.	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	- - -	- - -	48 15 0
Pool Ewe, Agricultural School - - F.C.	90 0 0	Sept. 5, 1850	1 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -
Rosemarkio - - - F.C.	100 0 0	Dec. 3, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Roskeen - - - F.C.	133 0 0	Oct. 23, 1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stornoway - - - F.C.	159 0 0	June 14, 1852	- - -	41 5 0	- - -	63 0 0
Tain, Congregational - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	55 0 0
Tarbat - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	3 0 8	27 10 0	- - -	15 0 0
Ullapool - - - F.C.	87 0 0	Sept. 19, 1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
ROXBURGHSHIRE.						
Fairnington - - - G.A.	60 0 0	Jan. 21, 1848	- - -	25 10 0	- - -	- - -
Gattonside School - - - Epis.	- - -	- - -	1 16 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -
Jedburgh, St. John's - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	4 1 4	- - -	- - -	- - -
Melrose, Congregational - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	3 8 4	15 0 0	- - -	112 2 0
Smallholm - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	23 15 0	- - -	70 8 4
Yetholme, Kirk - - - G.A.	80 0 0	Feb. 3, 1843	- - -	36 0 0	- - -	- - -
Yetholm, Town, Girls - - G.A.	66 0 0	Mar. 20, 1847	- - -	18 8 4	- - -	- - -
SELKIRKSHIRE.						
Gala, Infants - - - G.A.	200 0 0	July 26, 1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Gala, Subscription - - - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 10 0	- - -	107 0 0
Galashiels - - - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	210 0 0
STIRLINGSHIRE.						
Alva (No. 1.) Infants - G.A.	116 10 0	Dec. 15, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Alva (No. 2.) Subscription - G.A.	140 0 0	Mar. 31, 1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bainsford - - - G.A.	- - -	- - -	9 15 8½	28 0 8	- - -	- - -
Bannockburn, Subscription - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 6 8	- - -	- - -
Bannockburn - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -
Banton Kilsyth - - - G.A.	40 0 0	Jan. 20, 1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Bridge of Allan - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	2 14 0½	- - -	- - -	173 6 1
Brighton in Polmont - - F.C.	144 0 0	Dec. 21, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	74 0
Canonsore - - - G.A.	*190 0 0	Dec. 7, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Denny - - - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	182 5
Drymen, Industrial - - G.A.	- - -	- - -	1 4 0	10 0 0	- - -	- - -
Dunnipace - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 5 0	- - -	0 16 1
Falkirk - - - F.C.	297 16 8	Apr. 1, 1854	4 17 0½	50 16 8	- - -	32 10 1
Falkirk, St. Francis' - - R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 16 7½	- - -	- - -	4 3
Grangemouth, Subscription School - - G.A.	- - -	- - -	5 4 11½	21 0 0	- - -	- - -
Haggs - - - G.A.	*80 0 0	Nov. 1, 1837	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -
Killearn - - - F.C.	33 0 0	Feb. 18, 1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kilsyth, Female School - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 5 0	- - -	- - -
Larbert - - - F.C.	130 0 0	Nov. 23, 1850	1 1 4	32 10 0	- - -	- - -
Lennoxtown, New Subscription School - - F.C.	*280 0 0	Dec. 7, 1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Logie - - - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	- - -
Slamannan - - - F.C.	180 0 0	Oct. 21, 1854	5 4 3	23 7 6	- - -	- - -
Stirling, Infants - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	- - -
Tillicoultry - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 5 0	- - -	- - -

Name and Denomination of School.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for School Books and Maps.	Grants to Certificated Teachers.	Grants to Assistant Teachers.	Grants on account of Pupil-teachers.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.				
SUTHERLANDSHIRE.						
Armadale - - - G.A.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brora - - - G.A.	- - -	- - -	1 11 1	40 0 0	- - -	52 10 0
Creich - - - Par.	- - -	- - -	1 18 9½	98 6 8	- - -	32 10 0
Creich, Congregational - F.C.	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	22 10 0	- - -	110 13 4
Dalnabreac - - - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	15 0 0
Dornoch - - - Par.	- - -	- - -	2 1 1	118 13 4	- - -	84 3 4
Dornoch - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	3 6 8½	22 10 0	- - -	22 18 4
Durino - - - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	63 5 0	- - -	15 0 0
Golspie - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	17 10 0
Golspie - - - Par.	- - -	- - -	2 13 1	- - -	- - -	29 0 0
Kildonan - - - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 0 0	- - -	109 10 0
Knockarthur - - - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	- - -
Lairg Gruids - - - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -
Loth - - - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	61 5 0	- - -	- - -
Melvich - - - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	- - -	- - -
Skerray - - - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 0 0	- - -	- - -
Skibo - - - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	63 16 8	- - -	31 13 4
Tahmne - - - G.A.	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 10 0	- - -	- - -
WIGTOWNSHIRE.						
Cairn Ryan - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	1 0 0½	30 0 0	- - -	- - -
Enoch (Parish of Portpatrick) - - - G.A.	50 0 0	Aug. 12, 1843	2 4 0½	63 6 8	- - -	15 0 0
Glenluce - - - Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 0 0
Inch - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	77 10 0	- - -	46 10 0
Kirkmaiden - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	1 12 0	57 0 0	- - -	- - -
Labrax - - - G.A.	90 0 0	Jan. 24, 1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Leswalt - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	91 19 2	- - -	- - -
Sorbic - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	1 0 4	40 1 8	- - -	13 6 8
Stranraer - - - G.A.	465 0 0	Feb. 15, 1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Stranraer - - - F.C.	138 15 0	Apr. 3, 1852	5 7 8½	82 10 0	- - -	145 9 2

REPORTS ON NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Report, for the Year 1854, on the Church of England Training Schools for Schoolmasters; by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. HENRY MOSELEY, M.A., F.R.S., Canon of Bristol.

MY LORDS,

THE number of students resident at Christmas 1854, in the fourteen training schools subject to your inspection, was 675, of whom 376 were Queen's scholars. In these numbers the fact chiefly to be noted is the large proportion of Queen's scholars. Under the operation of the Minutes of 1846, these students are steadily replacing (as was to be expected) that class which has hitherto filled the training schools. Last year they constituted 28 per cent. of the whole, and the year before 15 per cent. This year they are 55 per cent.

The progress of the training schools in respect to numbers, during the last five years, is shown in the following table:—

	YEAR				
	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Number of training schools for schoolmasters under inspection . . .	7	10	13	14	14
Number of students for whom accommodation was provided	448	511	729	855	865
Number of resident students	244	350	513	489	675
Number of students who left during the year preceding the inspection . . .	-	172	192	287	364

In my report for the year 1851-52 (p. 273), I have shown that the annual number of trained masters supplied to Church schools from different institutions, recognized by the National Society, had, during the ten years terminating in June 1851, averaged 259.* In the year 1853 the supply from the training

* Guided by inquiry instituted by the National Society into the state of Church schools in 1846-7 (published in 1849), I have assumed, in my report for 1851-2,

schools under inspection had already surpassed this number. In the three years 1851-2-3, it averaged 214.

The new course of examination adapted to different years of the students' residence, of which I shall state the particulars in a subsequent part of this report, will, in several of the training schools, have the effect of extending the whole time of residence from one year to two. By this cause the annual supply of schoolmasters will be diminished; whilst on the other hand by the gradual filling up of the training schools, it will be increased. Our experience up to the present time is that the supply of trained schoolmasters is not equal to the demand. Nevertheless, in the four years terminating at Christmas 1854, it averaged 5 per cent. per annum, on the 4,336 masterships of Church schools given by the Census of 1851, which is above the proportion indicated by the experience of other countries and by the probabilities of the case, as the permanent one.† We are, in fact, in an abnormal and transitional state. New schools are every year created, and not a few of the 7,378 schools, which the Census of 1851 shows to have been then taught by mistresses, have probably since been changed into schools taught by masters.

Queen's
scholars.

The number of male pupil-teachers who completed their apprenticeships in the year 1854, was 820. Of this number 303 only presented themselves as candidates for admission to the training schools, as Queen's scholars, and 226 were admitted. Besides the 226 new Queen's scholarships granted at Christmas 1854, there were 277 others granted, of which the greater number were renewals of scholarships already held for one year, but some of them were given to students of one year's standing who had not been Queen's scholars before, or even pupil-teachers. These particulars are stated in respect to each of the training schools, in the following table:—

the number of Church schools to be 16,198, including 3,161 dames' schools, and thence I have calculated the probable number of schools taught by masters at 6,299. These numbers appear by the Census of 1851 to be too great; it gives 11,714 for the number of schools supported by the Church of England, exclusive of dames' schools, 4,336 as the number of those schools taught by masters, and 7,378 by mistresses. The 259 annual vacancies on 4,336 masterships are at the rate of nearly 6 per cent. per annum.

† See Minutes 1851-2, vol. i., p. 273.

TABLE I.
QUEEN'S SCHOLARSHIPS (MALES).

NAME OF TRAINING SCHOOL.	Number of new Candidates for Queen's Scholarships at Christmas 1854.	New Scholarships granted.		Scholarships renewed and granted to Students of Second Year.		Grant payable for Scholarships in 1855.
		First Class.	Second Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	
Baileysca - - - -	47	22	16	26	25	£ 2,020
Caermarthen - - -	4	-	2	3	2	155
Caernarvon - - -	5	-	4	-	-	80
Chelsea, St. Mark's - -	10	6	6	5	14	675
Cheltenham - - -	31	11	16	23	33	1,830
Chester - - - -	20	2	9	5	2	395
Chichester - - -	7	1	3	1	4	190
Culham - - - -	3	-	2	6	15	490
Durham - - - -	6	3	2	5	9	420
Exeter - - - -	14	3	6	7	8	530
Kneller Hall - - -	10	5	4	-	-	205
Highbury - - - -	15	5	9	9	16	850
Saltley - - - -	12	3	7	3	5	390
Winchester - - -	10	4	6	-	2	260
York - - - -	20	2	11	2	13	580
Borough Road (British) -	36	10	19	4	4	810
Westminster (Wesleyan) -	38	4	18	13	9	965
Hammersmith (Roman Catholic)	6	2	3	1	-	135
TOTAL - - - -	303	83	143	113	161	10,980

I have collected from the annual returns made to me by the different training schools, the particulars recorded in the following tables. They have reference, 1st, to the students, to the numbers of students composing those institutions severally, and the times of their residence; 2ndly, to their expenditure; 3rdly, to their income. Heretofore such returns have had reference to years terminating at different periods. In my present report they have reference (with two exceptions) to the year terminating at Christmas 1854.

TABLE — NUMBER STUDENTS, &c. in MALE NG SCHOOL.

NAME OF THE COLLEGE.	Date of Establishment.	Total Number of Students trained since it was established.	Number for whom Accommo- dation is provided.	Number resident at Christmas 1854, including Queen's Scholars.	Number of Queen's Scholars resident at Christmas 1854.	Percentage of Queen's Scholars on whole number of resident Students.	Number of Students who en- tered during the preceding year.	Number of Students who left during the preceding year.	Average time of Residence of the Students who left during the year preceding.	Yr. Mo.	Number of Candi- dates.				Queen's Scholarships, Christmas 1854.				Amount of public Grant on Queen's Scholarships and Christmas 1854.	Fee paid annually by each Student.	Duration of annual Vacations in Weeks.
											1st Year.		2nd Year.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.			
											1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.							
Battersea	1840	607	103	103	67	65.04	82	54†	1 5.66	47	22	16	26	25	2,020	25	13				
Caernarvon	1844	130	27	27	15	46.87	18	9	1 5.66	5	0	4	0	0	80	25	9				
Caermarthen	1848	32	60	32	15	46.87	15	20	1 8.5	4	0	2	3	2	155	21	10				
Chelsea, St. Mark's	1841	222	110	73	31	42.46	33	30	2 6.13	19	6	6	5	14	675	25	10				
Cheltenham	1847	249	100	107	71	66	64	67†	1 4.25	31	11	16	23	33	1,880	25† 1st yr. 20† 2nd yr.	10				
Chester	1839	355	70	23	13	56.52	22	15	1 5.4	20	2	9	5	2	385	25	10				
*Chichester	1840	68	26	18	12	66.6	15	10	1 10.5	7	1	3	1	4	190	20	11				
Durham	1841	110	33	30	16	55.5	19	11	1 10.5	6	3	2	5	9	420	18	12				
Exeter	1840	45	45	39	19	48.72	21	15	2 0.6	14	3	6	7	8	550	184 or 20† 25† 1st yr.	11				
Highbury (Metropolitan)	1850	70	70	64	29	45.31	59	31	1 6.3	15	5	9	9	16	850	25† 1st yr. 20† 2nd yr.	9				
Oxford	1823	78	100	56	30	53.57	32	40	1 2.9	3	0	2	6	15	490	22	12				
Winchester	1840	175	33	18	10	55.55	16	19	1 4.2	10	4	6	0	2	260	23	10				
*Worcester	1852	5	60	33	27	81.82	13	24	1 10.6	12	3	7	3	5	390	28	9				
York and Ripon	1841	823	53	52	36	69	37	19	1 7.61	20	2	11	2	13	580	25	9				
TOTAL		2,397	885	675	376		426	364	1 0	213	62	99	95	143	8,865	—	—				

* These colleges have given the number resident at Midsummer 1854.

† Left during the year 1853.

TABLE III.—AVERAGE TIME OF RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS.

NAME OF THE COLLEGE.	Number of Students who at Christmas 1854 had resided in the several Training Schools respectively.					Total who had resided 1 year and upwards.
	1 year.	1½ years.	2 years.	2½ years.	3 years.	
Battersea	62	2	32	0	4	100
Caernarvon	8	3	4	0	0	15
Caernarthen	9	6	7	2	1	25
Chelsea, St. Mark's	29	1	24	0	8	62
Cheltenham	67	11	0	0	0	78
Chester	9	4	7	1	0	21
Chichester	2	1	0	0	0	3
Durham	14	2	6	1	0	23
Exeter	21	2	7	1	2	33
Highbury	34	13	11	0	0	58
Oxford	21	5	21	0	0	47
Winchester	13	1	3	0	1	18
Worcester	12	2	16	2	0	32
York and Ripon	30	4	11	0	1	46
TOTAL	331	57	149	7	17	561

TABLE IV.—TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

COLLEGE.	Average number of Students.	Number of Masters.		Tuition.	Cost of supporting Model or Practising Schools.	Board of Masters.	Board of Students and Servants.	Washing of Masters, Students, and Servants.	Wages of Servants.	Fuel and Lights.	Other House-keeping Expenses.	Medical Attendance.	Clothing.
		Constantly employed.	Occasionally employed.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Battersea -	103	5	3	1,205 0 0	70 0 0	210 9 6	1,946 6 9	331 17 10	169 4 11½	107 6 7	75 2 4½	40 0 0	—
Caernarvon -	27	3	2	305 0 0	—	—	—	—	172l. 17s. 6d.	—	—	—	—
Caernarthen -	31	3	2	645 0 0	25 0 0	537 10 0	—	—	824l. 10s. 3d.	—	—	21 4 0	—
Chelsea, St. Mark's -	73	6	4	1,800 10 0	134 0 3	1,807l. 13s. 5d.	—	218 9 6	208 3 7	408 3 9	379 3 11	82 9 5	—
Cheltenham -	77	7	1	1,598 1 0	30 0 0	1,022l. 18s. 8½d.	—	45 0 6	96 19 0	127 5 0	—	—	—
Chester -	28	7	3	565 1 6	126 0 10	—	—	371l. 9s. 4d.	—	—	—	7 6 0	1 15 0
Chichester -	18	2	3	327 2 0	—	406l. 14s. 8½d.	—	45 8 10½	40 0 0	34 18 0	15 1 11½	3 14 6	—
Durham -	28	2	4	372 8 0	—	367l. 15s. 7½d.	—	74 6 0½	93 8 2	30 11 6	48 2 6	7 16 10	—
Exeter -	39	3	3	280 17 4	125 0 0	683l. 11s. 5d.	—	77 8 5	47 2 9	93 17 3	103 5 2	7 5 7	—
Highbury (Metropolitan) -	62	5	5	903 9 0	347 9 7	40 0 0	1,050 11 6	67 12 2	114 7 2	196 9 0	45 15 4	20 0 4	—
Oxford -	56	4	1	590 0 0	—	—	—	—	1,536l. 5s. 0d.	—	—	10 10 0	—
Winchester -	28	2	4	380 0 0	—	83 16 0	—	—	489l. 3s. 6d.	—	—	8 10 0	—
Worcester -	28	4	2	528 16 8	94 15 2	688l. 7s. 5d.	—	—	87 19 2	97 5 2	31 0 10	—	—
York and Ripon -	52	6	0	840 0 0	—	118 10 0	829 19 2	—	88 0 0	102 15 11	69 18 0	24 7 6	—
TOTAL -	645	39	37	9,731 5 6	922 5 10	—	—	—	17,437l. 14s. 4d.	—	—	1 15 0	—

The masters of the model schools are included amongst those constantly employed.

TABLE IV.—Total Ordinary Expenditure—continued.

COLLEGE.	Books, Printing, Apparatus Stationery, Postages, &c.	Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Garden, Farm-house, &c.	Other current Expenses not before included.	Total current Expenditure.	Period at which the year terminates to which the preceding calculations refer.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Battersea -	187 14 4	447 12 4	95 0 3	211 5 8	5,197 0 7	Christmas 1854.
Caernarvon -	93 2 4	32 16 8	-	89 17 6	694 14 9	Christmas 1854.
Caermarthen -	64 2 10½	32 4 1	-	89 12 8	2,269 3 10½	Christmas 1854.
Chelsea, St. Mark's -	278 16 2	189 14 4	69 16 7	29 9 11	5,106 10 10	Christmas 1854.
Cheltenham -	143 11 8	118 10 0	41 17 7	-	3,028 3 5½	December 31, 1854.
Chester -	21 4 8	28 14 0	7 0 0	84 4 8	1,412 16 0	December 1854.
Chichester -	17 15 0	36 19 3	7 15 0½	-	988 9 2½	-
Durham -	55 16 10	42 4 9	21 18 0	13 11 7	1,070 18 10	Christmas 1854.
Exeter -	119 9 5	76 13 8	-	35 0 0	1,739 11 0	Christmas 1854.
Highbury (Metropolitan) -	155 9 11	45 3 2	11 2 11	267 8 11	3,284 19 0	March 31, 1854.
Oxford -	80 0 0	41 6 2	-	86 12 10	2,344 13 0	Christmas 1854.
Winchester -	15 0 0	-	14 0 0	24 1 5	964 10 11	Midsummer 1854.
Worcester -	139 16 6	37 18 10	26 8 2	168 16 4	1,901 4 3	June 30, 1854.
York and Ripon -	117 8 0	106 12 0	14 9 0	63 15 11	2,372 15 6	Christmas 1854.
TOTAL	1,404 7 8½	1,237 9 3	309 7 6½	1,145 17 5	32,923 12 2½	

TABLE - AVE. GE EXPENDITURE.

COLLEGE.	Number of Students on whom the Average is estimated.	Average Number of Students to each Master.		Average Salary per Master.	Average Cost of Tuition per Student.	Average Cost of Board per Master.	Average Cost of Board for each Student and Servant.			Average Cost of Washing for each Master, Student, and Servant.			Average Wages of each Servant.			Average Cost of Fuel and Light per Student.			Average amount per Student of other Housekeeping Expenses.			Average Cost of Medical Attendance per Student.	Average Cost of Clothing per Student.	Average Cost of Books, Apparatus, Stationery, &c., per Student.	Average Amount per Student of other expenses not included.	Average Total Expenditure per Student.
		Constantly employed.	Occasionally employed.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.					
Battersea	103	20	34	150 12 6	11 13 11	30 1 4	18 17 11	3 4 5	21 3 1	1 18 3	0 14 7	5 3 10	13 8	2 1 4	8 12 11	3 14 6	8 12 11	4 11 7	25 14 6	50 9 1	11 13 6	22 14 4	1 16 5	11 13 6	50 9 1	
Caernarvon	27	9	13	61 0 0	15 5 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6l. 8s. 0d.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Caernarthen	31	10	15	129 0 0	29 6 1	113 10 0	26 11 1	2 19 8	23 2 7	5 11 9	5 3 10	22 7	13 8	2 1 4	8 12 11	3 16 4	8 12 11	3 14 6	22 14 4	72 17 5	22 7	2 1 4	22 14 4	72 17 5		
Chelsea, St. Mark's	73	12	18	130 1 0	17 16 3	24 15 3	2 19 8	23 2 7	5 11 9	5 3 10	22 7	13 8	2 1 4	8 12 11	3 16 4	8 12 11	3 14 6	22 14 4	69 18 10	22 7	2 1 4	22 14 4	69 18 10			
Cheltenham	77	11	77	174 15 1	18 3 1	13 5 8	0 11 8	13 17 0	1 13 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	-	-	-	1 17 9	3 14 6	3 14 6	39 5 10	1 17 9	3 14 6	3 14 6	39 5 10			
Chester	28	4	9	56 10 1	20 3 7	-	20 8 2	2 10 5	10 0 0	1 18 9	0 16 9	4 1	1 3	0 15 2	8 15 8	50 8 8	-	-	50 8 8	1 3	0 15 2	8 15 8	50 8 8			
Chichester	18	9	6	65 8 4	18 3 5	22 15 3	2 10 5	10 0 0	1 18 9	0 16 9	4 1	1 3	0 15 2	8 15 8	50 8 8	-	-	-	50 8 8	1 3	0 15 2	8 15 8	50 8 8			
Durham	28	14	7	62 1 4	13 6 0	13 2 8	2 13 0	11 2 8	1 1 10	1 14 4	5 7	5 7	-	-	-	2 2 0	3 19 4	38 5 0	2 2 0	3 19 4	38 5 0	-	-	38 5 0		
Exeter	39	13	13	46 16 2	7 4 0	17 10 6	1 19 8	11 15 8	2 8 1	4 19 1	3 8	3 8	-	-	-	3 1 3	7 5 6	44 12 0	3 1 3	7 5 6	44 12 0	-	-	44 12 0		
Highbury (Metropolitan)*	63	12	12	99 6 10	16 0 5	20 0 0	16 18 10	1 1 8	22 17 5	2 0 9	0 14 9	6 5	2 10 1	13 6 8	32 19 7	-	-	-	2 10 1	13 6 8	32 19 7	-	-	32 19 7		
Oxford	56	14	56	118 0 0	10 10 8	33 16 0	27l. 8s. 7d.	-	-	-	-	-	3 9	-	-	1 8 6	2 5 8	41 17 4	1 8 6	2 5 8	41 17 4	-	-	41 17 4		
Winchester	23	11	6	63 6 8	16 10 5	33 16 0	21 5 4	-	-	-	-	-	7 4	-	-	0 13 0	3 2 6	41 18 8	0 13 0	3 2 6	41 18 8	-	-	41 18 8		
Worcester	23	7	14	88 2 9	18 17 8	24 11 8	0 0 0	14 13 2	3 9 5	1 2 2	1 2 2	-	-	-	-	4 19 10	14 17 0	67 18 0	4 19 10	14 17 0	67 18 0	-	-	67 18 0		
York and Ripon	52	9	0	140 0 0	16 3 0	22 14 0	15 19 2	-	12 11 5	1 19 6	1 6 10	9 4	-	-	-	2 5 1	7 9 4	45 12 6	2 5 1	7 9 4	45 12 6	-	-	45 12 6		
TOTAL	645	11	17	101 7 4	15 1 9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	277. 0s. 6d.	-	-	-	-	-	50 2 3	0 4	2 6 4	5 13 5	-	-	50 2 3	

* The cost of the Model School to the Institution is only 24l. 9s. 7d., as the scholars' fees amount to 828l. But last year, in the Minutes of Council, the gross cost

TABLE VI.—EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

NAME OF COLLEGE.	Expenditure for additional Building or for the Enlargement of existing Buildings.	Other Expenses, not being Current Expenses.	Total Extraordinary Expenditure.	Remarks on the preceding.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Pattersea	460 18 9 (a)	126 3 0 (b)	587 1 9	(a) This sum includes 242 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> towards the cost of the laboratory and new class room, and 96 <i>l.</i> for new drainage. (b) Exhibitions and gratuities.
Caermarthen	—	—	—	
Caernarvon	*72 0 0	—	72 0 0	
Chelsea, S. M.	5,235 2 2	167 6 10	5,402 9 0	
Cheltenham	300 0 0	{ 449 15 1½ } { 25 0 0 }	774 15 1½	
Chester	93 18 4	—	93 18 4	
Chichester	—	—	—	
Durham	730 9 1	134 3 6 (e)	865 12 7	(e) Furniture, extra books, &c.
Exeter	7,840 0 0 (f)	863 11 4	8,703 11 4	(f) New building, and three acres of land.
Highbury	895 14 3 (g)	317 8 4 (h)	1,213 2 7	(g) Class room for model school. (h) Piece of land for site of new lecture room, &c.
Oxford	—	600 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	600 0 0	
Winchester	—	113 19 7	113 19 7	
Worcester	369 17 0	—	369 17 0	
York and Ripon	—	—	—	
TOTAL	18,395 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 3½ <i>d.</i>	—	18,796 7 3½	

* This sum of 72*l.* should be deducted from the annual expenditure.

TABLE NCOM

NAME of COLLEGE.	Endowment.		Amount of annual Subscriptions or Donations specially for the Use of Training School.		Grants from Diocesan Boards of Education or other public Bodies, not including Fees of Students.		Fees of Students paid by them- selves or their Relatives.		Fees of Students paid by private Patrons.		Government Exhibitions for Queen's Scholars in the year 1883.		Government Grants in respect to Students examined Christmas 1883.		By Exhibitions founded by Dio- cesan Boards or other public Bodies, not including those paid out of the Funds of the Training School.		By Exhibitions founded by pri- vate Patrons.		By Collections made in Churches for the general purposes of the School.		By Contributions to the Build- ing Fund.		By Fees of the Model School in practising.		By Income arising from other Sources.		Total Income.											
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.										
Battersea	29	2	6	788	16	0	1,000	0	0	558	0	0	1,490	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,425	18	6								
Caermarthen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	657	0	6								
Caernarvon	-	-	-	127	0	6	350	0	0	-	-	-	955	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	15	6	5,535	8	3							
Chelms- St. Mark's	-	-	-	244	10	3	2,950	0	0	622	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,345	17	10								
Cheltenham	-	-	-	467	0	0	-	-	-	1,089	17	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Chester	-	-	-	569	0	0	104	13	6	315	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,577	3	1								
Chichester	-	-	-	367	18	5	-	-	-	173	13	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	904	11	3					
Durham	-	-	-	410	2	4	25	0	0	183	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	4	8	1,382	9	11						
Exeter	-	-	-	429	17	6	108	14	10	307	16	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	111	4	0	11,403	9	0						
Highbury	-	-	-	2,297	15	6	-	-	-	566	16	0	1,386	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	323	0	0	2,421	15	9						
Orford	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	0	0	-	-	-	305	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	0	9				
Winchester	-	-	-	339	17	0	-	-	-	228	13	6	28	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,149	0	6			
Worcester	-	-	-	335	15	0	-	-	-	35	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,149	0	6		
York & Ripon	-	-	-	-	-	-	417	1	9	269	10	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	313	8	0	84	6	0	44	10	0	1,772	4	0
TOTAL	29	2	6	7,547	12	6	6,203	10	1	4,505	19	6	5,515	0	0	621	17	6	55	15	0	113	12	11	10,954	4	6	502	0	0	743	7	11	40,579	17	3		

The total current expenditure of the 14 training schools for the year 1854 was 32,323*l.* 12*s.* 2½*d.*, and the average number of students resident in them was 645, so that the average cost per student was 50*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*, of which sum 15*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* was for tuition, and 35*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* for board and other household expenses. In the following table are stated the averages similarly taken in the three preceding years:—

Year.	Average Annual Cost per Student.								
	Tuition.			Board and other current Expenses.			Total.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1851	19	18	4	25	9	8	55	8	0
1852	15	15	1	31	14	11	47	10	0
1853	15	10	3½	33	7	0½	48	17	6
1854	15	1	9	35	0	6	50	2	3

There are remarkable differences in the cost of board and in other household expenses, which I can only attribute to differences in the discretion with which the domestic affairs of different institutions are managed.

The extraordinary expenditure for the year amounts to 18,796*l.* 7*s.* 3½*d.*, and includes the cost (8,703*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*) of erecting entirely new buildings for the Exeter Training School, together with the purchase of a site; and that (5,402*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*) of greatly enlarging and extending St. Mark's College. The other items of expense under this head are for erecting a new class-room and extending the practising schools at Highbury, for erecting new practising schools at Cheltenham, for enlarging the buildings of the training school at Durham, and for erecting a laboratory at Battersea.

The total income for 1854 was 40,579*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*, of which sum 10,954*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* was contributed for buildings, leaving 29,625*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*, as the current income of the year; of which sum 10,808*l.* 15*s.* was contributed for Queen's scholarships and certificates from the funds at your Lordships' disposal, 13,310*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* by voluntary contributions from various sources, and 5,505*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* from the fees of students. The following table gives similar particulars with reference to the two preceding years:—

Year.	Number of Training Schools included in the Return.	Number of Students.	Current Income.					
			Government grants for Queen's Scholarships and Certificates.	Fees of Students.	Voluntary Contributions.	Total.		
			£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1851	9	350	1,976	5	0	5,701	9	0
1852	12	403	4,685	0	0	11,475	16	6
1853	12	518	6,390	13	4	12,023	10	0
1854	14	645	6,613	18	3	23,466	3	0
			1,080	15	0	13,310	18	3
						25,611	0	0
						29,625	12	9

The course of examination prescribed for students in training schools.

Questions required to be set in a great variety of subjects.

The same questions required to be set to students in different years of their residence.

No course of study adapted to different years of residence practicable in a training school under those circumstances.

The principle on which your inspection of training schools was undertaken—and which has always been adhered to—was (within the limits which your administration of a Parliamentary grant for the promotion of elementary education necessarily impose) to recognize in the studies of those institutions whatever subjects might be deemed by their promoters expedient to be taught, and in your examinations to give their students credit for whatever positive and definite attainments in knowledge they might afford the evidence of, without interpreting stringently the condition that such knowledge should form part of the professional education of an elementary teacher. The education of the teacher is indeed seen under so many aspects, and from so many different points of view, that it would have been difficult, I believe impossible, to obtain any general concurrence in such a condition. It thus became necessary in the examination of these institutions to set questions in a great variety of subjects. A separate examination was, moreover, required to be made of every training school, so long as the course of instruction in each differed essentially from that of every other. As, however, elementary education began to be better understood, a more general concurrence as to the things proper to be taught in training schools began to establish itself, and when, by a great increase in the number of training schools, and by the additional labour and responsibility which the Minutes of 1846 threw upon the examination of them, it was no longer possible to examine them separately: the subjects of instruction had become so far alike, that it was no longer impossible to extend the same examination to all. There was still, however, this difficulty in such examinations, that although nearly the same subjects were studied in all the training schools, there was no common *course* of study. The subjects of study were not pursued in the same order or sequence, so that it was impossible to set certain questions to be answered by students of the first year, and others by those of the second or the third. Questions for all, were therefore included in one paper, and the student who remained a second or a third year in the training school had, in each successive year questions in the same subjects placed before him, and of the same difficulty* as in the first year. The training schools were thus interdicted from taking certain of the subjects of instruction in one year of the residence of the students and others in the next, or certain portions of the same subject in one, and others in the next year. It was found that an examination could not be constructed on this basis which did not practically compel the

* There were, however, degrees of difficulty in the questions which were divided into sections, each containing three questions graduated in this respect, from which the student made his selection of one, and one only.

reading of all that had been taught, over again every year, and the reproduction of it at every examination. Nothing could more tend to maintain that character for superficial but multifarious knowledge, which is the opprobrium of the teacher, than such a system. Adopted as a means of fulfilling your Lordships' wishes not by your examinations to interfere, however slightly, with the course of instruction pursued in any training school, it resulted in an interference prejudicial to the interests of all.

It became, however, at length, probable, by reason of the gradual assimilation which had been going on in the teaching of the different schools, and by the more general concurrence in your Lordships' measures which had arisen, that some general agreement as to a common course of examination might be arrived at, and in the early part of last year I was instructed by Lord Granville to draw out such a course, to be laid before the committees of the different training schools and their officers for their approval. It was accordingly printed in proof, and copies were sent to these gentlemen, with the request that they would insert such alterations as seemed to them desirable in the margin.

The examinations altered by direction of the Earl Granville so as to follow a course of reading to be pursued in the successive years of residence.

The alterations so suggested were not numerous or important, nor were they so far opposed to one another as to render impracticable the adoption (substantially) of the most important of them and their union in the same scheme. The course thus agreed upon—and in accordance with which the examinations at Christmas 1855 were conducted—is printed in the present volume together with my report thereon. The principal difficulty to be overcome lay in the fact that whilst some, indeed the majority, of the training schools had been accustomed to keep their students but one year; others kept them three years.*

General concurrence in the new course of examination, and adoption of two years, as the ordinary period of training.

A course of examination could not but tend to establish uniformity in this respect. It is probable that the course which your Lordships have adopted, and which the training schools have cordially received, will cause two years to be the general time of residence of the students.

By your circular of the 15th November 1854, it is provided, that whereas Queen's scholarships have heretofore been offered exclusively as prizes to pupil-teachers, it shall hereafter be competent to the authorities of training schools to nominate as candidates for such scholarships students of one year's standing, and not less than twenty years of age, who may not have been pupil-teachers. Thus, a way to the highest grade in the office of the teacher which the Minutes of 1846 seemed

Opening of Queen's scholarships to other than pupil-teachers.

* It was remarkable that no training school prescribed for its students a residence of two years.

to close up, is re-opened to that deserving class of persons who have always sought it (although far less in number than was desirable) from a love of knowledge and a natural adaptation to the work of the teacher.

This class of men* has heretofore supplied the best and the most dedicated of our teachers, and I have no doubt that, with that energy of character and strength of purpose which give advantages to self-taught men in other occupations of life, these will always maintain a vigorous and, to my mind, a very useful competition with the more regularly educated teachers created by your Minutes of 1846.

I have now to record the results of the examination at Christmas 1854, conducted under these circumstances. It was on a larger scale, I believe, than any other examination before held in this country. The whole number of persons examined, of both sexes, was 2,239, of whom 1,723 were candidates for certificates, and 516 for Queen's scholarships. The former included, with the students of training schools, the teachers also of schools. The examination for certificates began on the 11th of December, and lasted a week. That for Queen's

* In adverting to this deserving body of men, I cannot but bear a public testimony to one, the success of whose labours in their cause is not less worthy of observation than the spirit of perseverance and self-sacrifice with which they have been pursued. During the eleven years that I have inspected the great training schools of Battersea and St. Mark's College, when any student of more than ordinary intelligence and promise has presented himself to my notice, I have expected to hear that he came from Leicester, and that he had been sent to the college by the Honorary Secretary of the Leicester Archidiaconal Board of Education. For years past that gentleman has been accustomed to select such young persons, employed in the manufactures of Leicester and its neighbourhood, as appeared to him to be well adapted to advance the cause of education, and to devote himself to their instruction. They have, further, in various instances which have come to my knowledge, been aided from his private means in completing their education in the training schools.

I quote the following passage from the comments of the editor of a provincial newspaper (*Leicester Advertiser*, January 13, 1855) on the report of a meeting at which fifty of his old pupils presented to him a well-merited memorial of their gratitude and esteem :—

"For years past has he devoted his whole soul to the furtherance of education amongst the humbler classes—education which shall improve their moral condition as well as their intellectual faculties—which shall give them sound religious principles to guide them at times when all other resources have failed. Not only has he laboured arduously in diffusing such principles, but he has devoted his best energies to the preparation of others for this task. We believe that hundreds of young men and women whom he has thus prepared have gone forth into country towns and villages to impart, in their turns, the knowledge they have received, and inculcate by example as well as precept, the principles they have been led to adopt for their guidance through life. Morning, afternoon, and evening, may this indefatigable gentleman be found surrounded in his little old study with young men and women who are now in training for the discharge of similar duties. Such labours would be highly honourable to any one receiving liberal salary. What, then, shall we say of them performed without pecuniary reward either directly or indirectly from any quarter whatever?"

Mr. Fry's training school is not under inspection, and I fear that he will scarcely pardon me for having intruded on it.

scholarships began on the 19th of December, and lasted three days. The questions proposed to the candidates will be found under the Minute of 20 August 1853, reprinted at the commencement of the Minutes of 1854-5. The number of exercises worked by the candidates for certificates was 22,221, and by the candidates for scholarships 2,977, making a total of 25,198. These 25,198 papers having been collected at the Council Office, were distributed among the Inspectors, those in one subject being assigned to one Inspector. Each paper having been examined by him, his estimate of it was recorded by marks signifying excellent, good, fair, moderate, indifferent, failure; and from the Inspectors the papers were then again collected at the Office, where numbers corresponding to these several degrees of merit were assigned to them severally, and tabulated by the examiners; and by the sum of such numbers, taken in respect to each candidate, it was determined whether a certificate or scholarship should be awarded to him; and, if so, of what class and division. This work was completed, in respect to the Queen's scholars, on the 11th of January, time being thereby afforded to the successful candidates to arrange for their admission to the training schools after the Christmas vacation. In respect to the candidates for certificates, it was completed on the 23rd of February. The number of awards was as follows:—

Scholarships, new (among 516 candidates) -	-	-	398
„ renewed to students of one year -	-	-	427
Certificates -	-	-	1,189

That in the interests of the public service no precaution should be neglected which would give confidence to the results of such an examination, will readily be admitted. It involves pecuniary liabilities to a great amount. The following charges upon the Parliamentary grant administered by your Lordships were created by the examination of Christmas 1854.

	£	s.	d.
For scholarships, 1855 -	15,871	13	4
For grants to training schools consequent on the certificates gained conditionally by their students, payable at Christmas 1854 -	11,955	17	9
For augmentations of salary payable conditionally to the teachers on whom it confers certificates, an annual charge of -	17,835	0	0
Total -	£45,662	11	1

The following Tables contain the general results of the examination so arranged as to show the proficiency in each subject of examination of the candidates from each training school. They are similar to the tables given in former years.

TABLE VIII.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN EACH TRAINING SCHOOL WHO OBTAINED CERTIFICATES.

Name of School	Number of Candidates	First Class	Second Class	Third Class	Total	Number of Candidates who obtained Certificates	Number of Students of the			Total
							First Class	Second Class	Third Class	
Barnes	11	28	37	3	68	3	1	17	3	30
Caernarvon	7	7	10	3	20	1	1	1	3	5
Caernarvon	52	52	13	2	67	1	1	1	2	3
Chelsea, St. Mark's	19	19	23		42	2	2	6	18	26
Cheltenham	10	39	64		113	2	2	3	5	10
Chester	2	8	16		24	3	3	1	1	5
Chichester	5	5	6		11	2	2	2	1	5
Culham	17	17	22		39	4	4	2	11	15
Durham	2	10	14		24	2	2	2	2	6
Exeter	2	9	16		25	2	2	2	1	5
Highbury	4	19	32		55	2	2	5	1	8
Kneller Hall	2	10	15		25	4	4	3	3	10
Satley	2	7	12		21	1	1	6	10	17
Winchester	1	10	11		21	1	1	1	1	3
York and Ripon	1	28	34		62					
Borough Road	7	16	33		56					
Westminster	5	17	32		54					

TABLE IX.
STUDENTS OF FIRST YEAR.

TABLE of the Number of CANDIDATES whose Exercises were classed Excellent, Good, or Fair, in the Subjects usually taught in Elementary Schools at the Examination at Christmas 1854.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.	Number per Cent. of Candidates in each Training School, whose Exercises were classed										
	Excellent, or Good.					Excellent, Good, and Fair.					
	Number of Candidates.	Ortho-epic Knowledge.	Ortho-epic Lit.	Ortho-epic History.	Ortho-epic Geography.	Ortho-epic English History.	Ortho-epic English Lit.	Ortho-epic English Lit.	Ortho-epic English Lit.	Ortho-epic English Lit.	Inspector's Report.
Bathurst	10	20.0	25.0	45.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	84.0
Barnstaple	17	0.0	11.8	25.0	17.6	0.0	17.6	0.0	17.6	0.0	64.7
Barnstaple	18	11.1	6.0	14.4	16.7	50.0	17.6	0.0	17.6	0.0	7.78
Chelmsford, St. Mark's	33	12.1	27.3	39.4	9.1	27.3	39.4	9.1	27.3	39.4	75.7
Chelmsford	80	18.8	20.0	61.3	26.3	20.0	61.3	26.3	20.0	61.3	82.5
Chelmsford	17	11.8	41.2	41.2	35.3	58.8	5.9	76.5	70.6	47.1	100.0
Chelmsford	12	0.0	16.7	33.3	16.7	16.7	0.0	16.7	16.7	16.7	58.3
Chelmsford	12	5.9	23.5	11.2	47.1	0.0	0.0	16.7	8.3	66.7	41.7
Chelmsford	12	29.6	11.1	18.3	14.4	0.0	0.0	32.9	35.5	35.5	70.6
Exeter	46	21.7	8.7	47.8	25.9	41.3	10.9	28.3	82.6	6.5	88.9
Highbury	19	56.8	5.3	26.3	21.1	33.8	0.0	63.2	83.2	10.5	38.8
Kendall Hall	33	12.1	3.0	36.4	15.2	18.2	0.0	33.3	95.9	0.0	73.7
Oxford	16	6.3	18.8	25.0	6.3	43.8	0.0	31.3	46.8	0.0	69.7
Winchester	14	21.4	21.4	50.0	61.3	61.3	7.1	21.4	85.7	7.1	87.5
Worcester	40	17.5	7.5	32.5	5.0	25.0	12.5	30.0	87.5	5.0	100.0
York and Ripon	40	17.5	7.5	32.5	5.0	25.0	12.5	30.0	87.5	5.0	100.0

TABLE N.
STUDENTS OF FIRST YEAR.

TABLE of the Number per cent. of Candidates in each Training School whose Exercises were classed Excellent, Good, or Fair, in subjects not usually taught in Elementary Schools at Christmas 1854.

Number per Cent. of Candidates in each Training School whose papers were marked Excellent, Good, or Fair.							
TRAINING SCHOOLS.	Number of Can- didates.	Liturgy and Church History.	Model Drawing.	Geometry and Mensura- tion.	Algebra	Welsh.	Latin.
Battersea - -	70	65·7	32·9	74·3	80·0	—	—
Caermarthen - -	17	52·9	0·0	70·6	64·7	—	—
Caernarvon - -	18	44·4	11·1	22·2	88·9	50·0	—
Chelsea, St. Mark's	33	51·5	51·5	78·8	72·7	—	—
Cheltenham - -	80	80·0	36·3	78·8	67·5	—	2·5
Chester - -	17	94·1	88·2	88·2	64·7	—	—
Chichester - -	12	75·0	25·0	83·3	58·3	—	—
Durham - -	17	76·5	17·1	70·6	52·9	—	—
Exeter - -	27	48·4	44·4	66·7	59·3	—	—
Highbury - -	46	91·3	43·5	50·0	45·6	—	—
Knetter Hall - -	19	52·6	26·3	63·2	73·7	—	—
Oxford - -	33	66·7	57·6	66·7	54·5	—	—
Winchester - -	16	50·0	43·8	75·0	62·5	—	—
Worcester - -	14	78·6	50·0	78·6	50·0	—	—
York and Ripon -	10	80·0	42·5	62·5	55·0	—	—

TABLE XI.
STUDENTS of SECOND YEAR.
which Training School, whose Exe-
cuted, Good, or Fair.

TABLE of Number of CANDIDATES. Number per Cent. of Candidates in each Training School, whose Papers were marked Excellent, Good, or Fair.

TRAINING SCHOOLS.	Number of Candidates.	Scriptural Knowledge.	Literary and Church History.	Grammar.	History.	Reading.	Spelling.	Pennmanship.	Geography and Popular Astronomy.	Physical Science.	Logarithmic Arithmetic.	Higher Mathematics.	Music.	Drawing from Models.	Welsh.	Latin.	School Management.	Inspector's Report.
Battersea	20	90.0	90.0	95.7	93.3	83.3	96.7	35.7	100.0	76.7	90.0	36.7	83.3	70.0	-	-	100.0	96.7
Caernarvon	-	75.0	75.0	75.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	50.0	62.5	37.5	62.5	25.0	12.5	-	75.0	100.0
Caernarvon	4	75.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	75.0	50.0	50.0	75.0	100.0	-	75.0	100.0
Chester	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	75.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
Cheltenham	10	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	90.0	100.0	60.0	100.0	80.0	60.0	60.0	50.0	60.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
Cheltenham	29	82.8	79.3	86.2	100.0	64.5	100.0	53.6	96.5	37.9	41.4	13.8	75.9	48.3	-	-	72.4	38.6
Cheltenham	3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	0.0	100.0	66.7	66.7	100.0	100.0	66.7	-	20.7	100.0	100.0
Chichester	-	100.0	100.0	83.3	83.3	100.0	100.0	83.3	100.0	50.0	66.7	50.0	80.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
Durham	6	100.0	80.0	90.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	80.0	100.0	40.0	80.0	80.0	80.0	100.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
Exeter	5	100.0	80.0	100.0	100.0	62.5	100.0	62.5	100.0	87.5	75.0	22.5	100.0	42.5	-	-	100.0	100.0
Highbury	8	100.0	87.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	62.5	100.0	63.6	54.5	27.3	27.3	18.2	-	18.2	100.0	100.0
Keller Hall	11	100.0	72.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	27.3	100.0	81.3	37.5	31.3	25.0	56.3	-	-	100.0	81.3
Oxford	16	87.5	100.0	87.5	87.5	81.3	100.0	12.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	-	-	100.0	100.0
Winchester	2	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	23.5	32.9	64.7	-	-	100.0	100.0
Worcester	17	94.1	82.3	88.2	94.1	100.0	100.0	52.9	83.2	64.7	38.8	23.5	32.9	64.7	-	-	100.0	100.0
York and Ripon	6	100.0	66.7	83.3	100.0	83.3	100.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	50.0	33.3	100.0	83.3	-	-	100.0	100.0

These tables, and especially the last, if compared with those given in my former reports, will show that the students have done better in the subjects in which they have been examined than in former years, and particularly in those which are subjects of elementary instruction.

The previous instruction of the Queen's scholars.

Although the same course of instruction is prescribed for all the pupil-teachers during their apprenticeships, yet great differences are apparent in their degrees of previous instruction, not due exclusively to differences in capacity or love of learning, but yet more to the different opportunities of instruction which have been afforded them under different teachers. Those who do ill when they first enter the training schools often turn out only to have been neglected, and those who do well do not sometimes maintain the vantage ground which they owe to a more careful preparation.

I need scarcely insist on the importance of protecting the interests of the pupil-teachers against the neglect of those who have undertaken their instruction, with which in some instances I fear they may be chargeable.

Deficiency of verbal memory in the pupil-teachers.

It has been mentioned to me, and I believe with truth, that a singular deficiency in *verbal memory* is apparent in the pupil-teachers; and that in their subsequent career this is a serious impediment to them. Nothing could be easier than to correct this defect. In the education of our own children the exercise of the memory takes a large and a very useful part. Various selections of poetry have been published for the use of elementary schools, and among these a very excellent one, specially for the use of pupil-teachers, by my colleague the Rev. F. Cook. To the condition of reading, parsing, and paraphrasing passages from such books, there might probably be added this, of committing certain portions of them to memory. The number of lines so learned by heart being tested by the Inspector at his annual examination, and recorded in his customary report on the progress of each pupil-teacher.

To the office of the schoolmaster other qualifications are, however, necessary than such as can be made the subjects of a written examination. I do not speak here of that moral and religious culture of which the responsibility rests, in respect to the pupil-teachers, with the clergy of their respective parishes, and afterwards with the training schools: I speak only of what belongs professionally to the work of the teacher. In this, that all which can be made the subject of a written examination, is his knowledge of the subjects he has to teach, and of the rules which are to be observed in teaching it. His *judgment* in the selection, from among many things, of those which are proper for the instruction of children, and his *manner* of teaching them, it is not within the province of such an exami-

nation to test. To these things my attention has therefore specially been directed, in my personal visits to the training schools, and I have sought, in the judgment I have been led to form in respect to them, the assistance and the advice of my colleagues, with one of whom in each such visit I have been associated. I am far, however, from feeling satisfied with what I have been able to accomplish in this respect, or from thinking that the *influence* of your inspection or your examinations is thrown sufficiently into the scale of that, which belongs to the training school distinctly as a school for the education of *teachers*, and which looks upon everything the students have to learn in the light of that also which they will have to teach. The only official recognition of this function of the training school, besides the one paper of questions on "*method*," set among so many on other subjects at your examinations, is the report made by one of your Inspectors on the lesson delivered in his presence by each student when he becomes a candidate for a certificate. But as these lessons are delivered at the annual examinations which are presided over by *different* Inspectors, each is referred to the standard of merit present to the mind of that particular Inspector who hears it, as the type of a good lesson. Great discordance is to be expected in results so collected. It would add greatly to the efficiency of your inspection if these lessons were heard and reported upon by the same Inspector, and if another period of the year than that of the annual examination were in each college assigned to them. As I am about to resign the office which you have for so many years confided to me, I may perhaps venture to add, that this labour cannot be undertaken by your Inspector of training schools without an Assistant Inspector.

The subject of oral teaching, is in the present state of elementary education, one of the most important to which the attention of teachers can be directed. I speak the opinion of some of the most experienced of my colleagues, not less than my own, when I say that it is often greatly and singularly misused. Whilst, if properly employed, it ranks highest among the resources of the schoolmaster, its misuse detracts more perhaps than any other cause from the success of his labours. The time thrown away upon it is by no means the greatest evil. When, day by day, a child is made to sit a patient listener to instructions to which it attaches no intelligible meaning, its attention is claimed where it is not due, and that which it seems to give is simulated, and the deception is carried on to positive falsehood, when the child is made in the examination which follows the lesson, to profess itself to have understood what it did not understand. The efforts of the teacher, which ought to accustom the child to apply its

thoughts, and to reflect on what it has been taught, result in giving it the habit of a feigned attention and a dreamy wandering state of mind.

Of the three things necessary to a good lesson,—1st, a knowledge of the subject matter; 2nd, judgment in selecting from it what is adapted to the instruction of children; 3rd, a good manner of teaching;—it constantly happens that one is wanting.

Of a simple unaffected teacher, with plenty of life and spirit, but imperfectly instructed, I have recorded in my notes of his lesson that he taught the children effectually the whole lesson, blunders and all; of another, who had a dreamy, helpless way of teaching, but plenty of information, that if the children had carried away one quarter of what he told them, it would have sufficed; of a third, that although he was said to be a man of good ability, and to know many things, yet he showed great want of judgment and poverty of knowledge as to the thing in hand, which was the teaching of children.

In examining a school it is easy to find out which subject the master knows the best. It is that which the children know the best. And by the same rule, it is not difficult to find out in a school which has more than one teacher, which is the best teacher. There is no better test of a lesson than to consider how much the children *have carried away of it*; or, of a teacher, than to observe whether in his school the children *have learned to attend*.

Although to the success of a lesson it is necessary that the subject-matter of it should have been well studied by the teacher, yet it is questionable whether rules prepared beforehand, such as those commonly used by teachers, are not a disadvantage. Certainly, the unsuccessful lessons which I have heard, have often appeared to me to have been spoiled by the "notes." It is one characteristic defect of these notes, that they make the plan of the lesson too complete—more complete than any lesson that can be really taught to children. They begin at the very beginning of the *subject*, where a lesson never ought to begin, because that is a part which can rarely or never be understood by children, and which, in most subjects, is not understood by anybody. A lesson for poor children ought to begin and to end with so much as contains things intelligible to them, and useful for them to know. *Completeness* is of no use to them when it lies beyond these limits. Another evil of this completeness of the lesson prescribed by the "notes" is, that it is arranged under so many heads, that only two or three of these can be got through in the time, and as the lesson begins at the beginning of the subject, these two or three heads are precisely those least likely to be understood, or to be of any use.

judicious
notes of a
lesson.

If the master, having first well studied the subject of his lesson, had come to it with a full mind, trusting to his experience as a teacher to make the best of it, he could not, looking the children full in the face, be guilty of the absurdities, which in his own room, with his books before him, he commits in the shape of notes. One of the defects of lessons, arising from the use of notes, arranged according to some type which the teacher has learned to believe logically adapted to all lessons—subjecting the subject to the notes, rather than the notes to the subject—is *this*, that such a lesson almost invariably passes into mere *word* teaching, and into the teaching of the *same* words, being for the most part words applicable to the qualities of many things. An example, which I have recorded *verbatim*, will make this more apparent than any explanation I can give.

The subject of a lesson was Gold. The teacher began by saying that he should speak first, of its *qualities* (guided in this by his notes). "But," said he, addressing himself to the children, "what do I mean by a 'quality'?" This question might have puzzled a class of older metaphysicians; however, to my astonishment, an intelligent child answered that it was a "property;" which being accepted as an explanation of the term, the teacher proceeded to elicit (for he used the interrogative method), that gold was "ductile," that it was "malleable,"* that it was "adhesive," (?) that it was "inelastic," and "yellow." And when he had explained to them that it was found in "sandstone" and "quartz," and that "quartz" was "metallic stone," (?) the time allotted for the lesson had expired. I have made an omission which I will now supply. It was the only part of the lesson which seemed to awaken the interest and fix the attention of the class, and was perhaps the only passage of which any traces would be found in their minds, when the lesson was finished. He told them that gold dust was found in Africa, in the sand of rivers, that the sand was washed away from it, and that it was kept by the people of the country in quills, which the women of that country hung round their necks. I do not vouch for the accuracy of this information, but supposing it to be true, it may serve as an illustration of that kind of knowledge of other countries, of like kind to the knowledge familiar to a child's observation in its own, which is likely to remain longer in the child's memory, and to be more suggestive than anything else taught to it of foreign lands. The abstract qualities of things do not furnish such topics, or the very beginnings of the knowledge of them, nor do they re-

* Giving, however, none of the illustrations which, if he had been well informed in his subject, would have suggested themselves to him of these facts.

quire that the terms in which they are discussed, so as to be intelligible to children, should first be logically defined.

Whether language is the fittest subject of instruction for the poor.

Without hazarding an opinion, as to whether language is the fittest instrument wherewith to educate children of a higher class, I may observe that with them a general education of the mind, due to home influence, and their relations with society goes on at the same time with their knowledge of language, and that to them words have a use and a significance (and thereby an educative power), which to the poor they have not.

The vocabulary of the poor, limited as it may be, is still enough, if we will but use it, to enable us to teach them to reason and understand about the things which immediately concern them; and surely this would be a better occupation of the little time given us for their instruction, than to spend it in teaching hard words, which are to them without significance, and in the use of which they become ridiculous.

A too minute and interfering way of teaching.

An earnest teacher, by an excess of earnestness sometimes becomes "minute and interfering," and, unconsciously, he is sometimes unjust, not giving the children credit for being right in their answers when they are right—compelling them to shape them precisely in the words the master himself would use—words not so good, perhaps, as the child's, because not so simple. It behoves him specially to guard against a scolding, abrupt, and over-confident manner, and a tendency to contradict the children when they have answered rightly, for no other assignable cause than self-assertion.

A tendency to contradict unnecessary in examining.

This is a cardinal defect in teaching, and one which I have observed not only in the teaching of elementary schools, but of training schools,—existing indeed in the latter, it could not but be reproduced in the former. I believe its influence to be extremely demoralising. One mind, especially if it be a strong mind, will not really subordinate itself to another to the extent which such teaching implies, or submit to be thus dwarfed of its just proportions. It will not, except with a sense of injustice consent to clothe its thoughts in words which cannot but imperfectly represent them, because they are another's. The most intelligent students cannot in this respect, but be the most insubordinate, and that, not by any fault of theirs, but by a necessary result of the false position in which such teaching places them. Thus, by a steady process of moral depression, those who under judicious training might have become the best, would almost necessarily become the worst.

The tone of an examination should not be peremptory.

An examiner ought not to require the answer in a tone of command, authoritatively, but simply as an interrogation, not leading but following the train of thought of the person examined, and, as it follows, guiding it. Some teachers seem

to think that all that is required for a good examination is to question rapidly, unhesitatingly. Allied to these defects are the following—asking questions to which nothing taught to children in the lesson on which the examination is founded, supplies the answer; or, where the method of examination is that which consists in eliciting instead of telling, (which, I believe, to be erroneous in principle, and generally unsuccessful in its results,) asking questions which it is not reasonable to expect the children to answer; compelling, nevertheless, an answer to a question of this kind from some child of the class, then holding up the child to ridicule for having given it. It need scarcely be said that all this is unjust to the children, and absurd in itself, and therefore destructive of their respect for the teacher, and deference to the instruction of the school. It sacrifices the *faith* of the child in the teacher, which is the chief resource and the strength of the school.

The failure of a schoolmaster as a teacher must impair his influence in whatever else besides mere teaching belongs to his office, a proposition of which the converse is also true. Such a teacher is likely to claim of the children, that they should understand what he supposes himself to have explained to them, but really has not—and to be angry with them if they have not understood it. By this injustice he sets up an antagonism in the minds of the children, the more demoralising that it must be disguised; or if the child remains unconscious that the failure is on the side of the master, and sets it down to his own incapacity to understand what the master has tried to teach him, the injury to the child is none the less by reason of the discouragement he has experienced, and the distrust which, without foundation, has been created in his mind, of his power to reason and to understand.

I have sought in the reports I have annually addressed to your Lordships to record, as was my duty, with fidelity the facts connected with the state of elementary education which it has been my province to collect; and encouraged by the confidence you have reposed in your Inspectors, I have been accustomed to express freely the opinions I have been led to form as to the subjects and methods of elementary instruction. If in the expression of these opinions censure has predominated, I am ready to plead guilty to an injustice. The defects which I have pointed out, however frequent, are still the exceptions.

The notes in which I have recorded them record many more examples of an opposite character. I have listened to very many lessons admirable in the adaptation of the subject-matter, and the manner to the instruction, and I am familiar with examples of faithfulness, of industry, of perseverance, and of dedication on the part of teachers, to which I know

The discipline of a school impaired by the ill success of the master as teacher.

The defect in teaching excepted

Elementary
teachers
as a class
probably
the best
teachers.

not whether a parallel is to be found in any other walk of life—I am certain that it is not in any other surpassed. If, indeed, reference be had chiefly to the power of imparting knowledge, and to the matter of instruction only in so far as it regards the educational end to be accomplished, I believe it not to be inconsistent, either with the facts or the probabilities of the case, to claim for the class of elementary teachers the character of the best teachers in the country; for they are the only ones who, as a class, have made teaching the subject of special and systematic study, have practised it under the direction of careful instructors, and whose success as teachers is officially recognized and rewarded.

If the people
are not edu-
cated it is no
longer the
fault of their
teachers, or
for the want
of schools.

In thus recording an opinion that a body of men is now entering upon the office of the elementary teacher worthy of that high mission, and competent to accomplish those great results which are involved in the education of the people. I cannot disguise from myself that the second stage in this work, by which the education of the labouring classes in this country should be placed in their hands, has not been accomplished. It is true that schools are readily found for them to teach. The demand for teachers is still greater than the supply, but these schools, numerous as they are, do not place the education of the great body of the poor in their hands.

Few chil-
dren of the
labouring
classes at-
tend school
after ten
years of age.

By the Census of 1851, it appears that of the boys in England and Wales of all classes between the age of ten and fifteen years, only 36 per cent. are at school.* As this proportion includes the boys of the middle and upper classes, *all* of whom are at school between these ages, the proportion of the lower classes who are in the hands of the teacher after ten years of age is greatly less.†

It is the
work of a
woman
rather than
of a man to
each child-
ren under
ten years of
age.

That is not the *education* of a child which terminates before ten years of age. It is not the work of a man at all that is to be done in the education of a child up to that age, but rather of a woman; and if that which I have described is to be accepted as a permanent condition of the education, these in-

* The following are the numbers :—

Boys between 10 and 15 years of age, at school	-	348,438
" " " " " at work	-	356,872
" " " " " neither at school, nor at work	-	258,685
Total	-	<u>963,995</u>

† Whilst I write, the following testimony in favour of this conclusion, has come to my knowledge. It is proposed in a midland county to establish a training school for masters, and guided by their knowledge of that county, the promoters propose to train these masters specially for the education of the children under ten years of age, and as that is a year longer than the children appear generally to remain at school, they hope to keep them this additional year by making the schools industrials schools, giving the parents a part of the profit.

stitutions for the education of schoolmasters, which have been erected at so much cost and so long fostered by your Lordships' care, remain without any commensurate function or adequate use.

It would have been enough, and it would have been far more economical, to have provided for the establishment of a sufficient number of dames' schools throughout the country, or at best to have promoted the erection of training schools for schoolmistresses, and to have put the education of the labouring classes of both sexes into their hands.

All your Lordships' efforts have hitherto had for their object the perfecting of the elementary school. You have entertained a hope common to the friends of education in this country, that when the children of the poor were found by their parents to have derived more good than heretofore from their attendance at the school, they would desire to send them longer; and that thus by degrees a public opinion so far favourable to it might be created among them as to induce them to make the sacrifice (for a time at least), of the wages their children might earn by going to work.

The poor take away their children earlier than they used to do because they think all they need to know is learned sooner than it formerly was.

I will not conceal from your Lordships that hitherto this hope has been disappointed.* In many cases, the result has

* Of course there are exceptions to this rule. There are cases in which by acts of singular self-devotion on the part of clergymen, having a special adaptation to the work, such singular life and energy is thrown into the parish school, and such a sense of its usefulness created in the surrounding district, that all the old ideas and prejudices appear to be upset, and the school carries all before it. Whoever knows, however, the men by whom these results are accomplished, and the circumstances under which they are accomplished, will feel them to be exceptions, which do not disprove, but rather confirm the rule. To expect such results in every parish, is to expect the course of human nature to be changed. Of such exceptional cases, the Rev. F. H. Wilkinson's school at West Ashton, near Trowbridge, is one of the most remarkable known to me. The present number on the books (*i.e.*, all scholars who have not finally left the school) is 270, being about the same as the entire population of the village. The number in ordinary attendance (the term being supposed to include all scholars who attend generally, and for whom a class and teacher must be provided), is 240. The number of children paying the higher quarterly fee, and who have no share in the charities attached to the school, but are the children of professional persons, farmers, tradespeople, &c., is 90. Of these, there are 54 who lodge in the parish, at the cost of 9d. to 1s. per week, many of them also boarding at a charge of 5s. weekly and upwards (lodging included). Only 3 of these are paid monitors. Of the whole 240 in ordinary attendance, about 70 belong to the parish, the remaining 170 being from neighbouring or distant parishes, 16 in number. There are 5 regular lodging-houses, 3 for boys, and 2 for girls, besides other cottages which take in one or two lodgers. The lodging-houses are quite full. It need hardly be added, that the payments of the children of the higher classes (in no case exceeding their own share of the total, school outlay) are expended in giving efficiency to the general school instruction, to the infinite advantage of the poorer children. The salary of the master is entirely defrayed from this source. The advantage to the parish, also, is great—upwards of 400*l.* being expended annually in the parish for lodging and boarding the children attending the school from distant places.

From 12 to 20 boys spend half their school-day in the field attached to the school. Upwards of 2½ acres of arable land are under cultivation, while 4 acres of grass land support 2 cows, enabling us to instruct a few girls in dairy work.

been the very reverse. The parents have reasoned that the schools *being now so good*, their children can get all the learning they consider necessary for them earlier than they have heretofore done, and therefore they take them away sooner.

gained by the improvement of the schools is lost by the early age at which children are taken away.

Thus what is gained on the one hand by the improvement of the schools, is lost on the other by the earlier age at which the children are taken away from them. And your Lordships' efforts for the education of the people* are practically defeated, there being probably more people in this country in proportion to the whole population who are growing up unable to read† and write than ever. Every other impediment appears in process of removal but *this*. We seem to be in the way of getting schools, which if they were duly appreciated by the poor would, perhaps, be adequately maintained, and we are getting excellent teachers; but in *this* respect no progress is being made. The children of the poor leave school as soon, indeed sooner, than ever; and if in the returns from the schools receiving annual grants, this does not appear, it is because from the improved character of those schools, the children of tradesmen and others well-to-do in the world are beginning to frequent them more than they did; and these persons, of course, keep their children longer at school than the others.

How little can be done for the education of a child under ten years of age.

What can under these circumstances be done for the education of a poor child, may be judged of by any one who will consider how little has commonly been done for the education of one of his own children, before ten years of age, when 20,000 poor boys have already left school, or between ten and eleven when 35,000 more have left, or even between eleven and twelve when 28,000‡ go away, after which age practically there are very few labourers' children left. Let him consider

* I might cite many illustrations of this fact. The following may be authenticated by reference to the report of my colleague, the Rev. J. P. Norris, for the present year. In the appendix to that report will be found a letter from Mr. James Stollard, the intelligent master of the agricultural school at Ipsstones, near Cheadle, from which I quote the following passage:—

"I am satisfied that unless some means are found of securing the attendance of the children of labourers, that all we are doing in education will only tend to widen the separation of the classes. A few are receiving good education, but juvenile labour is becoming more valuable; consequently the mass are neglected. *I fear there are more people in Ipsstones growing up unable to read and write than ever.*"

† I do not mean people who when they were little children began to learn to read; but who as men and women were capable of reading well enough to be able to derive profit and instruction from reading. I doubt whether the number of these in proportion to the rest of the community is increasing.

‡ For these particulars I must refer to the numbers given in the Educational Census, p. xxvii. They are obtained by subtracting from the number of boys at school, under any given age, the number of those of the preceding year.

what chance there would be of his own son turning any knowledge he might by that time have acquired to account, or retaining any impressions for good he might then have received, if he were left to spend day after day alone in the fields bird-keeping, in a coalpit with no other occupation than to open and shut a door, or in a factory or a workshop with dissolute companions. Nothing can be expected of an education thus robbed of half its allotted period—of seed rooted up when it has hardly begun to shoot.

• It has been customary to assume that the children of the poor are not sent to school, because they are sent to work; and we find an excuse for this in the poverty of the parents. There can be no greater error, and the Census has come very opportunely to disabuse our minds of it. It tells us that of the children between the ages of three and fifteen who are *not at school*, there are 978,179 boys, and 1,283,840 girls *who are not at work*, being forty per cent. of the total number between those ages of the former, and fifty-three per cent. of the latter.

If the children of the poor are not at school, it is not because they are at work.

The number between these ages not at school, because they are at work, is comparatively a small proportion. It is 381,776 boys, and 218,055 girls, being sixteen per cent. of the whole number of the former, and nine per cent. of the latter. It is difficult to understand that the children of the poor who are not at school, and not at work, should be anywhere else than in the streets, where we know that the ranks of juvenile delinquency are filled up. Out of every 100 children in this country of an age to go to school, 57 remain without education, for no other assignable reason than that their parents are indifferent to it; and 16 per cent., because the children are required to support themselves at a time when it was intended that they should be provided for by the labour of their parents. I know of no other measure which would remedy this evil than one which would make education obligatory for a part of every child's time up to a certain age. Nor would such a measure be without a parallel in the acts of the legislature, or the authority of an example, to the success of which its advocates might appeal. If it be a question of principle, that is already conceded by the Bill which provides that the children* employed in cotton factories and print works, should attend school half their time. If it be a question of expediency, they can appeal with confidence—now after a long trial—to the success of that measure.

The children who are at work are comparatively a small proportion.

The Half-time Factory Bill.

* It would be an easy task to show that these children have no better claim for protection, or rather that there is no better reason for protecting them, than the children employed generally in factories, and those employed in agriculture.

"The good," says Mr. Horner, "that has been effected by the education clauses of the Factory Act, wherever there is a really good school, is the happy result of the first trial made in this country of a legislative compulsory education, combined with an industrial employment of the children, that bring in wages to their parents; and it does not appear to me to have received the attention it deserved from the earnest friends of the education of the working classes. It has now been shown abundantly, by the experience of nearly twenty years, that it is quite possible to give, in half a day of regular attendance at school for three or four years, a very considerable amount of solid instruction, while at the same time a child can earn no small amount of its maintenance, certainly more than sufficient to clothe it well and pay for its education. There are numerous instances of children who, while working daily in the factory, and attending school one half of the day, have made such progress that they were enabled to stand successfully the strict examination for pupil-teachers. There appears to be a growing conviction, that until there has been a succession of educated parents among the humble classes, capable of appreciating the good to their children by a long and regular attendance at school, we never shall have them sent, if their parents can turn them to money account, small though the wages they get with them may be. It must, in some form or other, be made obligatory, and the successful working of the Factory Act in this respect is a very successful beginning. It is a great fallacy, in my opinion, to designate such an obligation as an unjustifiable interference with parental rights; for, if such a law existed, it would be felt by those only who neglected their parental duties." —(Mr. Horner's Factory Report.)

The provisions of the Half-time Bill might with advantage be extended to the entire population of the country.

It would give education to all.

It would double the number of children at work.

It would give employment to many vagrant children.

It would improve the teaching in schools.

It would be one of the first results of the Half-time Bill, if its provisions were extended to the whole community to send to school upwards of two millions of children, whose life is now spent in idleness; and to double the number of children at present employed in remunerative labour.* For the children now so employed all their time, would then have to go to school for half of it, and would have their places during that half supplied by others who are not now at work. Thus a large portion of the idle street children of great towns would find work, and all of them education. To drag the demoralization and misery of these poor children into the light of the school would, of itself, do much to remedy those evils.

As regards the efficiency of schools, the advocates of obligatory education look for great advantages. They argue that, with more *faith* in his work the schoolmaster would work with a better *will*; that with a task assigned to it that is no longer hopeless, the school would receive a new life; and that when they saw that more good was being done, the subscribers would contribute more readily and more liberally to

* It has been urged as an argument against an extension of the Half-time Bill, that it would rob the manufacturing industry of a great amount of remunerative labour; and the wages earned by children in certain districts having been calculated, it has been assumed that the industry of that district would be fined by half that amount: nothing can be more fallacious than such an assumption. The other half would only be paid to other children, as in the cotton districts it must have been when the bill took effect there.

its support; and they look upon it as a special recommendation of the plan, that the religious question, now happily at rest; would not be raised by it, or if raised with reference to localities where sufficiently good schools were not on the voluntary principle provided, it would be raised as to a far less number of cases, and under circumstances more favourable for the settlement of it.

When in the year 1844 your Lordships' inspection of schools was first organized,* the only training schools subject to it were that at Battersea, which had twenty-four resident students, St. Mark's College, which had sixty-three, and that at Chester, which had thirty-nine. There are now fourteen such schools for the training of Church of England schoolmasters, and the number of students has increased from 126 to 675. There are, moreover, eleven schools for the training of schoolmistresses for Church of England schools. And there are seven schools for the training of teachers not connected with the Church of England.

Increase in the number of training schools.

Of these schools, that at Battersea was the first instituted. When it was founded, the idea of an education specially adapted to the training of elementary teachers was indeed but very imperfectly formed in England. None was indeed required. The plan of Dr. Bell, then universally adopted in National schools, provided for the master no place—or but a subordinate one—in the school *as a teacher*.† And had it done so, a short training would have sufficed. For then reading, spelling, writing, and the first rules of the arithmetic, were the only branches of secular knowledge taught in schools. Not, however, being required to be a teacher even to the extent of these elementary branches of knowledge,‡ it was comparatively easy to make a man a schoolmaster. The process was this. He attended at some National school of repute (the character of the school serving him afterwards as a recommendation), for the purpose of what was called “learning the system,”—a task generally accomplished in a few weeks, sometimes in a few days; and with testimonials to character, and the recommendation of the authorities of the school where he had “learned the system,” he was ready to enter on his duties.

The origin of training schools in England.

* The ~~letter~~ of Sir James Shuttleworth, entitled “A Scheme for the periodical Inspection of Schools,” is dated December 1843. See Minutes 1842–43, p. 23.

† “The great advantage is,” said Dr. Bell himself, “that it is his (the teacher's) chief business to see that others work rather than to work himself; and that he is most usefully employed in doing what men in general are most ready to do.” See “The Madras School,” by Dr. A. Bell, 1808.

‡ The papers of candidates for admission to the training schools at this time, some of which remain in my possession, show how imperfect was the knowledge even of the most elementary things of the men who then sought the office of the teacher.

The proposition to form a Government normal school could not but come upon the public mind by surprise, at a time when the idea as yet formed of the education of the teacher was satisfied by this type of it.

The Batter-
sea Training
School.

How far the originators of that project were in advance of public opinion is sufficiently evident from the report in which, on the failure of the plan for a Government school, they stated the principles on which that established by them at Battersea was to be conducted.

To students trained according to the standard of the Battersea school, the system adopted in National schools at the time of which I speak assigned, however, *no place*. Wherever such teachers were called upon to take a part in that system, by their very skill and their attainments they protested against it.

Between the years 1840 and 1844, many schools had, by the reception of public grants, been opened to your Lordships' inspection; and by the reports on these schools of Archdeacon Allen and of Seymour Tremenheere, Esq., (then Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools,) published and largely circulated with your Minutes, but especially by the able reports and the indefatigable labours of Sir James Kay Shuttleworth, then your secretary, the public mind had been aroused to a sense of the deficiencies of that system, and it had begun to be admitted by public men, that if those results were to be looked for from the education of the people which, in despair of any other solution of the social problems of the day, they were in the habit of turning over to it, it must be a better education than they were then receiving.

The Na-
tional So-
ciety esta-
blishes
St. Mark's
College.

It is to be recorded to the honor of the National Society, that, representing the interests of the Church in the cause of education, it was not slow to acknowledge this fact, and that it established St. Mark's College to realise, as it regards Church education, that higher conception of the mission of the teacher which had first been advocated by the founders of the Battersea school.

This college was entrusted by the National Society to the Reverend Derwent Coleridge, and he is still its principal.* Its system, developed under his hands, is now, as it was then, in advance of public opinion in the standard it affixes to the qualifications of the teacher and its estimate of the importance of his mission.

* A syllabus of the system of St. Mark's College, published about this time by Mr. Coleridge, had a large influence in inducing churchmen to aim at a higher standard of instruction in the teacher. I have always considered the remarkable report of the founders of the Battersea school and this pamphlet of Mr. Coleridge's among the most operative of the causes which then contributed to the progress of education.

Although the system of Dr. Bell was readily given up by the more enlightened and active of the friends of education, to whom its defects had long been known, it did not so easily yield its place in the public mind. It was, indeed, associated with the very idea which had been formed of a school for the poor. That such a school should exist, and not to be one in which children were arranged in squares, taught by monitors, and superintended but not taught by a master, was a thing not easy, then, to be conceived. And when the reports of the Inspectors came to show that those monitors in whose hands the instruction of the poor of the country was placed averaged in some extensive districts not more than eleven* years of age, and that, as the result of teaching children by means of others of that age, it was probable that one half of them left school without being able to read in a book of ordinary instruction, and that it was received by many as equivalent to an admission that henceforth the education of the poor was a thing to be despaired of, the only available means to that end having failed.

The monitorial system discredited.

To supply the places of the discredited monitors, the Minutes of 1846 provided for the creation of Pupil-Teachers.†

The monitors replaced by pupil-teachers.

That measure has awakened an emulation which was wanting in elementary schools by offering the means of advancement in life to the best conducted and most diligent of the scholars. It has provided for the adequate instruction of the children by substituting for the monitors apprentices of an age (from 13 to 21 years) at which they are capable of becoming efficient assistant teachers; and for such of them as, when their apprenticeship is completed, seek the office of the teacher and are suitable for it, it provides a maintenance in the training schools as Queen's scholars.

The provision which is thus made for a supply of suitable candidates for admission to the training schools is practically among the most important of the measures by which your Lordships have sought to promote the education of the people.

Influence of the pupil-teachers on the training schools.

Whatever legislative measure might hereafter have been adopted for that object, it would have failed of accomplishing

It is necessary to any measure of

* Being at that time Inspector of the schools in the Midland district, I addressed a circular to all the schools under inspection in that district, requesting to be informed of the ages of the monitors by whom the classes of those schools were taught. The result is that which I have stated in the text.

† By pupil-teacher is meant a young teacher in the first instance introduced to the notice of the master by his good qualities as one of the best instructed and most intelligent of the children whose attainments and skill are full of promise, and who, having consented to remain at a low rate of remuneration in the school, is further rewarded by being enabled to avail himself of the opportunities afforded him of attaining practical skill in the art of teaching by daily practice in the school, and by the gratuitous superintendence of his reading and studies by the master, from whom he receives lessons on technical subjects of school instruction every evening. (Minutes of 1839-40, p. 53.)

public education that a body of teachers should first be created. The method of apprenticeship best adapted to this end.

the results otherwise to be expected from it, unless there had first been provided a body of duly qualified teachers to carry it out. Such a body of teachers could not be created at once.

Looking at the class of society from which the elementary schoolmasters of the country must be taken, it was obvious that the method of apprenticeship, by which other callings are entered upon in that class of society, was best calculated to this end.

It has indeed a special adaptation to the office of the teacher. Taking early his first steps in that which is to be his future occupation, the apprentice learns to associate that occupation with his idea of life; and as no change is made in his pursuits when his apprenticeship is completed, so no interval of leisure is interposed at that period of life between youth and manhood, when it is most to be dreaded.

A great number of pupil-teachers do not go to the training schools on the completion of their apprenticeships.

The next stage to his apprenticeship is his admission to the training school. I wish I were able to report to your Lordships, that all the young persons who have advanced thus far in their education, for the office of the teacher, completed it. This is, however, far from being the case. Of the 820 male pupil-teachers who completed their apprenticeships in 1854 only 303 presented themselves at the training schools as candidates for Queen's scholarships. Of the remaining 517 some have probably obtained appointments as teachers or assistant teachers immediately on the expiration of their apprenticeships, but a much larger proportion not probably possessing the means of paying their travelling expenses to the training college, or of providing themselves with clothes whilst resident in it, have been unable to resist the offers made to them of immediate occupation in commercial or manufacturing employments.

The salaries paid to apprentices who do not become teachers are not thrown away.

It is not to be assumed that the salaries paid by the State to these apprentices, who during the whole time of their apprenticeships have been employed as teachers of the poor, and to whom the increased efficiency of our elementary schools is principally due, have been thrown away; nor is it to be assumed that their religious and moral training and superior education, have been without their use since they have fitted them for stations of trust and responsibility, which could not otherwise have been so well filled, in the trade and manufactures of the country. The friends of education will not, however, fail to regret their withdrawal from what they will consider a more useful function, and a higher and more important station.

The course of instruction in training schools.

The course of instruction on which the pupil-teachers enter when admitted to the training schools, has not been prescribed by your Lordships.

They have been erected and are supported by voluntary contributions, aided by your Lordships' grants, and the control of them is in every case vested in a committee of the contributors. The subjects are, in the first place, those taught in elementary schools over which your Lordships are also without any control. They are these—

1. Religious Knowledge.
2. Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.
3. English Grammar.
4. English History.
5. Geography.

Under that form of compilations of facts, or of rules, in which such subjects as arithmetic, English grammar, geography, and history, appear in school books, and are usually taught in schools, it is evident that they tend but little to the development of the reasoning powers, or the exercise of the intelligence of children, and are but poor expedients of general education. These subjects are, nevertheless, the only ones placed at the disposal of the elementary teacher. He has, therefore, to make the best use of them; and with this view, it is necessary to place them under forms the best available for his use, to familiarize him with them under these forms; and in addition to this professional instruction, to accomplish in regard to himself those higher results of religious and moral training, and intellectual culture, which it is his mission to accomplish ultimately in respect to the poor.

This was the function assigned to the training colleges. The first difficulty lay in the imperfect adaptation of the subjects of elementary instruction (in the forms under which they were available) to the end to be accomplished of educating intelligently the minds of the students.

Whether these subjects, developed under other and higher forms, might serve the purpose, was a question which presented itself from the first, and was not easy of solution.

It supposed on the part of the officers of training schools a course of study, which had formed no part of their previous education, and for which, even had they been disposed to undertake it, no leisure was permitted to them. They were few in number with reference to the duties with which they were charged. The demand upon them was immediate and urgent, and they were compelled to teach what they knew, and not what they had to learn. It was thus that from such subjects as history and geography, and English grammar, which were felt to be under these ordinary forms, and in an educational sense, *unrealities*, they turned to those other subjects whose educational power has been tested by experience, and which having formed the staple of their own

The subject of elementary instruction ill adapted to the education of men. The officers of training schools themselves imperfectly instructed in these subjects.

The preference given by them to other subjects as means of educating their students.

instruction from childhood, had to them the recommendation of truth and reality. It was thus that whilst the course of instruction in every training school included the subjects which elementary schoolmasters have to teach, these did not constitute its really operative and influential elements, but rather its accessories.

It was not difficult to see what was the dominant subject in each training school. Classical literature prevailed in one, higher mathematics had the ascendancy in another, and in a third, Church history; but I do not remember one that was remarkable for the profound study of any one of the branches of elementary instruction. To teach children to reason and to understand with such implements as geography and history, the teacher must nevertheless be able to present them to their minds, not under the form of isolated facts, loading the memory and left there to dissipate themselves, but with a certain relation of cause and effect, and with a selection, over a large surface of knowledge, of things in other countries of a like kind with those familiar to a child's observation in his own, and things in other times of like kind with those familiar to a child's observation in these; and generally of things within the compass of a child's intelligence as distinguished from things beyond.

Government augmentation of the salaries of lecturers in training schools.

It is to encourage the higher study of the subjects of elementary instruction on the part of the teacher, not only for the better discipline of his own mind, but for the better instruction of the children of his school in the subjects which he is required to teach to them, that your Lordships have provided for a liberal augmentation of the salaries of lecturers in training schools, consequent on their affording of a high standard of attainment in the subjects of elementary instruction, and of skill in adapting them to the purposes of that instruction. The influence of this Minute is, I think, already apparent in a more exclusive dedication of the studies of training schools to the work of the elementary teacher and a juster appreciation of it.

The present subjects of elementary instruction not probably the best.

So long as English grammar, history, and geography are the only secular implements of the work of the teacher, it is clearly the function of the training schools to accustom him to handle them to the best advantage, and to draw from them all which such subjects are capable of yielding to the profit of a poor child.

I am far, however, from considering that these are the subjects the best adapted to the purposes of elementary education.

Elementary instruction in practical

From the time I first had the honor of reporting to your Lordships, I have not ceased to declare an opinion that there

were other things about which the poor might be taught to reason and understand better, and which, as a means of their education, would have this to recommend them, that they would thereby be furnished with resources they do not now possess, for that hand-to-hand struggle for the means of existence and of material well-being to which they are destined. This kind of knowledge has since been dignified by the name of the "science of common things." It has won for itself a powerful advocate in Lord Ashburton, and is likely to exercise a considerable influence on the future of education. I wish I could report to your Lordships that this kind of teaching had assumed any such positive or available form, as to place it among the present resources of the education of the country.

But in truth I know no undertaking in which the promoters of a school would be more at a loss, or any in which there would be a greater chance of their failing, than in the introduction of this kind of teaching.

Great difficulty in introducing this as a branch of elementary instruction.

I doubt whether the whole of the training schools could furnish a master possessing enough for the purpose of that kind of scientific knowledge, which must lie at the basis of it; and I am certain that none could be found who had given to that scientific knowledge, the practical development which such a course supposes, and was capable of adapting it under any available form, to the purposes of elementary instruction. In truth, this is no easy task. It is not difficult to see that there is a science in common things applicable to our use, nor is there any dispute as to the utility and advantage of so applying it; but actually to make the application, requires the dedication to that work of some powerful and original mind, and facilities such as an ordinary elementary school, of which the eldest scholars are usually still but little children, whose continuance cannot be calculated upon from month to month, does not supply. That which is valuable in this kind of teaching, is not, I apprehend, the "common things" professed to be taught, but "the science" of them. There can be little advantage in teaching children rules for the doing of common things, assumed to be better than those they would of their own account hereafter follow, irrespective of the reasons of such rules. Those better rules will be almost sure to be discarded by them, when they come to find them opposed to ancient usage, and the general practice. These will not fail to appear to them of greater authority than their teachers, and are only to be successfully contended with, by their own perception of the reason and common sense—that is the science—of the thing. The same science is applicable to many common things. The first step is, therefore, the thorough study of such a science, so far as is necessary for its application to those things; the next is to apply it.

The elements of chemistry well adapted to be taught in elementary schools.

The science of chemistry (which implies more or less the knowledge of all the experimental sciences, they being all ancillary to it,) appears to me well adapted to this end. It is to a greater extent than any other, a science of common things. Agriculture, horticulture, the economy of food and fuel, cleanliness, ventilation, &c., &c., have each of them a science, which is but the application of it. It is, moreover, recommended by the fact that there are elementary books well adapted to the teaching. The one adopted by your Lordships, with reference to your examination for grants of apparatus, well answer the purpose. Such works might, I am convinced, be thoroughly mastered in our elementary schools by boys from the age of twelve to fourteen, if taught by a master, who himself understood the subject, in the same systematic and persevering way in which Latin is taught in schools of a higher class. Indeed, I am claiming in this more than is useful, as the condition of success. It would not, I believe, require one tithe of the resolution, the patience, and the perseverance, to make a class of school-boys perfect masters of the book I have mentioned, that, in a higher class of schools, it is customary to exercise in making boys of that age familiar with the Latin grammar. It is a characteristic of this science, that with whatever is to be *reasoned upon and understood*, there is associated always something that is to be *done*. This connexion of thinking and doing is a *pleasurable* one, of which every one must be conscious who has experience of the drudgery of that labour which is not impregnated with thought, which is subjected to no purpose over which we have control, and adapted to no end which we seek to attain; or who knows the pleasure there is in accomplishing with our own hands a result for which we have ourselves in some measure devised the means. This is the pleasure which God has given to labour, whose portion would otherwise be only sorrow. And to whatever extent, we give it to the man who lives by the sweat of his brow, we lighten the burden of life.

Grants for the purchase of apparatus.

These are the grounds of the recommendation which you have been pleased to adopt, for making grants in aid of the purchase of apparatus in experimental science to training schools, and to elementary schools. Eleven schoolmasters presented themselves at as Christmas candidates for those grants, and all passed the prescribed examination. Some of them afforded evidence of a very good knowledge of the subjects of examination, and to all the task seemed to have been an easy and a pleasurable one. Nothing shows more strikingly the deficiency

* I am fortified in this opinion by the success which has attended the teaching of Euclid in elementary schools, wherever, I believe, it has been tried.

of our elementary education in respect to this kind of knowledge, and the necessity that there is for some special encouragement of it at your hands, than the fact of the extreme poverty of the training schools, in every kind of apparatus for teaching it. If I except one small training school (that at Caernarvon), which has profited by your offer of a grant in aid of the purchase of such apparatus, I believe that if that possessed by all the training schools for schoolmasters in this country were collected together it would not be found to equal in quantity—and would be far inferior in quality to—that which was exhibited at the Educational Exhibition at St. Martin's Hall, as the apparatus of one single model school for children in Norway.

Extreme poverty of the training schools in all kinds of philosophical apparatus.

I believe that the creation of the Department of Practical Science at Marlborough House, and the movement in favour of the establishment of trade schools in various parts of the country, will tend to remedy this defect. The masterpieces of such schools will be offices of more than usual emolument and honour, and the masters being sought from the training schools the demand will create a supply.

The Department of Practical Science of the Board of Trade.

The Chester Training school is specially adapted to the training of such masters. I have borne testimony from year to year, to the remarkable industry and success with which mechanical processes are carried on in the workshops of that institution. I have now to record, that a staff of officers was collected there at my last visit, who by their scientific attainments, and by their skill as teachers appeared to me admirably adapted to train the class of teachers required for trade schools.

The Chester training school well adapted for the training of trade schoolmasters.

A class of schools above that of the National and British schools, but such as is not likely to be created or maintained without the same aid which your Lordships' are accustomed to give to those schools, is clearly wanted in our towns. The trade school would well fill this vacant place. The trades and manufactures of the country would gain greatly, and the character of the operative, tradesman, and skilled workman would be greatly elevated if each entered upon his trade, having first made in such a school the study of that which belongs to the science of it as distinguished from that which is merely a technical knowledge of it.

Foreign trade schools.

I am far from alleging that a knowledge of these various branches of science is *necessary* for carrying on trades. But I do allege that many trades if carried on in ignorance of such branches of science, are carried on in ignorance of the *principles* on which they rest; and that whoever so carries them on, misses that opportunity for the improvement of his mind which is supplied by the daily habit of reasoning and understanding on what he is about; that he fails of one of the highest pleasures of which the human mind is capable—that

of thus *reasoning* and *understanding*; and that he is wanting in *that* which is a legitimate source of moral dignity and self-respect. I allege further, that, taken collectively, these trades cannot but *suffer*, in a commercial point of view, from an ignorance on the part of those who carry them on, of the principles on which they depend—it being impossible but that new and improved processes of art and manufacture and expedients of construction should result from such knowledge.

The study
of special
branches of
industry.

It is this study of *specialities* which characterises the elementary education of France and Germany, as distinguished from that of England, in which it has no place. Whatever advantages these nations have gained over us in any branch of art or manufacture, they appear to owe to it.*

Testimo-
nies to the
necessity of
adding these
to the sub-

I have collected in a foot-note extracts from memorials addressed from the great manufacturing and commercial towns to the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851,† bearing

* In a question so much debated as that of the value of *special* education, I am perhaps justified in appealing to the evidence afforded by the economy of the French army. Every great department of it has been elaborately studied by those charged with the administration of it as a *speciality*. With what order each one falls into his place and discharges his function, under circumstances however adverse, and with what precision the whole administrative machine, constituted of parts, each of which has thus been specially adapted to its use, works, we have all learned.

† From Birmingham.

Your memorialists have long felt the necessity of some more extended system of practical and scientific education in England, which should place within the reach of the industrial classes a much higher standard of scientific attainments than they can now ever hope to possess without very ample means. Your memorialists are convinced that with greater facilities in elementary scientific education, intimately connected with, and always accompanied by practical illustrations and manipulations, there would be found as much original genius and talent to develop in the people of this country as in those of the great continental states of Europe; and that such development would greatly facilitate the maintenance and extension of our manufactures and commerce.

From Bristol.

It would be superfluous in your memorialists to point out the advantages resulting to our artisans from having within their power the means of obtaining, at a moderate expense, a sound scientific and practical education in those branches of trade or manufacture to which their lives are to be devoted. These advantages are too obvious and well known to your Honourable Board to require more than a simple allusion to them, and your memorialists think that no more legitimate mode of applying the surplus at your disposal can exist than by appropriating it to the elevation of the character and intellect of the British workman, to whose skill and ingenuity (however untutored) the Great Exhibition owes so much; by encouraging discovery, stimulating industry, and offering him the same facilities for acquiring knowledge in his profession which are enjoyed by his foreign competitors.

From Hull.

Your memorialists are in a position, from their connexion with the import and export trades, to state, that the increased facilities of transport have of late years produced a greater distribution of fuel and of raw materials over the world; and that the increased facilities thus afforded obviously necessitate an increased amount of knowledge, in its adaptation to manufactures, because the raw material, once

testimony to the fact. They are published in the Second Report of the Commissioners.

jects of elementary instruction.
The Society of Arts.

My report on this subject would be incomplete if I did not advert to the great and important services which the Society of Arts has of late years rendered to the cause of education, and especially during the year when Mr. Harry Chester was its president. It was impossible to see assembled in the rooms of that institution, the representatives of the similar institutions affiliated to it in the great towns and manufacturing districts of the country, without feeling how great a power for the advancement of education is was vested in its hands.

The idea of assembling, under the auspices of the Society, from all parts of the world examples of what have been well

The educational exhibition of the Society of Arts.

from local circumstances confined to one country, now, at a reasonable rate, is made available to all countries. Your memorialists are informed that the great continental states of France and Germany are so fully convinced of this circumstance that they have established central colleges and provincial schools of arts and manufactures, which are exercising much influence in the progress of industry. Your memorialists perceive that unless a system of industrial education is extended to this country, so as to enable our manufacturers to apply increased science and skill to their manufactures, England cannot keep her position in the great industrial competition of all nations; a competition which has for its effect the increase in value of skill and intelligence, as applied to the manufacture of that raw material, which, by the facilities of transport, is becoming decreased in price. Your memorialists see, therefore, to themselves a great advantage in giving to manufacturers the means of acquiring a scientific knowledge of the principles of their industries, so that they may apply them with the best advantage to their respective wants.

From Oldham.

Your memorialists regret that there does not exist in this country any national institution devoted to instruction on a similar basis to the schools of arts and manufactures established in France and Belgium, which, by imparting to their students the knowledge of the principles on which all improvements must be founded, have contributed so largely to the development of manufacturing skill.

From Sheffield.

Your memorialists recognise in such institutions a wise intention on the part of foreign governments to develop manufactures by applying increased science, skill, and intelligence to their cultivation. They feel that, in the increasing competition of the world, it is necessary to join education to practice, and although they do not think that a practical education in industrial science can ever of itself make manufacturers, they are fully convinced that when the scientific principles of manufactures are more thoroughly understood by practical men, they will better be able to apply them with advantage in their respective industries, and to promote economy and improvements in manufacturing processes.

From the Staffordshire Potteries.

Your memorialists are confidently of opinion, that a more extended and practical system of scientific education is necessary in this country, a system which should offer on readily available terms to the industrial classes of England a much higher standard of productive acquirements than they now possess, and that ample facilities for a sound elementary education, in intimate connexion with, and accompanied by, practical illustrations, alone are wanting to develop in our artists and artisans as large an amount of genius and talent as is evidenced in the best productions of the great continental emporiums, and also that such a development would greatly tend to the increase of our manufactures and commerce.

called the "material aids" to education, in an Educational Exhibition, was in itself new and original, and in its results it has been most remarkable and interesting.

That elementary teachers were not generally able to avail themselves of the opportunities for improvement which this exhibition afforded, would have been a subject for lasting regret,* had not your Lordships determined to make it permanent. It is not unlikely to lead to the formation of similar museums on a smaller scale in some of our provincial towns; an object to which the attention of Diocesan Boards of Education might perhaps with advantage be directed.

The prize apparatus of the Society of Arts.

A prize offered by the Society of Arts for the best case of mathematical instruments for the use of schools, and another for a box of colours having resulted in the production of instruments and colours excellently adapted to their use, and at a cost so low as to place them within the attainment of the humblest schools,† the society has offered prizes for a school microscope and a teacher's or student's microscope;‡ the cost of the former being limited to 10s. 6d. and of the latter to 3l. 3s.

Grant for apparatus.

Your Lordships having placed at my disposal the sum of 100l. to procure specimens of apparatus and diagrams for

* I believe that it would be attended with great advantage to teachers, if they could be placed in possession of the interesting catalogue of the Exhibition.

† The cost of the box of instruments is 2s. 6d., and of the box of colours, 1s. The maker of the former is Cronmire, Commercial-Road.

‡ The following are the conditions on which the prizes are offered:—

For a "school" microscope, to be sold to the public at a price not exceeding 10s. 6d. The society's medal.

To be a simple microscope, furnished with powers as low as those of a pocket-magnifier, for the purpose of observing flowers, insects, &c., without dissection. The lenses should range from two inches to one-eighth of an inch; the focal adjustment to be by rack-work, extending sufficiently above the stage to allow a thick object to be brought under the lowest power. It should be furnished with pthers, a concave mirror, and an illuminated lens, also a live box, or, instead of it, two or three glass cells of different depths, a few slips of common glass, and a few pieces of thin glass for covers.

Makers are requested to state at what additional price they will undertake to supply a doublet of one sixteenth or one twentieth of an inch, applicable to any instrument as above described.

For a teacher's or student's microscope, to be sold to the public at a price not exceeding 3l. 3s. The society's medal.

To be a compound achromatic microscope, with two eye-pieces and two object-glasses, one magnifying 120 diameters with the lower eye-piece, the other magnifying 25 diameters with the lower eye-piece. It should be furnished with a diaphragm, having various sized openings, mirror, side illuminator, live box, forceps stage, and case.

In the event of the medal being awarded, the Council is prepared to take 100 of the smaller, and 50 of the larger microscopes, at the trade discount.

The instruments for which the medals shall have been awarded will be retained by the society as standards, and the successful competitors must enter into a guarantee to supply their microscopes at the foregoing prices, and of equal quality with those retained, and to change them if not found satisfactory.

adoption in training schools, I have expended of that sum 40*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*:—*

• 1st. In printed diagrams in ink from large wooden blocks, and coloured afterwards in water colours.

2nd. In a portion of the map of Asia, printed from wooden blocks and rollers in distemper colours (the process used in printing paper-hangings by machinery.)

3rd. In a school telescope.

The experiment for printing maps by the process used in the printing of paper-hangings by machinery has, in my opinion, succeeded. The advantages of this method, as compared with the ordinary one, lies, first, in the brightness and distinctness of the distempered colours used as compared with the ordinary method of printing the black lines with plates and colouring afterwards with water colours by hand; and, secondly, in the extreme cheapness with which, when the rollers are once made, the maps can be produced.† The disadvantage lies in the prime cost of the rollers, of which one must be used for every different colour. A great improvement has been introduced of late years in chart drawing by the use of what are called “contour lines,” which represent to the eye very accurately the differences of surface level to the eye.‡ Each line follows upon the map a given level above that of the sea, and the successive lines represent levels equi-distant above one another. Thus, seeking for the line which corresponds to the sea level, and counting the lines which intervene between it and the line passing through any given point, we can tell the elevation above the sea level of that point. “Contour lines” would be much more easily produced by the rollers used for distemper painting than the lines by which mountain range are represented in ordinary maps; and it would be an advantage that the line representing the sea level might be put in of a different colour from the rest.

	£	s.	d.
* For drawings - - -	-	5	0
For wooden blocks for diagrams - -	-	11	11
For rollers and blocks for printing part of a map by machinery, in distemper colours -	13	2	6
For a school telescope - - -	-	11	0
For carriage, &c. - - -	-	0	2
	£40	16	2

† Maps of twice the linear dimensions or four times the area of the Irish maps, might, for instance, be printed in sheets (allowing for the expense of paper and printing only), for 2*s.* each.

‡ An example of a map of this kind, copied from a French chart of the country about Sebastopol, will be found in the number of the Quarterly Review for December 1854.

The Work-
ing Man's
Educational
Institute.

The preparation of educational diagrams has been taken up with great success by a society supported by voluntary contributions, called the Working Man's Educational Institute.* Their diagrams, which are of a very large size, are printed on cloth from zinc plates, and coloured by the hand. The large sale which they command has enabled the society to procure the services of skilful draughtsmen, and nothing can be more excellent for their object than some of the geographical and historical series which they have produced.

The Department of Practical Science of the Board of Trade has, moreover, undertaken the production of diagrams for teaching practical science in schools, and when their series is completed nothing more will probably remain in respect to such diagrams to be done.

Appropri-
ation of the
remainder
the grant.

Under these circumstances it has occurred to me that what remains of your Lordships' grant would be well applied for the objects contemplated by you in making it, if it were offered through the medium of the Society of Arts as a Prize for some kind of scientific apparatus useful in schools; and as the school telescope† which I have caused to be constructed, although in some respects a very good instrument, does not so far satisfy the conditions of economy, strength, steadiness, and durability, as to adapt it for use in elementary schools, perhaps I may be allowed to suggest that 40*l.* might be set apart as a Prize for the best school telescope, to be sold with its stand complete for such a sum not exceeding 5*l.*, as the committee to whom the Society of Arts will probably refer the awarding of this Prize, may determine. A second Prize of 20*l.* may, I think, with advantage be offered for a school air-pump.

I have the honor to be, &c.

HENRY MOSELEY.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

* The offices of the society are in King William Street, Strand.

† It was made by Mr. Cooke, of York.

Report, for the Year 1854, on the Church of England Training Schools for Schoolmistresses ; by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. F. C. COOK, M.A., &c.

MY LORDS,

December 1854.

DURING the months of April, May, June, and September this year I was engaged in the inspection of the following institutions for training female teachers :—Brighton, Cheltenham, Derby, Gloucester and Bristol Training School at Fishponds, near Bristol ; the Home and Colonial in Gray's Inn Road, London ; Norwich, Rochester, Diocesan Training school at Hockeril, Salisbury, Warrington, Whitelands, and York. All these institutions have been previously visited, and described in former reports, with the exception of the Gloucester and Bristol Training school, which was opened in the beginning of this year for the reception of students. In examining these schools I was assisted by Her Majesty's Inspectors of the districts in which they are situate, and the special reports on them are based upon our joint observations. As in former years, we met the committees of management in every institution, and conferred with them, as also with the principals and teachers, on a great variety of points connected with the actual condition and future prospects of female training.

The steady and continuous increase of these institutions is most remarkable. Before the year 1838 there was not a single institution in this country for the special training of schoolmistresses. There are now eleven, not including the school at Truro, in Cornwall ; five of these have been established since the year 1851, viz., Cheltenham, Derby, Rochester, Norwich, and Gloucester and Bristol. At Brighton and Salisbury, the establishments have been transferred from small and inconvenient premises, to new buildings of considerable extent, and remarkable for the completeness of their arrangements. The buildings at Whitelands, Warrington, and the Home and Colonial have also been greatly enlarged. At present there is accommodation for 680 students in these institutions ; I found 538 in residence. Brighton,* Derby, Cheltenham, the Home and Colonial, and Whitelands had their full number ; York,

* The students were in the old premises at the time of the inspection.

Salisbury, and Rochester about two thirds of the number they could accommodate; at Warrington rather less than half the dormitories were occupied, but the applications for admission were increasing; at Norwich, and Gloucester and Bristol, which supply accommodation for 100 students, only 22 were in residence. There is every reason to believe that most of these institutions will be filled in the course of another year.

From this statement it appears that allowing two years for training, the actual supply of trained schoolmistresses amounts to 269, and that the possible supply, supposing all the institutions to be filled, cannot exceed 340 annually. There are not sufficient data to enable any man to say, what number of schoolmistresses are actually required every year in this country; but there are facts which prove that the demand far exceeds this supply. I have stated in former reports, and have the authority of the principals of all these institutions to repeat the statement, that the applications for teachers are continually increasing, and are far more numerous than they can meet. There is reason to believe that no less than 8,000 female teachers are employed in girls', infants', and mixed schools connected with the Church of England, and although many of these may be situate in poor districts, and offer an inadequate remuneration for a trained schoolmistress, yet a large proportion are only kept in an imperfect state, by the impossibility of procuring more efficient teachers. The girls' schools actually inspected last year amounted to 1,079. The infants' and mixed schools, of which by far the larger number are under mistresses, to 2,122. In these it may be fairly assumed, that trained teachers would be generally employed if they could be had.

These facts make it certain that too many institutions have not yet been established, and they make it probable that more may be required within a few years.

The following Tables show the income and expenditure of ten institutions during the present year.*

* These accounts were made up and forwarded in January 1855. They did not reach me until this report was in the printers' hands, and I have therefore not been able to use them in this report. The accounts of Cheltenham cannot be separated from those of the male training school. Those from Salisbury have not yet been received. The income does not include grants from the Committee of Council.

INCOME.							EXPENDITURE.						
	Endowment or Investment.	Subscriptions.	Donations or Collections.	Students' Fees.	Other sources.	Totals.	Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Exhibitions.	Household.	Buildings.	Other Items.	Totals.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brighton	- - -	320 0 0	- - -	- - -	56 15 0	611 15 0	160 10 0	8 11 4	- - -	407 15 0	- - -	42 11 8	628 17 0
Cheltenham	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Derby	- - -	316 9 0	- - -	411 11 10	1 0 3	525 1 1	268 15 0	65 6 11	- - -	767 19 3	- - -	22 12 9	1,293 13 11
Gloucester & Bristol	3 5 0	232 14 0	- - -	118 11 0	- - -	371 10 0	321 0 0	4 3 7½	- - -	335 9 2½	- - -	180 15 9½	904 8 7½
Home & Colonial	- - -	814 10 0	1,397 9 0	3,233 16 8	247 3 9	5,712 19 5	1,810 2 10	107 8 4	- - -	3,783 13 3	225 2 9	342 17 3	6,280 9 5
Norwich	- - -	217 18 6	144 9 11	- - -	- - -	362 8 6	410 0 0	- - -	24 0 0	238 9 5	- - -	- - -	672 9 5
Rochester	- - -	725 7 0	102 10 9	232 13 0	26 5 0	1,086 15 9	493 10 0	91 2 5	16 0 0	908 16 7½	63 1 11	133 13 7	1,766 9 10
Salisbury	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Warrington	- - -	375 10 8	- - -	438 0 0	- - -	833 10 8	639 7 1	48 14 2	43 15 0	639 5 5	- - -	60 0 0	1,438 1 8
Whitlands	- - -	1,633 19 8	9 0 0	1,531 2 4	186 6 8	3,335 8 6	1,108 0 0	169 0 3	- - -	2,311 0 6	- - -	- - -	- - -
York	- - -	237 4 3½	271 18 6	- - -	100 9 0	609 11 9½	290 12 0	23 4 3½	38 10 0	563 15 5½	21 13 0	50 6 0½	806 1 9½
Totals	8 5 0	4,938 12 11	1,625 7 6	6,990 14 10	617 19 8	18,704 19 11	5,324 2 11	518 10 6	125 5 0	7,086 10 1½	369 17 8	902 17 1	13,730 11 8½

The number of officers in many institutions has been considerably increased within the last few years. The complete organization of a large training school is a matter of much difficulty and expense. For sixty students, a chaplain, superintendent, and three governesses are necessary, and if moderately remunerated, the cost of such a staff would amount to 480*l*. From the opposite Tables it will be seen that the actual expenditure under this head does not fall much short of this estimate. Seven training schools have permanent chaplains, viz. Whitelands, the Home and Colonial, Warrington, Rochester, Norwich, Derby, Gloucester and Bristol, and the duties of this officer are fairly provided for in other institutions.

In almost every training school there is a resident superintendent. The total number of governesses employed is 20, many of whom hold first-class certificates. This proportion is not sufficient; and I have taken especial pains to press upon the managers in many cases, the importance of increasing the number. The success of the system depends mainly upon the care bestowed upon the students individually. The most able lectures given to large classes of students are of little permanent benefit, unless they are carefully recapitulated, and reproduced orally or in writing. These exercises cannot be properly revised without a large proportionate number of well-trained governesses. The managers are now generally aware of this fact, and the deficiencies still observable are to be attributed partly to inadequate pecuniary resources, and partly to the difficulty of finding persons properly qualified by attainments and habits. I am of opinion that some change may be advantageously made in the examination of teachers appointed to these situations.

The general progress of these institutions may be estimated by the total number of certificates obtained in each year since 1847.

—	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.*
Whitelands . . .	21	26	24	31	22	29	69	84
Brighton . . .	—	—	—	2	1	5	7	6
Cheltenham . . .	—	—	5	15	15	22	38	43
Derby . . .	—	—	—	—	—	6	14	18
Home and Colonial . . .	—	—	8	29	37	41	56	50
Salisbury . . .	8	6	6	5	10	19	18	32
Warrington . . .	—	2	5	14	13	13	20	35
York and Ripon . . .	—	4	7	8	9	7	11	11
Truro . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Norwich . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
Rochester . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	34
Bristol . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	29	36	55	104	107	142	254	328

There can be no doubt that so regular an increase in the number of candidates, and in the proportion of successful to unsuccessful candidates, is a sure indication of progress in the intellectual training of the students. It corresponds remarkably with the external growth of the institutions, with the annual increase of grants made by your Lordships, and with the improved organization of the several institutions, as recorded in previous reports. It may further be regarded as a proof, that the examination-papers during the last few years have generally been well adapted to the course of studies.

These results depend, moreover, as I shall presently have occasion to show, upon a general and very marked improvement in those subjects of instruction which all persons must admit are most important for the teachers of elementary schools.

In the report of last year, I submitted to your Lordships various considerations tending to prove that a course of two years' training is indispensable to the formation of a good schoolmistress, not only in the case of those young persons who enter the Normal schools without any special preparation, but also of those who have passed through the regular period of apprenticeship in elementary schools. Since that time, your Lordships have passed Minutes, which the managers of the training colleges have accepted with much satisfaction, making it all but imperative on candidates to remain two years. This will affect the arrangement of the pupil's studies to a considerable extent, more especially in those institutions where it has hitherto been customary to give only one year's training. I have conferred with the committees of management and with the principal officers in each institution this year, in order to ascertain their intentions, and to collect the results of their experience. I have also compared very carefully the results of previous examinations in every subject, and collected, partly from my own revision of a large number of papers during several years, and partly from the recorded marks and opinions of my colleagues, a variety of facts which suggest important inferences. On each subject I now propose to make a few remarks,—1, on the actual and comparative proficiency of the candidates in different years and in different institutions; 2, on the positive and relative value of each subject to a schoolmistress, and on the extent to which it may be advantageously carried; and, 3, on the modifications which it may appear desirable to introduce into the examination, and the mode of estimating the results.

Taking the general results of the last examination at Christmas 1853, I find this proportion of marks given for each of the principal subjects:—

	Excellent, good, or fair.	Moderate, imperfect, or failure.
Holy Scripture - - -	227	80
Catechism, Liturgy, &c. - -	228	79
Grammar - - - -	250	57
Arithmetic - - - -	227	80
Domestic Economy - - -	226	81
English History - - -	168	139
Geography - - - -	148	159
School Management - - -	180	127

The correspondence between the marks on the five subjects which stand first on the list is remarkable. The papers were revised by different Inspectors, and this table presents perfectly independent results.

I proceed to consider each subject in detail.

Religious Knowledge.

The following table shows the comparative results of the examinations in five successive years.

HOLY SCRIPTURES.			CATECHISM, PRAYER-BOOK, AND CHURCH HISTORY.	
Years.	Excellent, good, or fair.	Moderate, imperfect, or failure.	Excellent, good, or fair.	Moderate, imperfect, or failure.
1849 - - -	22	122	59	85
1850 - - -	117	58	115	60
1851 - - -	125	88	58	157
1852 - - -	191	81	179	83
1853 - - -	227	80	228	70

These two papers in each year have been revised by different Inspectors. In three out of five years the results have been almost identical. With one exception, that of the paper on the Catechism in 1851, the progress since 1849 has been continuous and very satisfactory. It may safely be affirmed that every certificated teacher who has obtained good marks at these examinations possesses an accurate knowledge of the text of Holy Scripture, and that she has been well instructed on the practical and doctrinal teaching of our Church, as conveyed in its authorized formularies. A fair proportion

have, moreover, a general knowledge of the leading events of Church history.

The comparative proficiency of the students in each institution is shown by the following table, which also gives the number of candidates, and the average time of their training.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS of the last EXAMINATION in HOLY SCRIPTURE.

.	.	.	.	.	.	Average Time of Training.	
						Years.	Months
		Excellent or good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Imperfect or failure.	Total Number of Candidates.	
Brighton	-	1	5	-	-	6	1 4½
Cheltenham	-	15	19	17	3	54	1 3¼
Derby	-	7	13	3	1	24	1 6¼
Home and Colonial		16	2½	17	2	59	1 2½
Norwich	-	4	6	-	-	10	1 1½
Rochester	-	7	5	-	-	12	1 1½
Salisbury	-	10	13	10	2	35	1 6⅝
Warrington	-	8	9	8	-	25	1 8½
Whitlands	-	33	22	15	-	70	1 6¾
York and Ripon		5	5	1	1	12	1 6½

From this table, which I earnestly commend to the consideration of the principals of training schools, it appears that three institutions, Brighton, Rochester, and Norwich, of which the latter had not been opened two years, presented no candidate who obtained a lower mark than "fair" for Holy Scripture; that of ninety-five candidates from Warrington and Whitlands, none were marked as "imperfect" or "failure;" and that more than one-third of the whole obtained marks, which imply that difficult questions in this paper were answered to the entire satisfaction of the examiner.

It is not necessary to dilate upon the importance of this subject. The managers and the students are alike aware that an accurate knowledge of the written Word of God is the first requisite for a schoolmistress; that a deficiency in that knowledge would indicate, in persons possessing such advantages of early teaching, a radical indifference to sacred things; and that it is incomparably the most effective instrument for developing their mental faculties, as well as their spiritual affections. There is happily no question raised upon this point. Nor can it be doubted, comparing the results of the examination in religious and secular subjects, that the standard of attainment has been fairly adjusted. The papers have not been too difficult; they have given sufficient scope to the

most advanced candidates, and sufficient opportunities to all who possessed a sound though less comprehensive knowledge. The only question is, whether it would be advisable to set two sets of papers, corresponding with a graduated course of lectures extending over two years.

Considering these facts, I am unwilling to propose any great change. I do not find that the principals are generally disposed to adopt a distinct course of lessons for the students in the first and in the second year. The classification according to proficiency, which is essential for lectures, does not at all correspond with that according to seniority. The Queen's scholars, and indeed most of the students, have passed through the entire course previously, and require frequent examination, recapitulation, &c., rather than a distinct series of lessons. They are, or they ought to be, generally speaking, conversant with the Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the chief historical books of the Old Testament, the Messianic prophecies, and also with the history and contents of the Prayer-book,—subjects upon which they are periodically examined during the five years of their apprenticeship. The examination at the end of each year should be adapted to that amount of knowledge about the utility of which there is no question, and which has been proved by repeated trials to be really attained. At the last, and at former examinations, a large proportion of the most complete and satisfactory papers were worked by students who had been only one year under instruction. This was the case with the twelve candidates from Rochester, of whom seven obtained the highest, and the remaining five satisfactory marks. The only modification which appears desirable will be the extension of the supplementary portion of the examination-paper.

Arithmetic, &c.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS, of the EXAMINATIONS IN ARITHMETIC for Five Years.

Year.	Excellent, good, or fair.	Moderate or imperfect.	Failure.	Total.
1849 - - -	47	78	19	144
1850 - - -	43	105	27	175
1851 - - -	76	103	36	215
1852 - - -	68	112	96	276
1853 - - -	227	71	9	307

COMPARATIVE RESULTS of the last EXAMINATION, Christmas, 1853.

—	Excellent or good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Imperfect or failure.	Total of Candidates.
Brighton - -	-	5	1	-	6
Cheltenham - -	10	23	11	10	54
Derby - - -	3	9	8	4	24
Home and Colonial	13	37	7	2	59
Norwich - - -	2	5	2	1	10
Rochester - - -	2	8	1	1	12
Salisbury - - -	4	13	6	12	35
Warrington - - -	5	15	2	3	25
Whitelands - - -	18	47	2	5	70
York and Ripon -	2	6	4	-	12

From these tables it appears that the improvement since 1849 has been continuous, with the exception of one year, 1852; and it would seem that the failure then had a great effect upon the teachers and students. The results of the last examination indicate a most remarkable increase in the efficiency of the instruction. The improvement, moreover, has been general. In three institutions only,—Salisbury, Derby, and Cheltenham,—the proportion of “good” marks to the total is still unsatisfactory. Omitting them, we find that 206 out of 236 produced “good” or “fair” papers.

This result proves that the standard of attainment is one which the vast majority of the students can reach with proper exertions. The examination-paper last Christmas was certainly not more difficult than in former years, and the revision was entrusted to an experienced Inspector, thoroughly conversant with the subject. At Whitelands, out of seventy candidates, only five obtained lower marks than “fair,” with an average training of two years; at Rochester the proportion was ten to two, with an average training of one year. So far as regards the candidates’ powers, it would therefore be quite safe, if it were desirable, to propose questions of greater difficulty, or even to introduce higher branches of arithmetic.

I am, however, clearly of opinion that all objects which are really worth contending for will be accomplished, if papers such as have hitherto been proposed are worked with increasing success. They involve a thorough knowledge of all that can possibly be needed by a schoolmistress, and are sufficient to excite the candidates to great exertion, and to encourage habits of close attention, accuracy, and thoughtfulness; but some modification in the form and arrangement of this paper may be advantageously introduced. The attention of the principals has been especially called to the importance of in-

structing students in decimals, with reference to the conversion of money, weights, and measures to an uniform system. In all these institutions regular instruction is now given in this, which, for the future, will form a permanent subject of examination.*

Grammar.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS of the EXAMINATIONS in GRAMMAR.

Years.	Excellent, good, or fair.	Moderate, imperfect, or failure.
1849 - - - -	29	105
1850 - - - -	90	77
1851 - - - -	84	101
1852 - - - -	96	176
1853 - - - -	250	57

RESULTS of the EXAMINATION of 1853.

—	Excellent or good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Imperfect or failure.
Brighton - - -	—	6	—	—
Cheltenham - -	3	40	9	2
Derby - - - -	2	11	11	—
Home and Colonial -	4	37	8	10
Norwich - - -	—	10	—	—
Rochester - - -	5	7	—	—
Salisbury - - -	—	22	10	3
Warrington - - -	3	22	—	—
Whitlands - - -	6	61	3	—
York and Ripon -	—	11	1	—

In no subject was improvement more needed, in none has it been more remarkable within the last year. The number of unsatisfactory papers is reduced since 1849 from 105, upon a total of 134, to 57, upon a total of 307; while the number of "good" or "fair" papers upon the same totals has increased from 29 to 250. This is not entirely owing to the introduction of Queen's scholars; for the result of the Christmas examination in 1852, when they bore nearly the same proportion to the entire number of candidates, was far less satisfactory. I attribute it to the increased exertions of the teachers, to the growing conviction that the subject must receive more attention, and to the improved system which has been generally introduced. The attention of students was formerly distracted by reference to a variety of grammars, based upon different principles. At present, most institutions

* See letter in Appendix.

adhere to a single text-book, and give whatever additional information they consider necessary in oral lectures. Much remains to be done, in order to simplify and explain the laws of language, and to divest the subject of technical terms, which are formidable obstacles even to the classical student, and a source of indescribable confusion and perplexity to young women, acquainted with no other language but their own.

I cannot, however, look without some apprehension at the results even of the last examination, confirmed and tested as they have been by my inquiries in this year's tour of inspection. Only twenty-three papers were entirely satisfactory, and the vast increase in fair parsing does not indicate a thorough perception of the laws which regulate the construction of language. Unless the exercises of the students in college are carefully revised, and the number of teachers engaged in this duty somewhat increased, the improvement is not unlikely to pass away. It will be remarked that nearly all the papers with low marks came from Cheltenham, the Home and Colonial, Derby, and Salisbury. The attention of the managers will of course be directed to the causes of this comparative deficiency. Having taken pains to examine the students in many institutions orally, I am glad to say that I, and those of my colleagues who assisted me in the several districts, found them generally better instructed in the analysis of sentences than in any former year. I must especially record our satisfaction with the improvement at Salisbury and Derby, and with the intelligence of the students at York, Rochester, Warrington, and Norwich.

I am of opinion that the form of the examination-paper on this subject may be sufficiently modified, without altering the standard, which I believe to be generally approved.

I regret very much that some standard work of English literature has not been agreed upon as a special subject of examination in each year.

Domestic Economy.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS of the EXAMINATIONS in DOMESTIC ECONOMY,
since 1849.

Year.	Excellent, good, or fair.	Moderate, imperfect, or failure.
1849 - - - -	72	72
1850 - - - -	83	75
1851 - - - -	97	118
1852 - - - -	208	65
1853 - - - -	226	81

COMPARATIVE RESULT of the EXAMINATION of the TRAINING SCHOOLS at Christmas, 1853.

	Excellent, good, or fair.	Moderate, imperfect, or failure.	Total.
Brighton - - - - -	5	1	6
Cheltenham - - - - -	40	14	54
Derby - - - - -	15	9	24
Home and Colonial - - - - -	50	9	59
Norwich - - - - -	10	—	10
Rochester - - - - -	10	2	12
Salisbury - - - - -	13	22	35
Warrington - - - - -	19	6	25
Whitelands - - - - -	59	11	70
York and Ripon - - - - -	5	7	12

The improvement in this subject has also been continuous since 1849, with the exception of one year, 1851. It has, in fact, been much greater than the numbers in the table indicate; the questions have gradually been made more searching, and the answers have contained more accurate as well as more extensive information. It is perfectly true that the results do not correspond with the comparative attainments of candidates in practical housekeeping. The papers from institutions where no special instruction is given are sometimes better than those from others where great attention has been given to the subject. Indeed, the goodness of the answers depends more upon good sense, general information, and habits of observation, than upon the system of training in each institution. But all this may be admitted without any disparagement to the effect of written examinations. It is mainly because such examination is known to be regarded as indispensable to success, that a complete syllabus has been formed, and a course of lectures given, as I believe, without an exception, in every institution. And I have reason to know that a large proportion of students spend much time in collecting interesting and useful information from books on this subject. The study of common things,* which has lately been urged with so much earnestness by many distinguished persons, has taken this direction in most institutions, and many valuable lessons on matters touching the health, comfort, and personal

* In all my early reports upon the training institutions, beginning with that upon Salisbury in 1847, the study of "common things" (i.e. practical knowledge of all matters connected with housekeeping and the objects that surround people in ordinary life) was strongly pressed upon the attention of managers.

habits of the industrial classes, have been given, in my hearing, to attentive classes of girls. I do not propose to make any alteration of importance in the form of this paper.

English History.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS of the EXAMINATIONS in ENGLISH HISTORY since 1849.

		Excellent, good, or fair.	Moderate, imperfect, or failure.
1849 - - - -	33	111	
1850 - - - -	109	46	
1851 - - - -	129	82	
1852 - - - -	139	133	
1853 - - - -	168	139	

COMPARATIVE RESULT of the EXAMINATION of the TRAINING SCHOOLS at CHRISTMAS, 1853.

	Excellent or good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Imperfect or failure.
Brighton - - -	-	3	3	-
Cheltenham - -	2	18	11	23
Derby - - - -	1	14	6	3
Home and Colonial -	3	13	13	30
Norwich - - - -	-	8	2	-
Rochester - - -	-	5	7	-
Salisbury - - -	2	16	8	9
Warrington - - -	9	14	2	-
Whitlands - - -	18	37	11	10
York and Ripon -	4	6	1	1
	39	129	64	76

From these tables it appears that a great improvement has taken place since 1849; and that it was began immediately after, and probably in consequence of that examination. The largest proportion of satisfactory papers was in 1850; since then it has remained nearly stationary, not much exceeding one half of the entire number of candidates.

The institutions which have done best in this subject are Warrington, Whitlands, York, and Norwich. The papers from Warrington, especially, have been favourably noticed by the examiners during the last three years. At Cheltenham and the Home and Colonial the progress is very unequal; while some students have given satisfactory proofs of a general

and accurate knowledge of history, a large proportion in both institutions have evidently neglected the subject altogether.

These results accord entirely with my own observation. It is exceedingly difficult to arrange the work of a large institution so as to give a good course of lessons on history with less than two years' training. At Cheltenham and the Home and Colonial, the average time of the candidates little exceeded one year. It ought, however, to be admitted, that every school-mistress should be well grounded in some good text-book of English history. The Queen's scholars cannot have passed through their apprenticeship uninformed in the general facts which form part of their examination from the third year and onwards. And although it may not be practicable to go through the whole period, even in outline, all candidates ought to be prepared to answer easy questions at the end of the first year. I am further of opinion that one considerable portion of history should form the subject of series of lectures for the more advanced students. Until last year, the training-schools came to a general understanding among themselves as to the period to be selected, but the arrangement has not been found to work well; and, after consulting all the principals, I have undertaken to adopt a different course, which, it may be hoped, will be satisfactory to them, and secure better results.

The paper should be in two parts:—

1. The first part in four sections, each with three questions.

All these questions should be strictly elementary, such as can be answered by any student who has read carefully the ordinary text-books used in girls' schools.

2. The second part in three or four sections.

Each section should contain four questions on one great period of English history, some of these questions with especial reference to biography.

Geography.

COMPARATIVE RESULTS of the EXAMINATIONS in GEOGRAPHY, from 1849 to 1853 inclusive.

Years.	Excellent, good, or fair.	Moderate, imperfect, or failure.
1849 - - - -	34	110
1850 - - - -	125	51
1851 - - - -	34	181
1852 - - - -	121	144
1853 - - - -	148	159

COMPARATIVE RESULTS of the EXAMINATION, Christmas, 1853.

	Excellent, good, or fair.	Moderate, imperfect, or failure.	Total.
Brighton - - - - -	3	3	6
Cheltenham - - - - -	26	28	54
Derby - - - - -	13	11	24
Home and Colonial - - - - -	28	31	59
Norwich - - - - -	7	3	10
Rochester - - - - -	9	3	12
Salisbury - - - - -	13	22	35
Warrington - - - - -	8	17	25
Whitelands - - - - -	33	37	70
York and Ripon - - - - -	8	4	12

In these tables, the most striking fact is the extreme irregularity and uncertainty of the results, whether we consider the different years, or the different institutions.

I have frequently stated my opinion, that the subject is really taught well in most institutions. The lectures are excellent at the Home and Colonial, Whitelands, and Cheltenham; the time allowed for study is quite sufficient, the students are interested in the lessons, generally possess a fair amount of elementary knowledge on their entrance, and give better lessons in the practising schools on this than on any other subject. I believe that the unsatisfactory results are simply to be attributed to the difficulty of ascertaining their knowledge on a subject embracing so great a variety of facts.

This difficulty may be to some extent obviated by a different arrangement of the examination paper, and a clear understanding between the examiners and the institutions as to what amount of proficiency will be considered satisfactory.

School Management.

RESULTS of the EXAMINATIONS since 1849.

Years.	Excellent, good, or fair.	Moderate, imperfect, or failure.
1849 - - - - -	40	104
1850 - - - - -	114	60
1851 - - - - -	111	93
1852 - - - - -	179	93
1853 - - - - -	180	127

COMPARATIVE RESULTS of the EXAMINATION, Christmas, 1853.

—	Excellent or good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Imperfect or failure.
Brighton - - -	—	4	2	—
Cheltenham - - -	10	21	21	2
Derby - - -	2	12	8	2
Home and Colonial -	8	36	15	—
Norwich - - -	1	9	—	—
Rochester - - -	—	7	5	—
Salisbury - - -	—	11	13	11
Warrington - - -	1	7	16	1
Whitelands - - -	18	25	24	3
York and Ripon -	1	7	3	1

These results indicate a general improvement, but not so great as might reasonably be expected, considering the paramount importance of the subject, the ability of the lecturers, and the peculiar advantages of professional training enjoyed by the Queen's scholars, who in the last two years bore so large a proportion to the total number of candidates.

The comparative inefficiency of the instruction in some institutions as shown by the second table is attributable to causes adverted to in special reports, which have been submitted to the consideration of the respective committees of management.

In this subject I would propose in future to set two distinct sets of papers. The first paper to contain four sets of questions on methods of teaching elementary subjects, on the management of classes, on the use of apparatus, and on notes of lessons. The second paper for students of the second year on the principles of teaching; on school organization, and on notes of lessons.

Industrial Work.—I see no reason to propose any alteration. All students at their entrance should be able to make a shirt, and I am informed by the matrons that if they can cut one out correctly, and finish it neatly, they may be considered as sufficiently expert needlewomen.

Vocal Music.—It is a general impression that there should be a much larger proportion of elementary questions in this paper, but I have referred the subject to others more competent to form an opinion. This remark applies also to the written questions on drawing.

Reading.—In each institution this year I have heard the students read prose and verse. I am satisfied that unless they lose their self-possession, and fail to do themselves justice, a very large proportion will obtain high marks at the next examination.

INSPECTORS' REPORTS ON THE LESSONS GIVEN, IN THEIR PRESENCE, BY STUDENTS.

Comparative Results of the last Examination.

	Excellent or good.	Per-centage.	Fair.	Per-centage.	Moderate.	Per-centage.	Imperfect, or failure.	Per-centage.
Brighton - - -	-	-	4	56.66	2	33.33	-	-
Cheltenham - -	18	33.33	30	55.55	6	11.11	-	-
Derby - - -	5	20.83	18	75.00	1	4.00	-	-
Home and Colonial	27	45.77	29	49.15	3	5.08	-	-
Norwich - - -	3	30.00	6	60.00	1	10.00	-	-
Rochester - - -	2	16.66	10	83.34	-	-	-	-
Salisbury - - -	14	40.00	16	45.71	5	14.29	-	-
Warrington - -	18	72.00	6	24.00	1	4.00	-	-
Whitlands - - -	23	32.08	35	50.00	1	1.22	11	15.70
York and Ripon -	1	8.32	8	66.67	1	8.33	2	16.66

This table represents the judgment of ten Inspectors upon lessons averaging about twenty minutes, given in their presence by the candidates to classes of some twenty or thirty children. It would obviously be unfair to draw very stringent conclusions as to the comparative efficiency of the institutions from such data, although the results correspond to a greater extent than I should have expected with my own observations.

Professional Training.—In last year's report I entered fully upon various points connected with this special work of training institutions; viz., the thorough instruction of the students in the principles and art of teaching. The teachers of training schools, whom I consulted during this year's tour of inspection, generally concur in the following observations.

Elementary Methods.—The first, and if well understood by the teacher, the easiest work of a training school, is to make each student practically conversant with the method of teaching every subject of elementary instruction. Last year I stated what I considered to be requisite for the accomplishment of this object. I will now state what is actually done.

In most institutions a master or mistress of method has a written syllabus, containing minute directions for every detail of instruction in elementary schools. Portions of this syllabus are read in the form of lectures, with suitable comments and illustrations. They are then written out by the students, either from memory or from dictation, which, in a subject requiring so much exactness, appears to be the better system. I have this year recommended the teachers to exchange copies of the syllabus, used by them respectively. This may gradually lead to the adoption of certain complete systematic ty-

although an entire uniformity is not to be expected, considering the radical differences of opinion, and consequently in method between the followers of Pestalozzi, Stowe, Bell, Lancaster, and other writers on education. At Cheltenham, the Home and Colonial, Warrington, and Whitelands, one officer is specially, although not exclusively, engaged in this work; Brighton, Derby, Norwich, and Rochester, have each a good syllabus, and arrangements are generally made to supply what has hitherto been a desideratum in other institutions.

The still more important question as to the practical working out of the respective systems cannot yet be answered in so satisfactory a manner. I regret to say, that there appears to be little hope that committees of management will act generally upon the suggestion which I, and my colleague the Rev. H. Moseley, have so frequently urged upon their consideration. Only one institution has a model school strictly speaking, that is, a school distinct from the practising school, in which the best system of organization and method can be exemplified and presented to the students as a model for their imitation. In some localities it would be difficult, in others perhaps impossible, to collect a sufficient number of children to fill both a practising and a model school, but I adhere to my opinion, and indeed am more confirmed in it by every year's additional observation, that it ought be regarded as an all but indispensable adjunct to a training institution.

Proceeding to the question of what is done in the practising schools, I find a wide diversity of system in the employment of students. There are not many institutions in which the students spend sufficient time in the schools to become thoroughly conversant with the details of method. The practice varies; at Whitelands, for instance, each student passes upon an average eight weeks in the school in the course of the year; in some it would appear that scarcely four weeks are so employed. With a general system of two years' training there will be less temptation to curtail the time devoted to this essential portion of the student's work.

Before a student gives lessons on any subject, it should be ascertained whether she thoroughly understands what she is about to teach, and can give a clear and detailed account of the management of her class during the lesson. I fear that this is not generally done with sufficient care and minuteness, and that in some instances, the students receive either contradictory or unsystematic directions from the teacher of method, and the mistress of the practising school. When I have believed this to be the case, I have brought it under the notice of the principals and committee of management, who must, of course, desire that the system they have adopted should be

practically carried out. An alteration which I have proposed in the mode of ascertaining the skill of the first year's candidates after the Christmas examination, may have some tendency to correct this evil, but it must depend mainly upon the exertions of the local superintendents.

The lessons given by the students, after such previous preparation, ought to be carefully watched, and to be regularly criticised by the teacher of method. In institutions where that officer is not too much occupied by other conflicting duties, this appears to be done effectively; in others, it is recognized to be a function of the office; in some, it appears to be systematically neglected. I am convinced that it is quite useless to set students to practise teaching in a class unless their defects are clearly pointed out immediately after school hours, and the suggestions then made, together with practical exemplifications, be recorded in a note book. It is mainly because this important duty requires much time and attention, that I consider a teacher of method to be necessary in all training schools. In small institutions the mistress of the practising school may do the work herself, provided she has an efficient assistant for the ordinary school business, but in all institutions where the number of resident students exceeds thirty, I believe that the time of such an officer would be fully employed in giving lectures on this subject, in correcting exercises, and in directing, superintending, and afterwards criticising the students' lessons.

The preceding observations apply to class-teaching, in which I believe there has hitherto been a general want of practical instruction. There is no such complaint to be made with regard to the collective lessons. The attention of teachers has been directed to these, and with very remarkable success. I have this year, as usual, heard lessons in every institution, delivered by students after previous preparation, criticised by their fellow-students, and afterwards reviewed by the teachers. The remarks in former reports, upon the ability with which these lessons are generally conducted, might be repeated, with this addition, that I and my colleagues have had the satisfaction of recording a favourable opinion of the progress in some institutions where some deficiency had been previously noted. We were especially struck by the modesty, and apparent absence of self-consciousness, of many students who managed children with great skill, and delivered their lessons with much animation and talent.

The preceding remarks apply chiefly to the details of method, although it is obvious that the lectures on the routine of school work, and the criticisms upon lessons, give ample opportunities to explain and inculcate the principles upon

which the methods depend; and, judging from the contents of such handbooks as have come under my observation, and from the tenor of those lectures which I have had the advantage of attending this year, those opportunities are turned to good account. Within no long time we may expect to have complete treatises upon the art of teaching, not resting upon extraneous theories, but the spontaneous and natural growth of practical experience, guided and corrected by reference to ascertained principles of mental science.

It has been suggested that works on moral philosophy, on the mental faculties, on the physiological as well as spiritual peculiarities and development of humanity, especially in young children, might be advantageously placed in the hands of the most intelligent students. I have, however, long been convinced that there is no book sufficiently concise and simple, and recognized generally as sound in principle, to be safely recommended. And I am further of opinion, that although the teachers of method ought to be conversant with the best works on the subject, and that such works should form part of the library in each institution, the lecturers will be more likely to perplex than to enlighten the minds of the students, unless they succeed in divesting these subjects of all technical peculiarities, entirely avoid all reference to controversial questions, and carefully adapt their lessons to the capacity of their pupils. With these cautions, which may appear too obvious to require notice, but which are often overlooked, a course of such lectures might be very useful.

Another question, of more immediate and practical urgency, is that connected with the general organization of schools. I cannot say that enough is done to instruct the students thoroughly in this subject; and so far as I can judge from the papers on school management which I have revised during the last four years, there is a general want of clear views and accurate information. It appears to me that in every institution the students should have the model of a girl's school, perfectly arranged, with the best apparatus, and with a time-table carefully constructed, showing exactly the distribution of the teaching power at any given hour, and the exact mode of the employment of the principal teacher and her assistants.* Some models in the late Educational Exhibition are well adapted for this purpose; and it would be inexcusable if any institution fail to supply what is at present a too general deficiency.

But it is not sufficient to show students what can be done in a school built on the best principles, and perfect in its arrange-

* I have prepared such a time-table.

be placed in schools, constructed with reference to a different system, which cannot be arranged so as to meet what they have been accustomed to regard as indispensable conditions of effective teaching. I ought, therefore, to be prepared to adapt their system and method to those peculiarities in the shape and arrangements of school-rooms, which cannot be altered without an unreasonable expense. The windows, doors, fire-place, the proportions of length and breadth, often make it impossible to place the parallel desks, the gallery, the desk of the mistress, or the forms, in accordance with the model which they have studied in the training school. The lessons on school organization should, then, include a complete series of practical instructions, illustrated by large diagrams, drawings, and models, showing them how to make use of all tolerable school-rooms, so as to secure those results which alone prove the efficiency of a school. These lectures will have the immense advantage of teaching students to discriminate between essentials and non-essentials, to cast off the pedantry of mere routine, and to acquire a certain flexibility of action, perfectly compatible with fixed principles and completeness of system. I have frequently found teachers utterly at a loss to organize a school in rooms which, for all practical purposes, were as convenient as the best models exhibited this year at St. Martin's Hall.

The subject of professional training is of such paramount importance, that I have not hesitated to recur to points which have been discussed in previous reports, the more especially as the value of any remarks depends mainly upon their being the results of repeated observation and conference with those persons whose time and attention are exclusively directed to educational questions.

Industrial Training.—The extent to which a system of industrial training should be introduced is a point upon which the managers of these institutions are by no means agreed. In some the students pass some time in the kitchen and laundry, attend to their own rooms, clean their own shoes, keep small gardens in order, and receive instructions regularly from the matron or superintendent. I am informed, and have reason to believe, that such employment has a very happy effect upon the manners and characters of students. That they do thus acquire knowledge that will be of practical benefit, and habits most valuable to the teachers of poor girls, cannot be questioned, and with a two years' residence, it can be done without interfering with their professional training.

I cannot conclude this part of my report without adverting briefly to a question of vital importance to the whole system of female training. It is often asked, whether the young

thus educated become efficient schoolmistresses. I believe that impressions unfavourable to the system originate partly in deep-seated prejudices against the progress of education, and partly in want of fair allowance for the peculiarly trying circumstances in which most of the younger teachers are placed. But cases of failure in efficiency are by no means common, and in moral conduct they are extremely rare, as I have ascertained from the reports of my colleagues, and from the principals and managers of all the training-schools. I have ample reason to believe, and feel bound to state my opinion, that as a class, the schoolmistresses who have been trained since 1839 have won the general confidence and esteem both of schoolmanagers, and the parents of their scholars, and that the schools conducted by them are in a satisfactory state, not only in point of attainment, but of moral discipline and religious character.

Indeed the training of these young women has been of a peculiarly searching and practical character. From childhood they have been educated under religious influences; they remain in their proper and natural station; the temptations to which they are likely to be exposed are well understood by the superintendents of training schools, and form a special subject of daily admonition and advice; their personal habits are carefully scrutinized, and any dangerous tendencies are soon detected, and repressed. It is impossible to watch the demeanor of the students in most of these institutions without feeling how deep and penetrating are the influences at work in moulding their character, chastening their tastes, and disciplining their affections, and thus preparing them for the manifold trials and responsible duties of their vocation. I cannot observe these things, and see what the students are during their residence in these schools, without feeling perfect confidence in the general result.

BRIGHTON.—Visited by me and my colleague, the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, on the 29th, 30th, 31st of May.

The institution has undergone no change since last year. The premises in West-street are still occupied, and the staff of officers is the same.

The Rev. H. Foster, honorary chaplain and secretary.

Miss Rumney, chief governess and superintendent.

„ T. Stammers, second governess.

„ M'Nair, mistress of the practising school.

The number of students now in residence is eighteen, of whom five are Queen's scholars. There is not accommodation for a larger number on these premises.

We heard lectures given by the governesses on methods and principles of teaching, on reading, physical geography, grammar, &c. It is evident that great pains have been taken, and that considerable skill has been displayed in the adaptation of the instruction to the wants and capacities of the students.

The Rev. J. Griffith has given some valuable lessons on the elementary

principles of geometry. Such instruction when, as in this case, of a simple and intelligible character, is calculated to produce a good effect upon the minds of young women.

We also attended a model or normal lesson given by the mistress of the practising school. Notes of this exercise are taken by the students, and revised by the mistress, who takes this opportunity of explaining the principles which should guide a teacher in the composition and delivery of collective lessons.

A very careful and valuable syllabus of the course of instruction in each subject of elementary teaching has been prepared by Miss Rumney. Each student on leaving the institution ought to be conversant with the details of method, and to understand the principles on which they rest.

We inspected the new buildings, which, it is expected, will be open before Christmas for the reception of forty students. This edifice is well situated, very striking in external appearance, and well arranged.

BRISTOL—GLOUCESTER DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL.—This institution is in the parish of Stapleton, at a village called Fish Ponds, about four miles from Bristol. The situation is central and convenient. The general effect of the building is remarkably good; a simple, yet varied outline, terminating at the one end by a handsome chapel, at the other by the principal's house. The internal arrangements are, generally speaking, complete and commodious, although it may be regretted that the plan did not provide one large room in which all the students might be collected for lectures and examinations, and that the dormitories were not more roomy and comfortable. The substitution of a pavement of cement for flooring in the dormitories, appears to me to be injudicious, involving a considerable expense in the first instance, easily getting out of repair, and being inferior to wood in the great requisites of comfort and cleanliness. I regret to state, that owing to circumstances beyond the control of the managers, this substitution has been in what may be termed a transitional state during the past year. The number of students in residence is only eleven, of whom three are Queen's scholars. Judging from the rapid increase in other new institutions, I have little doubt that in two or three years the building, which affords accommodation for sixty-five, will be occupied. In the meantime the proportionate expense is heavy, and will not be met without difficulty. It has also been found impracticable to procure a sufficient staff of teachers. At present the instruction is mainly conducted by the clerical principal, whose exertions are inefficiently seconded by a temporary assistant. A governess, who came with strong recommendations and a high certificate, was removed for very sufficient reasons, and the managers have hitherto in vain sought for a thoroughly qualified successor. I cannot refrain from stating that during a considerable part of this year, the place of such a governess was supplied by a daughter of the Bishop of the diocese, who gave regular, and as I am informed, most valuable instruction on more than one subject.

The staff at present consists of—

Rev. W. Smith, principal, chaplain, and lecturer.

Miss Manby, superintendent.

„ Boland, temporary governess.

„ Daffin, mistress of the practising school.

Mr. Ferrier, drawing master.

These officers all reside on the premises.

Notwithstanding the deficiency in teachers, the students appear to be making satisfactory progress in most subjects of instruction.

Miss Manby, who is responsible for the general discipline, has hitherto taken no part in the teaching. It is understood however, that she will give instruction in domestic economy.

The students attend the daily service, morning and evening, in the chapel. The theory of music is taught by a clergyman, nearly connected with the

principal. This is gratuitous. No provision has been made for regular instruction in drawing.

The practising schools afford accommodation for a larger number of girls and infants than will probably be supplied by the adjoining district. They are handsome, well-built rooms. The arrangements of the girls' school require some modification. The discipline is good, and the instruction is likely to be conducted with care and skill by the present mistress, who, though young, has much experience, and has shown great power in managing children under difficult circumstances. Placed at the age of sixteen, in a large school in Bethnal Green, she conducted it with remarkable success during six or seven years, and obtained a second-class certificate for attainments, while engaged in this laborious and anxious work.

The managers intend to carry on a middle school, but without interfering with the organization of the training school. A mistress has been appointed, but few scholars at present attend.

Some addition to the apparatus, and some changes in the system, in order to give the students more complete and methodical knowledge of school-keeping, were recommended by me at the conference with the managers.

CHELTEMHAM FEMALE TRAINING SCHOOL.—Visited by my colleague, the Rev. H. W. Bellairs, and myself, in June. We found seventy-two students resident, of whom thirty-four are Queen's scholars. The officers of the institution are—

Mrs. Hobart, superintendent.

Miss Reynolds, principal governess.

„ Hutchings, assistant governess.

Lessons are also given to the students by Mr. Gill, Mr. Ross, Mr. Sutcliffe and other professors from the male training school. The principal, the Rev. H. Bromby, gives frequent lectures, and exercises a general authority and superintendence over the institution.

The instruction given by these officers is efficient. The papers of the candidates at the last examination indicated considerable ability, and a wide range of information. There was perhaps less accuracy than might have been expected, and the proportion of failures was not altogether satisfactory. We are of opinion that another governess or teacher would be well employed in examining and correcting papers, and getting up the daily work. No talent in lectures will compensate for any deficiency in this most laborious department of a training school. Hitherto the superintendent has not taken any active part in the instruction of the students.

The professional training of the students receives due attention. They attend the practising schools, one of which, the girls', is well conducted by a certificated teacher, under the superintendence of Mr. Gill, the master of method. A complete syllabus of lectures, entering fully into the principles and details of school management, has been prepared by Mr. Gill, whose lectures are energetic and able. The lessons and the criticisms of the students are carefully directed and commented upon very closely and systematically by this professor. Without entering into the question as to the extent to which collective lessons and the system of simultaneous teaching may advantageously be introduced into girls' schools, we have pleasure in stating that great pains and much ability have been brought to bear upon the development of the system adopted in this institution.

The students do not receive any practical instruction in domestic economy.

We are under the necessity of reporting to your Lordships, that this institution is seriously deficient in some points of importance. There are more persons now residing in the house than can be properly accommodated. The dormitories are in consequence overcrowded, and the arrangements for washing, &c. are altogether insufficient. In one dormitory there are nine, in another eight beds, without any division; in each of these rooms only four washing-stands. The bed-rooms down stairs are quite unfit for students, and

even in the largest rooms the compartments are small and inconvenient. The dining-room is much too small. The lecture-rooms are not large enough, and the arrangements are very inconvenient. There is no sitting-room for invalids. There is a bath-room, but so situated as to be of little use. There is no library, no cabinet of objects, and the large piece of ground is not properly laid out for purposes of exercise and recreation. We are aware that the committee have been scantily supplied with funds, and that they have been much pressed by applications for admission; but considering the large number of Queen's scholars, and the extent and importance of the institution, all changes that are requisite ought to be made without further delay.

DERBY—LICHFIELD DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOLS.—Visited by me, in company with my colleague, the Rev. J. J. Blandford, June 1854. We found thirty-eight (thirteen of whom are Queen's scholars) students in residence, there being accommodation for forty. During the last two years the institution may be regarded as having the full average complement of students contemplated by the managers, who are of opinion that a larger number cannot be trained with equal care and success. As the period of training is, upon the average, two years, it follows that the institution will supply somewhat less than eighteen mistresses annually, which can scarcely meet the wants of a diocese with a large number of schools, in agricultural parishes, superintended by female teachers.

The teachers and officers are the same as last year, viz. the Rev. J. Latham, chaplain and secretary.

Miss Richardson, superintendent. This lady was about to leave when we visited Derby. Her loss will be much felt; her health has suffered from over-exertion and anxiety.

Miss Bradshaw, governess.

Miss Lloyd, assistant governess.

The instruction given by Miss Bradshaw is remarkable for completeness, accuracy, and intelligence. We were less satisfied with the lessons of her assistant. There was much inequality in the papers produced by the students at the last examination, and we were struck this year by the manifest disparity between the attainments of the two classes of students. Without two efficient teachers it is impossible to instruct thirty-six young women, thoroughly, many of whom are exceedingly ill-informed at their admission into the institution.

The students derive very great benefit from the model lessons given by the governess, and from her criticisms on their lessons, which are exceedingly valuable. They have, however, hitherto not had a good model in the practising school, nor a complete and systematic course of instruction in the details of method and organization.

Since last year some improvements have been made in the grounds, which are well laid out with gardens neatly kept by the students.

We recommended the managers to make some additions to the library and apparatus. We also think it desirable that a cabinet of objects, illustrating lessons on natural history and common things, should be gradually formed.

HOCKERILL, BISHOP STORTFORD—THE ROCHESTER DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL.—Visited by me and my colleague, the Rev. J. G. G. Fussell, in June 1854. We found 40 students in residence, of whom 26 are Queen's scholars. It is satisfactory to remark this great increase in so short a time; the institution opened in 1852, twenty-five students entered in 1853, of whom twelve attended the Christmas examination, and all obtained certificates. The staff consists of—

Rev. I. Menet, chaplain, secretary and general superintendent.

Mrs. Bush, superintendent.

Miss Kyberd, principal governess.

Miss Nash, assistant governess.

Miss Radcliffe, temporary assistant.

Miss Temple, mistress of mixed practising school.

Miss Kent, infant school.

Mr. Martin, teacher of music.

Mr. Dellas, teacher of drawing.

Mrs. Bush has replaced Miss Russell, who left early in the year. The industrial training is not perfectly organized, but it is the intention of the managers, as well as of the officers, to give the students a thoroughly practical knowledge of housekeeping.

The results of the last examination fully bore out the opinion which I expressed as to the ability and efficiency of the teachers. I would particularly call attention to the fact that in the papers on religious knowledge, English grammar, and English history, each revised by a different Inspector, none obtained a lower mark than fair. In no paper, excepting music and drawing, was the general result unsatisfactory. This year there was some reason to apprehend that the energies of the teachers would be overtasked, and their health sustain serious damage. The appointment of a second governess, which was decided upon at the conference with the committee, will be a great relief.

The students have fair means of learning school management; but much still remains to be done to bring the work of the practising school to bear systematically upon their training in the principles and methods of elementary instruction.

In addition to the remarks previously made upon the school buildings, I would observe that the substitution of cement for wooden flooring has not been satisfactory—that the dormitories were chilled by the numerous windows, and that considerable expenses have already been incurred in repairs. These are points which the founders of new institutions will do well to consider in making contracts with architects.

HOME AND COLONIAL SOCIETY'S TRAINING SCHOOL, GRAY'S INN ROAD.—The arrangements and organization of this institution have not undergone any change since my last report. This year I was assisted by H.M. Inspector of schools, E. Carleton Tufnell, Esq., who passed several days with me, during which we attended lectures given by all the professors, inquired into the condition of the institution, and the progress of the students, and examined the practising and model schools. It might suffice to refer to the accounts given in former reports, which describe the efficiency of the instruction, and more especially the completeness of the professional training, the zeal and abilities of the officers, and the general excellence of the system adopted in this institution.

The following statement contains the observations made by myself and Mr. Tufnell.

We found 162 students in residence, of whom 47 were Queen's scholars. The fees paid by the students vary from 15*l.* to 30*l.* per annum, and on a system which appears to be judiciously adapted to the circumstances of education.

Students not under 24 years of age, to be trained for infant		£	s.	d.
	schools	-	-	-
Do.	21	-	15	0 0
Do.	21 years of age, to be trained 18 months	-	20	0 0
	for girls' or infant schools	-	25	0 0
Do.	18 years of age, to be trained 2 years for	-		
	girls' or infant schools	-	30	0 0
Queen's scholars		-		Free.
Students under 18 years of age		-	25	0 0

The income derived from this source is very considerable, viz. 3,253*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* in the year ending December 31, 1854. It may be questioned whether Queen's scholars of the 2nd Class ought to be admitted on the same terms

as those of the first; but the arrangement could not be altered without a general agreement between the managers of training schools.

We feel bound to express our opinion that the accommodation for so large a number of students is not complete, or, in all respects, satisfactory. This is owing mainly to the situation of the institution, which, with some peculiar advantages, makes it scarcely possible to command sufficient space for internal arrangements, much less for recreation and exercise. No blame can be imputed to the managers, but we cannot make a fair report without again calling attention to the fact.

The following list of officers shows the completeness of the educational arrangements :—

Names.	Office.	Duties.
Rev. J. J. Evans -	Chaplain -	Religious instruction.
Mr. R. Dunning -	Professor -	Theory of education.
Miss M. E. M. Jones -	Governess -	General instruction.
„ A. Lewis -	Do. -	Do.
„ Chessar -	Do. -	Do.
„ Sunter -	Do. -	Do.
„ Derrick -	Do. -	Do.
Mr. Reiner -	Teacher -	Arithmetic and natural history.
„ Chenn -	Do. -	Gymnastics.
„ May -	Do. -	Vocal music.
Mrs. Ridley -	Do. -	Drawing.
Miss Brass -	Do. -	Do.
Mr. Coghlan -	Do. -	Geography.

The expense of so large a staff is of course very considerable, amounting this year to 1,819*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*, but the salaries are low considering the ability and attainments of the teachers. The managers have shown a wise liberality in this first essential of good instruction, and we are convinced that the result upon the development of the students' minds, and especially upon their professional training, is most important. The written examinations, although indicating a satisfactory amount of attainment in a large proportion of the candidates for certificates, scarcely do justice to their qualifications, which consist rather in habits of thought and judgment than in actual acquirements. The names of many of the above-named teachers have been mentioned in former reports, especially those of Mr. Dunning, Mr. Reiner, Mr. Coghlan, and Miss Jones; in fact all the lectures which we heard this year appeared to us remarkable for good arrangement, copious knowledge, and happy illustration.

Upon the practising school I think it right to print the following observations by Mr. Tufnell; at the same time premising that, while I fully agree with him in the estimate which he has formed of the general efficiency and complete organization of the practising schools, and of the merits of some late alterations in infant school teaching, I do not coincide with him, or with the managers of the institution, in the belief that it is necessary or desirable to introduce a new system of teaching the elements of reading into our schools. The following reasons appear to me conclusive against the expediency of so great a change :—

1. At present, in all good schools, children learn to read with perfect ease at a very early age. In the schools of this institution, children who left the infant school at the age of 6 to 9 years, could read easy narratives correctly and with much facility. And it must be remarked, that reading was not re-

garded by the managers formerly as the first, or even one of the first, requisites in infant education. Where equal skill, and more special attention are devoted to this subject the progress is quite satisfactory. I have taken pains to ascertain the comparative proficiency of children educated in good schools in England, Belgium, and Germany, and am quite convinced that it is greater in this than in either of those countries. The Germans have adopted what they call the "*Lautivmethode*," for which their language presents peculiar facilities, some years, and the children generally read clearly, accurately, and with a good intonation; but in no respect better than in *good schools* where the old system has been exclusively pursued in this country.

2. Unless the new system were universally adopted, the confusion produced by its introduction would be an evil of no ordinary magnitude. Owing to the migratory habits of the parents, which depend upon causes not likely to be removed, the children in all districts, and especially in the metropolitan, generally pass through several schools before they are ten years old. If they were brought under a totally different system in each school, it is not difficult to realize the consequences. They would be disheartened, placed below children their inferiors in attainments, and waste precious time in unlearning all they had exerted themselves to acquire. And this would be equally the case whether they went from the old to the new, or from the new to the old system. It is also most certain that the prejudices of the teachers in both cases would be strongly excited, and that instead of encouraging a child, they would be tempted to exaggerate his deficiencies and to contrast his progress with that of their own pupils. Of course there is not the least prospect that this or any other system can be introduced universally in a country so remarkable for spontaneity and independence as this, but if it were possible, the interim between its first introduction and general adoption would be one of such disorder and waste that nothing short of a proved inefficiency in existing methods would justify the trial.

Remarks by Mr. Tufnell.

"The most marked feature of this institution is the excellent practising schools, which contain 600 children, divided into every description of school, which may serve as a model of what is or ought to be met with in every part of the kingdom. But it is not solely in its wealth of specimens of the way in which children of any description may be taught that the merit of this Society consists; it is more specially commendable for its readiness to test, and adopt, if found successful, any improvement in the art of teaching that may be promulgated elsewhere.

"Two such improvements, that were brought under their notice in the Educational Exhibition set on foot by the Society of Arts, are now under trial, and it may be useful to give a short account of them.

"The first, introduced from Germany, called the '*Children's Garden*,' seems simply a development in a particular direction of a system of infant training long familiar to the Home and Colonial schools. It mainly consists in giving the infants thin pieces of deal, cubes and similar toys, of which something different may be made, and then exercising them in arranging these various articles according to forms dictated by the teacher. In short, it is a plan for combining amusement with instruction, and exercising the ingenuity and inventive powers of infants.

"The second novelty, which is of far greater interest and importance, is a trial of the method of teaching children to read by the *Phonetic* system. The method at first sight appears very complicated and repulsive, as the alphabet consists of 40 letters, many of them, of course, of novel form, and the books look as if they were printed in the Russian language. The plan adopted for testing it is the sensible one of setting two infant classes, neither of whom could read, to learn reading, one by the *Phonetic*, the other by the ordinary mode. At the commencement, both these classes knew the English alphabet, which was a disadvantage against the *Phonetic* cause. We heard

the progress after seven weeks trial of the rival systems, when there could be no doubt that the Phonetics had beat the other class. We set them to read a song, which they had never seen before, and it was read off fluently without hesitation or mistake by the whole class. The following is one of the verses so read :—

“ When the snowing’s done,
And the frost begun,
Playthings will be found
On the snowy ground.
Men we’ll build, and balls we’ll pelt,
Till the snow begins to melt,
• Then at home we’ll all remain,
• • Till dry weather comes again.

“ It is obvious that no child taught on the common plan could read such verses as the above at sight with seven weeks instruction. However, the experiment will not be complete, till the transition is made from the Phonetic to the ordinary characters. This we are assured is not found to take more than a month, and if such shall prove to be the case, it will be difficult to withstand the evidence in favour of this system. Teachers, both in England and America, who have tried it, are unanimous in ascribing to it the important effect of enabling the pupil to attain in a very much shorter time than is usually required, a much greater degree of accuracy in reading, pronunciation, and spelling. It has been remarked also at the Home and Colonial schools, as elsewhere, that the children take greater delight in reading on this plan, apparently from the ease with which the ordinary difficulties in reading are surmounted, and this drudgery avoided. The *Phonetic* system must not be confounded with the *Phonic* system, which was once sanctioned by the Committee of Council, and which simply teaches the powers of the English letters, without introducing any new forms. It is also necessary to observe, that the Phonetic plan proposes no innovation in the ordinary methods of spelling or writing. Its strange letters are simply means to enable a child to conquer the ordinary difficulties in learning to read in a much shorter space of time than is commonly employed, and are all laid aside in five or six months. Some courage is requisite to introduce a new plan of teaching to read, especially when such uncouth characters as the Phonetic are used, but we have thought it proper to mention it, as the experiment is characteristic of the absence of any bigoted attachment to old forms that distinguishes the Home and Colonial schools, and of a readiness to improve : that is one main source of the excellence and success of their general management.

“ I have thought it right to give an account of the Phonetic system, as lately introduced into the Home and Colonial schools. The objections, however, to introducing a new plan of teaching reading, as stated by Mr. Cook, which I have only seen since writing the above, appear to me so strong, that I much doubt the expediency of continuing this novelty.”

NORWICH.—Visited in September by myself and the Rev. W. Campbell, Her Majesty’s Inspector Assistant to the Rev. M. Mitchell. The appointments in this institution are unchanged since last year.

Principal, Rev. A. Bath Power.

Master and Superintendent, Miss Goodacre.

Governess, Miss Mott.

The number of students in residence is nine, of whom five are Queen’s scholars. It is to be regretted that so few have entered. Norwich lies somewhat apart from the general routes, and this institution must depend for its supply mainly upon Norfolk and Suffolk, in which the number of pupil-teachers and certificated schoolmistresses, though increasing, is still inconsiderable.

The number of teachers annually required for girls and mixed schools is more than could be supplied were the institution quite full, and it may be hoped that greater exertions will be made by school-managers to send pupils who may benefit by the great, and in some respects peculiar, advantages here offered. The course of instruction is complete and thoroughly practical, and the model schools are in a high state of efficiency.

SALISBURY DIOCESEAN TRAINING SCHOOL.—I inspected this school with my colleagues, the Rev. W. Warburton and the Rev. E. Douglas Tinling; the latter attended by the special request of the bishop, part of this diocese being situate in his district. We found 59 students in residence, 22 of whom are Queen's scholars. The building affords accommodation for 60.

The bishop of the diocese continued to act as secretary at the date of our visit. We cannot refrain from noting how deeply this institution is indebted to the late, as well as to the present bishop for the interest they have taken in its well-being, an interest evinced not only by munificent contributions, but by regular watchful superintendence of all its proceedings.

The institution is conducted by

Mrs. Duncan, superintendent, and principal governess.

Miss Barrett, assistant governess.

Miss Maria Goddard, second governess.

The Rev. E. Collard lectures and gives lessons on arithmetic, the English language, and on the principles of school management.

Mr. Tiffin, drawing master.

With regard to the instruction of the students, we have to record our opinion that it is steadily improving, and in a satisfactory condition. Hitherto the intellectual training of the students was comparatively imperfect owing to a variety of obstacles now happily removed. Mrs. Duncan, who has been the responsible manager from the first establishment of the school in 1839, has always shown great ability and energy in the discharge of duties only too complicated and onerous for one person however strong. But during many years her assistant teachers were inefficient; the students who entered were for the most part excessively ignorant, and the amalgamation of industrial with scholastic occupations was attended with considerable difficulty. At present, the staff of teachers bears a fair proportion to the number of students, and their work is well done. The results of the examination were not unsatisfactory compared with former years. But if we may judge by the oral examination, and by the lessons given in our presence by the officers, we may expect a far more favourable result next Christmas. We have especially to record our opinion, that the students read not only with perfect fluency, but with a remarkably clear perception of the meaning and of the beauty of passages selected from our great poets. They passed a good examination in geography and arithmetic, and the note books which we inspected showed that good lessons had been well understood and carefully reproduced. The parsing, however, was imperfect, excepting in the case of a few students. Hitherto it has always struck those most conversant with the institution, that the written papers of the candidates did imperfect justice to the teachers and to their own real attainments. This will probably be no more the case. With regard to the industrial work, good arrangements have been made since our last visit, Midsummer 1853; and there is no reason to fear that the present amount of employment, in itself so valuable to teachers of elementary schools, will interfere with their professional training.

The students are well trained in the principles of teaching large classes. In no respect is the progress of improvement more striking than in the lessons given by the students, and the critical remarks upon those lessons under the superintendence of the Rev. E. Collard. We feel some doubt, however, about a point at least equally important to schoolmistresses, viz., whether they have sufficient means of learning the best system of teaching each elementary subject in classes, and of organizing schools. The model school attached to the

institution is very small, and does not appear to reach a high standard of efficiency, while the practising school is so distant that the students cannot be under the superintendence of any officer residing in the institution. What is done appears to be well done, but not to be sufficient.

It would certainly be advantageous to have an infant school, and a mixed school for boys and girls, in the immediate vicinity of the institution, and we understand that the matter is now under consideration.

The practical instruction in all branches of domestic economy is excellent, nor is it without a manifest effect upon the character and demeanor of the students, which not only strikes those who see them under training, but is testified by the reports of most managers of schools conducted by former pupils.

The apparatus is not quite complete; globes, a cabinet of natural objects, and some additions to the library were recommended by us at the conference with the committee of management.

WARRINGTON.—This institution was visited by me and my colleague, the Rev. W. J. Kennedy, on the 16th and the two following days of May 1854. We found the following officers in residence :

The Rev. H. C. Stubbs, clerical principal.

Miss Wilson, principal governess and superintendent.

Miss Mellor, assistant governess.

Mr. Baker, master of method, superintendent of the practising schools, and lecturer on geography and arithmetic.

The number of resident students has increased from 38 to 66.

The committee of management are aware that the present staff of officers is not sufficient, and intend to appoint an additional governess.

Mr. Kennedy and I heard each of the officers give lectures on different subjects. We have to repeat our high opinion of the talents and general efficiency of the principal governess. The lectures on Scriptural subjects and upon the principles of teaching given by the clerical superintendent are remarkable for copiousness of information, and also for systematical arrangement. Miss Mellor has discharged her duties with great care, and considerable success. Mr. Baker has been lately appointed. He has received a very practical training as pupil-teacher, and afterwards as organizing master in the service of the National Society. We consider that the instruction of the students in elementary subjects is complete and efficient.

This opinion, which was expressed by our report last year, has been confirmed by the results of the annual examination.

The proportion of good or satisfactory answers to the two papers on religious knowledge amounted to 68 per cent. ; in arithmetic, to 60 per cent. ; in English grammar, to 100 ; in English history, to 92 ; in domestic economy, to 76.

These results are very striking and show that some of the greatest difficulties in the instruction of schoolmistresses can be completely surmounted by able and diligent teachers.

The papers on geography and school management were less satisfactory. There is no reason, however, to apprehend any failure this year.

Drawing has not received due attention, and the students were generally unable to answer the paper on music proposed last year.

Mr. Kennedy and I were present at lessons given by the students to the upper class of girls from the practising schools under the superintendence of Mr. Stubbs. The criticisms upon those lessons, both from the students and the principal, showed that great pains are taken to explain the principles of teaching. The room used for this purpose is not conveniently arranged.

We have to state that the arrangements for practising the students in class-teaching are improved. The students are now thoroughly prepared by Mr. Baker, who passes much of his time in superintending this work in the

practising schools. This is in accordance with the recommendation in our report of last year, p. 495.

The domestic arrangements of the institution are much improved. A matron has been engaged, and more servants are now employed.

At the conference which we held with the committee of management, we strongly recommended them to expend some money in purchasing books for the use of the officers and students. The present library is not sufficient. We also expressed our opinion that a well-assorted selection of natural and artificial products would be of great advantage.

WHITELANDS.—No change of any importance has taken place in this institution since my last report. The same officers continue to superintend the domestic arrangements, the instruction of the students and their professional training.

Rev. H. Baber, chaplain and secretary.

W. Knighton, Esq., superintendent of the practising schools, and lecturer upon the art and science of teaching.

Mrs. Harris, superintendent of the institution.

Miss Cuckow, }
 „ Gillott, } governesses.
 „ Wells, }

Mr. Main, professor of music.

Mr. Bowler, „ of drawing.

The institution has been quite full during the past year, 88 students were in residence when I inspected it this summer. The general health of the students has been good, but the severe visitation of cholera was not unfelt by this institution, which lost one student, who was; however, previously in a weak state of health. Although situate in the midst of a great city, the sanitary condition of Whitelands has been very satisfactory since its first establishment, a fact which may be partly attributed to the nature of the soil, the effective draining and ventilation, but mainly, to the excellence of the domestic arrangements, the care taken to give the students sufficient exercise and proper recreation, and to the personal habits inculcated and encouraged by the managers. The apprehensions entertained by many as to the physical effects of such a course of education and employment upon young women are shown to be groundless. Under good management the combination of domestic and industrial work, and teaching in schools, with religious, moral, and intellectual cultivation is found not less conducive to their bodily health than to their mental development.

There is no institution in which more pains are taken to give students a practical knowledge of all branches of domestic economy. Of course a great part of the instruction in this subject must be theoretical, but the foundation of a sound knowledge of common things is laid, and sufficient is done to give a direction to their minds and habits which, if pursued afterwards, will make them valuable and efficient teachers in industrial schools.

This year a very material impulse has been given to this important and practical subject by the liberality of a lady, who has given rewards to several students for written exercises, and lessons delivered in her presence. Such encouragement is certain to produce a great, it may be hoped, an abiding effect.

I cannot refrain from expressing my conviction that at Whitelands, and in most of the training schools, there has been for many years a marked improvement in the dress, appearance, and manners of the students, who, with a more accurate and complete education, have also learned to look rationally at the prospect before them, and to aim at those habits which are most essential to the teachers of elementary schools for the daughters of working men.

The professional training at Whitelands consists (1.) of lectures on the principles and methods of teaching, which are given on a complete and sys-

tematic plan by Mr. Knighton. The papers of the students, which were revised by me last year, proved that many had derived much benefit from these lessons; some, however, had evidently given too little attention to a subject which ought to be regarded by them as the especial object of their training.

2. Practice and instruction in the schools.—These schools are much more fully attended than of late years. I inspected them late in the autumn, and found them in a satisfactory condition, especially the lower mixed school, and the infants. There has been much difficulty in organizing these schools, which are taught by a succession of students, under three good schoolmistresses, and generally superintended by Mr. Knighton. I feel bound again to record my opinion that the school buildings and arrangements are not sufficiently complete for so important a situation, nor can I but regret that one school at least on these premises is not so built, organized, and conducted, as to afford a model to the district, and to the country at large. It will probably be found necessary to build a new school, when it may be hoped that this most desirable object will be attained.

3. The students give lessons, as usual, in the presence of their companions and of the teacher of method. The result was quite satisfactory to me and my colleague, the Rev. J. G. Fussell, who assisted me in the examination.

The general proficiency of the students, as compared with other institutions, is noticed in the former part of this report. I feel, however, bound to state that the religious knowledge of the students, which has always been most satisfactory, and, so far as can be tested by written papers, is comprehensive and accurate, is, in my opinion, a very true indication of the influence of religious principles and religious habits upon their hearts and minds.

YORK AND RIPON DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL.—I inspected this institution in company with my colleague, the Rev. F. Watkins, in the last week in September 1854. We found twenty-four students in residence, eight of whom are Queen's scholars. The resident officers at present are—

Miss Cruse, the superintendent and head governess.

„ Sampson, assistant governess.

„ Mary Cruse, housekeeper.

„ Ewer, mistress of the practising school.

Non-resident:

Mr. Birchall, a master in the male training school, teaches arithmetic, drawing, and penmanship.

Mr. Buncombe, vocal music.

Of these officers two have been appointed since last year. Miss Sampson, who obtained a first-class certificate last Christmas (1853), is charged with the instruction of the second class. The lessons which we have heard her give to the students indicate ability, and with practice and study she may be expected to become an efficient lecturer. We are also of opinion that she bestows great pains upon the preparation of the students individually, in correcting their exercises, and guiding their studies; points, in our opinion, not less important than skill in lecturing. Miss Mary Cruse, who formerly resided in the house, but without any recognized position, now relieves her sister from the cares of housekeeping.

We did not see Mr. Birchall. We have reason to believe that arithmetic is well taught. Last Christmas the results of the examination were more satisfactory than in any former year, one fourth of the candidates received the mark "moderate," and none were noted as imperfect or failures. The exercises in drawing appeared to us to be deficient in correctness of outline, as well as in simplicity and breadth. The penmanship, though neat and fluent, is wanting in firmness and distinctness.

Vocal music has been well taught.

We examined into the progress of the students in other subjects, and have the satisfaction of recording an opinion that the course of instruction in most

respects is well arranged and complete. We were especially struck by the intelligence shown by the students in the analysis of difficult sentences, and their general knowledge of the laws of language. So far as regards personal attainments, they are, generally speaking, equal to the students of most institutions.

We are, moreover, of opinion that their special training as schoolmistresses is more systematic and satisfactory than formerly. The lessons given by the students, and the criticisms upon those lessons, under the superintendence of Miss Cruse, showed that much attention has been bestowed upon this subject. The practising school has been improved in its arrangement, and the girls are instructed with care, and a fair measure of success, by an intelligent and very diligent teacher. But much remains to be done in order to give the students a clear and complete system of instruction in the details of method and of school organization in general. It may not be necessary to appoint a separate professor, but it would be advisable that one of the resident teachers should prepare a syllabus of school management, based upon simple principles, and illustrated by reference to the work done in the practising school.

The instruction in domestic economy is merely theoretical. The domestic offices are small and inconvenient; nor would it be possible to introduce any system of industrial or household training, without considerable alterations in the building.

We have also to observe, that one wing of the building, in which there are many dormitories, is much out of repair; and that several rooms require fresh papering and painting.

I have the honor to be, &c.

F. C. COOK.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION.

BISHOPS STORTFORD TRAINING SCHOOL.

First Year, 21 Candidates.—Second Year, 16 Candidates.

	Excellent.		Good.		Fair.		Moderate.		Imperfect.		Failure.	
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.
Religious knowledge	3	3	15	12	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liturgy and Church history	-	-	6	4	10	10	5	2	-	-	-	-
Arithmetic	-	-	2	2	13	8	3	5	-	-	-	1
Industrial skill	2	3	7	5	7	4	5	3	-	-	-	-
English grammar	-	-	2	1	12	13	2	2	-	1	-	-
English history	-	-	2	1	14	11	5	3	-	1	-	-
Geography	-	-	1	3	8	9	11	3	-	1	-	-
Domestic economy	-	-	7	10	11	4	3	3	-	-	-	-
School management	-	-	1	3	6	2	15	6	-	-	-	-
Music	-	-	4	4	5	4	5	4	1	-	-	-
Drawing	-	-	4	1	1	1	3	4	11	7	1	1
Reading	-	-	4	9	17	5	-	2	-	-	-	-
Spelling	-	-	16	12	4	4	1	7	-	-	-	-
Penmanship	-	-	-	-	1	4	13	7	7	5	-	-

BRIGHTON TRAINING SCHOOL.

First Year, 6 Candidates.—Second Year, 4 Candidates.

	Excellent.		Good.		Fair.		Moderate.		Imperfect.		Failure.	
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.
Religious knowledge	-	-	1	3	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Liturgy and Church history	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1
Arithmetic	-	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	-	-	-
Industrial skill	-	-	4	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
English grammar	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	1	1	-	-	-
English history	-	-	1	3	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geography	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	2	-	-	-	-
Domestic economy	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-
School management	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	-	3	-	-
Music	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	-	3	-
Drawing	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	-	-
Reading	-	-	-	1	3	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Spelling	-	-	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penmanship	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	1	-	-	-

BRISTOL TRAINING SCHOOL.

First Year, 9 Candidates.

Religious knowledge	-	-	3	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Liturgy and Church history	-	-	2	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Arithmetic	-	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Industrial skill	1	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
English grammar	-	-	1	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
English history	-	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geography	-	-	2	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic economy	-	-	1	-	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
School management	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Music	-	-	3	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-
Drawing	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	-	-
Reading	-	-	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spelling	-	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penmanship	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	-	-	-

CHELTENHAM TRAINING SCHOOL.

First Year, 57 Candidates.—Second Year, 3 Candidates.

Religious knowledge	-	2	26	1	18	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
Liturgy and Church history	-	-	5	1	22	1	20	1	10	-	-	-
Arithmetic	-	-	2	7	29	3	20	-	5	-	1	-
Industrial skill	3	-	13	1	23	2	16	-	2	-	-	-
English grammar	-	-	3	2	31	1	17	-	6	-	-	-
English history	-	2	10	1	36	-	5	-	2	-	4	-
Geography	-	-	2	-	25	3	18	-	11	-	1	-
Domestic economy	-	-	20	3	24	-	12	-	1	-	-	-
School management	-	-	2	3	29	-	24	-	2	-	-	-
Music	2	1	4	-	9	1	13	1	8	-	21	-
Drawing	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	54	3
Reading	-	-	7	1	42	2	8	-	-	-	-	-
Spelling	-	-	51	2	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Penmanship	-	-	-	-	3	1	30	1	24	1	-	-

DERBY TRAINING SCHOOL.

First Year, 24 Candidates.—Second Year, 8 Candidates.

	Excellent.		Good.		Fair.		Moderate.		Imperfect.		Failure.	
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.
Religious knowledge	1	1	6	1	9	4	7	2	1	-	-	-
Liturgy and Church history	-	-	1	-	16	5	5	3	2	-	-	-
Arithmetic	-	-	3	-	7	2	7	3	5	1	2	2
Industrial skill	-	1	14	3	5	2	3	2	1	-	1	-
English grammar	-	-	1	-	13	2	3	2	4	4	3	-
English history	-	-	-	-	11	1	7	3	3	3	3	1
Geography	-	-	1	1	9	-	9	4	3	3	3	-
Domestic economy	-	-	2	1	11	1	10	5	-	1	1	-
School management	-	-	1	1	10	-	9	4	3	3	1	-
Music	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	4	1	14	2
Drawing	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	14	3	6	2
Reading	-	-	1	-	12	4	10	4	1	-	-	-
Spelling	-	-	6	-	2	2	22	-	-	-	-	-
Penmanship	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	3	8	5	1	-

HOME AND COLONIAL (GRAY'S INN ROAD) TRAINING SCHOOL.

First Year, 67 Candidates.

Religious knowledge	-	-	36	-	22	-	8	-	1	-	-	-
Liturgy and Church history	-	-	18	-	28	-	10	-	5	-	6	-
Arithmetic	-	-	1	-	27	-	20	-	16	-	3	-
Industrial skill	-	-	10	-	27	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
English grammar	-	-	3	-	41	-	15	-	8	-	-	-
English history	4	-	9	-	35	-	9	-	2	-	8	-
Geography	-	-	4	-	37	-	16	-	10	-	-	-
Domestic economy	-	-	14	-	34	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
School management	-	-	7	-	31	-	24	-	5	-	-	-
Music	4	-	21	-	16	-	8	-	2	-	16	-
Drawing	-	-	-	-	5	-	28	-	16	-	18	-
Reading	-	-	7	-	43	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
Spelling	-	-	62	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penmanship	-	-	-	-	17	-	40	-	10	-	-	-

NORWICH TRAINING SCHOOL.

First Year, 7 Candidates.—Second Year, 2 Candidates.

Religious knowledge	-	1	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liturgy and Church history	-	-	1	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Arithmetic	-	-	1	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial skill	-	-	4	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
English grammar	-	-	-	1	8	1	1	-	3	-	-	-
English history	-	1	4	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Geography	-	-	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic economy	-	-	3	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
School management	-	-	-	2	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Music	1	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Drawing	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
Reading	-	-	-	2	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Spelling	-	-	5	2	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Penmanship	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-

SALISBURY TRAINING SCHOOL.

First Year, 32 Candidates.—Second Year, 14 Candidates.

	Excellent.		Good.		Fair.		Moderate.		Imperfect.		Failure.	
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.
Religious knowledge	-	1	13	5	9	4	8	5	2	1	-	-
Liturgy and Church history	-	-	4	5	19	5	7	4	2	1	-	1
Arithmetic	-	-	-	1	16	5	9	4	7	5	-	2
Industrial skill	2	2	9	6	17	5	4	3	-	-	-	-
English grammar	-	-	3	1	19	8	9	4	1	3	-	-
English history	-	-	1	2	22	10	5	3	4	1	-	-
Geography	-	-	1	1	15	10	8	1	3	3	-	1
Domestic economy	-	1	8	4	7	1	12	9	3	1	2	-
School management	-	-	-	-	12	4	15	8	5	4	-	-
Music	-	3	14	3	8	5	7	3	2	2	1	-
Drawing	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	23	9	2	4
Reading	-	-	10	9	22	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spelling	-	-	26	13	6	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Penmanship	-	-	-	-	3	5	24	5	5	5	-	1

WARRINGTON TRAINING SCHOOL.

First Year, 33 Candidates.—Second Year, 18 Candidates.

Religious knowledge	-	1	16	9	5	5	11	3	1	-	-	-
Liturgy and Church history	-	-	5	3	10	7	10	8	7	-	1	-
Arithmetic	-	-	3	1	9	9	12	5	3	3	6	-
Industrial skill	1	3	22	8	8	7	1	-	1	-	-	-
English grammar	-	-	1	1	19	13	6	3	7	1	-	-
English history	1	-	3	6	18	10	11	2	-	-	-	-
Geography	-	-	2	-	10	10	10	7	10	1	1	-
Domestic economy	-	1	8	5	11	7	13	4	1	1	-	-
School management	-	-	2	1	9	6	17	10	5	1	-	-
Music	5	-	2	3	7	10	6	2	6	3	7	-
Drawing	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	3	21	11	3	4
Reading	-	-	1	1	24	14	7	7	1	-	-	-
Spelling	-	-	27	14	4	4	1	-	1	-	-	-
Penmanship	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	8	15	10	-	-

WHITELANDS TRAINING SCHOOL.

First Year, 52 Candidates.—Second Year, 35 Candidates.

Religious knowledge	-	4	20	17	28	14	4	-	-	-	-	-
Liturgy and Church history	-	-	9	6	30	20	10	9	3	-	-	-
Arithmetic	-	3	9	12	37	19	5	1	1	-	-	-
Industrial skill	2	3	17	11	18	12	13	9	-	-	2	-
English grammar	-	-	1	7	31	25	17	3	3	-	-	-
English history	3	3	11	18	33	14	5	-	-	-	-	-
Geography	-	-	5	14	16	19	24	2	6	-	1	-
Domestic economy	-	2	15	17	26	9	11	7	-	-	-	-
School management	-	-	6	24	24	8	22	3	-	-	-	-
Music	28	17	11	12	6	3	5	2	1	-	1	1
Drawing	-	-	-	-	1	9	15	37	15	6	4	-
Reading	-	-	32	35	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Spelling	-	-	45	35	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Penmanship	-	-	-	1	15	19	29	11	8	4	-	-

YORK AND RIPON TRAINING SCHOOL.

First Year, 11 Candidates.—Second Year, 2 Candidates.

	Excellent.		Good.		Fair.		Moderate.		Imperfect.		Failure.	
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.
Religious knowledge	-	-	5	2	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Liturgy and Church history	-	-	1	1	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Arithmetic	-	-	2	-	4	1	4	-	1	1	-	-
Industrial skill	-	-	3	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
English grammar	-	-	1	1	7	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
English history	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Geography	-	-	2	-	2	2	3	-	4	-	-	-
Domestic economy	-	-	4	1	2	-	5	1	-	-	-	-
School management	-	-	2	-	4	1	5	1	2	-	-	-
Music	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	3	-	2	-
Drawing	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	1	-	-
Reading	-	-	-	-	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Spelling	-	-	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Penmanship	-	-	-	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

APPENDIX B.

WHITELANDS TRAINING INSTITUTION.

In my report on Whitelands, I have observed that a very material impulse has been given to the study of domestic economy by the liberality of a lady. The following account has been published in the monthly paper of the National Society:—

“ During the year 1854 Miss Burdett Coutts paid frequent visits to this institution, and expressed a desire to know to what extent and with what view industrial training was carried on. Having heard several lessons given by the officers and students, Miss Coutts proposed a subject for an essay, and kindly examined the several essays written by the students during the Easter vacation. In the autumn Miss Coutts renewed her visits, and after much personal observation, selected six pupils; one, on account of the excellence of her essay; two, on account of the peculiar aptitude which they displayed in communicating to children the knowledge of common things; two, on account of their special readiness and ability to make themselves generally useful; and one, on account of her skill in needlework. The last five gave lessons to classes of children in the presence of Miss Coutts; and on Friday, December the 8th, Miss Coutts gave a prize to each of the six. These prizes consisted of two volumes illustrative of the Scriptures, three work-boxes, and a pencil-case. Miss Coutts allowed the whole body of the pupils to be present when she gave away her prizes. To those to whom Miss Coutts gave the books, she remarked that the word of God, in addition to its sacred character, was peculiarly instructive as the book which suggested the true motives, and held out the highest encouragement to usefulness, briefly illustrating her remarks by a reference to the story of Joseph. To the

Report, for the Year 1854, on the Training Institution of the British and Foreign School Society, in the Borough Road, London; by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, J. BOWSTEAD, Esq., M.A.

MY LORDS,

January 1855.

UNDER the regulation which directs that the Training Institution of the British and Foreign School Society, in the Borough Road, Southwark, shall be annually visited by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of British, Wesleyan, and other Denominational Schools, it devolved upon me to inspect that establishment in the course of the past year, and to devote one clear week to seeing its arrangements, observing its ordinary action, and conferring with its managers. The time fixed for this visit, after communication with the secretary, Henry Dunn, Esq., was the week commencing on the 12th of June, and I was engaged accordingly in the discharge of this duty during four days of that week, and one day of the week immediately succeeding.

The institution had been previously visited and reported upon by my colleague, Mr. Morell, in 1853, and more than once by the late Mr. Fletcher at earlier periods. The principles upon which it is founded, the objects proposed to be effected by it, the agencies employed, the accommodation afforded, even the details of the arrangements made for carrying on the work of both its male and female departments, have all been made known through the reports of these gentlemen; and it is not only unnecessary, but would be deemed superfluous, on my part, to do more than note the changes that have occurred, record such results of the year's operations as may serve to determine the progress made, and offer those suggestions which the circumstances of the time and the state of the institution appear to require.

In the male department, the staff of teachers mentioned in Mr. Morell's report continues unchanged, and the analysis of their labours there given is still substantially exact. As yet the students of the certificate class have never remained above twelve months at the institution, and a single year's course of study has been all that it was necessary to provide for. But, under the Minute of 28 June 1854, this state of things is likely to undergo some change, and indeed it is understood that several of the students of 1854 propose to prolong their training to the close of 1855. This will necessitate the immediate adoption of a distinct course of study and instruction for students of the second year, and it may become a question whether the principal and his assistants, who have heretofore laboured with so much success, but have certainly not been

under-worked, will be able to meet this additional call upon their time in a satisfactory manner without further help. It is of the utmost importance, with regard both to the interests of the institution and the soundness of our educational system, that the training of future schoolmasters should be of a thoroughly efficient kind, and the knowledge communicated to them as far as possible removed from crudeness and superficiality; and I am persuaded that the Committee of the British and Foreign School Society are far too sensible of this truth to need any warning against the danger of providing an inadequate tutorial force.

In the staff of the female department some changes have taken place during the past year. The institution has lost the valuable services of Miss Robinson, and her principal duties have devolved upon Miss Scott, a young certificated teacher, who appeared to me to discharge the functions allotted to her with judgment as well as ability. It has also been thought expedient to call in the aid of Mr. Saunders, superintendent of the other department, who has delivered a series of lectures to the female students on the art of teaching, and has undertaken the superintendence of their gallery lessons, given in the presence of the whole class, and afterwards subjected to its critical remarks. I attended these exercises with much interest, and they seemed to me to form a very valuable part of the course of training given. It is indispensable that the theory and practice of teaching should be taught in unison, and I believe that in no other branch of instruction could a masculine mind be brought to bear with so salutary an effect upon a class of future female teachers. The defects which I have observed in girls' schools lead me to consider it very desirable that those who are to have charge of them should be accustomed to treat the various subjects which they handle in that systematic and logical manner which is so much less common with their own sex than with ours; and, accordingly, I have seen this new feature introduced into the plans of the female department with entire satisfaction, and should deeply regret its discontinuance.

Some idea of the amount of work done by both departments, during the year ended April 1854, may be obtained from the following tables:—

NORMAL COLLEGE—(Young Men).

Number of students who have attended the classes during the year	-	170
Entered during the same period	-	95
On the list, April 1, 1853	-	75
Submitted for examination for certificates of merit (at Easter, 38; and at Christmas, 34)	-	72
Obtained certificates of merit (at Easter, 31; and at Christmas, 24)	-	55
Queen's scholars (at Easter, 10; and at Christmas, 33)	-	43
Appointed to schools	-	88

Died	-	-	-	-	1
Withdrawn as unsuitable, either from ill health, or other causes	-	-	-	-	14
On the list, April 1, 1854	-	-	-	-	67

FEMALE TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT.

Number of students who have attended the classes during the year	-	171
Entered during the same period	-	108
On the list, April 1, 1853	-	63
Submitted for examination for certificates of merit (at Easter, 20; and at Christmas, 24)	-	44
Obtained certificates of merit (at Easter, 14; and at Christmas, 17)	-	31
Queen's scholars (at Easter, 5; and at Christmas, 18)	-	23
Students re-entering to complete their course of training	-	6
Appointed to schools	-	83
Died	-	1
Withdrawn from ill health or other causes	-	11
On the list, April 1, 1854	-	70

The expenses for the same period were as follows:—

TRAINING DEPARTMENT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Board and lodging of teachers, males	1,869	9	11			
Board and lodging of teachers, females	883	14	6			
Books, &c., medical attendance, mathematical lectures in Manchester, &c.	194	11	9			
Coals, coke, gas, and water	157	9	8			
Furniture	84	19	0			
Principal, and assistant tutors	998	0	0			
				4,188	4	10

MODEL SCHOOLS.

Boys—School-materials, rewards, salaries, &c.	353	1	10			
Girls—Ditto	263	17	2			
				616	19	0

OTHER CHARGES.

Rents	208	4	4			
Rates and taxes	287	4	4			
Repairs, insurance, and proportion of general expenses, about	400	0	0			
				895	8	8
Total				£5,700	12	6

This expenditure was partly met in the following manner:—

Payments in part of expenses in board and lodging—						
By teachers in male department	537	10	0			
By teachers in female department	491	7	2			
				1,028	17	2
Payments by children in model schools—						
Boys	272	4	11			
Girls	119	2	10			
				391	7	9
Committee of Council on Education	750	0	0			
Committee of Council on Education on account of certificated teachers and Queen's scholars	1,147	4	5			
				1,897	4	5
Total				£3,317	9	4
Leaving a balance to be supplied out of the general funds of the Society of				£2,383	3	2

The two next tables are intended to show the proficiency in each subject of examination attained by the students of the institution who were examined for certificates of merit at the close of 1853 :—

MALE DEPARTMENT.

35 Candidates.

	Excellent.		Good.		Fair.		Moderate.		Imperfect.		Failure.	
	No.	Prop. per Cent.	No.	Prop. per Cent.	No.	Prop. per Cent.	No.	Prop. per Cent.	No.	Prop. per Cent.	No.	Prop. per Cent.
Grammar	-	-	2	5·71	28	80·00	4	11·42	1	2·85	—	—
History	7	20·00	17	48·57	9	25·71	2	5·71	—	—	—	—
Geography	1	2·85	14	40·00	16	45·71	3	8·57	1	2·85	—	—
Arithmetic	-	-	8	22·85	13	37·14	6	17·13	4	11·42	4	11·42
Mensuration	-	-	-	-	5	14·28	8	22·85	13	37·14	9	25·71
Geometry	-	-	4	11·42	14	40·00	8	22·85	7	20·00	2	5·71
Algebra	-	-	2	5·71	18	51·42	8	22·85	3	8·57	4	11·42
Higher mathematics	-	-	1	2·85	1	2·85	3	8·57	12	34·28	18	51·42
Physical science	-	-	1	2·85	16	42·85	13	37·14	2	5·71	4	11·42
Welsh	1	2·85	-	-	3	8·57	-	-	1	2·85	30	85·71
Latin	-	-	-	-	2	5·71	1	2·85	2	5·71	30	85·71
Greek	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5·71	1	2·85	32	91·43
French	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2·85	-	-	34	97·14
Vocal music	-	-	1	2·85	5	14·28	13	37·14	11	31·43	6	14·28
Reading	-	-	7	20·00	25	71·42	3	8·57	-	-	—	—
Spelling	-	-	20	57·14	15	42·85	—	—	—	—	—	—
Penmanship	-	-	-	-	12	34·28	22	62·85	—	—	1	2·85
School management	-	-	7	20·00	21	60·00	5	14·28	2	5·71	—	—
Inspector's report	-	-	8	22·85	27	77·14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drawing	-	-	1	2·85	-	-	8	22·85	23	65·71	3	8·57

The number of *successful* candidates was twenty-four, being $68\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the number presented.

It should be borne in mind, in looking at the comparative failure in regard to the Welsh, Latin, Greek, and French languages, that the institution incurs no responsibility upon this matter. These languages have hitherto formed no part of the course of instruction given, and any acquaintance with them displayed by the students must have been the result of previous knowledge. The questions on mensuration were appended to those on geometry, and many students, from devoting too much time to the latter subject, failed to do themselves justice in the former. The mathematical instruction is for the most part given by the vice-principal, Mr. Fitch, who is equally distinguished for attainment and for skill in the art of communicating knowledge. The lectures on grammar, history, geography, and school-management are given with distinguished ability by the principal, Dr. Cornwell.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

24 Candidates.

	Excellent.		Good.		Fair.		Moderate.		Imperfect.		Failure.	
	No.	Prop. per Cent.	No.	Prop. per Cent.	No.	Prop. per Cent.	No.	Prop. per Cent.	No.	Prop. per Cent.	No.	Prop. per Cent.
Reading	-	-	13	54.16	11	45.83	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pennmanship	-	-	1	4.16	8	33.33	15	62.50	-	-	-	-
Arithmetic	1	4.16	7	29.17	9	37.50	4	16.66	3	12.50	-	-
Industrial skill	2	8.33	12	50.00	6	25.00	3	12.50	1	4.16	-	-
English grammar	-	-	-	-	22	91.66	2	8.33	-	-	-	-
English history	-	-	3	12.50	11	45.83	5	20.83	3	12.50	2	8.33
Geography	-	-	8	33.33	10	41.66	4	16.66	2	8.33	-	-
Natural history	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.16	-	-	23	95.83
Domestic economy	-	-	-	-	17	70.83	6	25.00	1	4.16	-	-
School management	-	-	5	20.83	10	41.66	8	33.33	1	4.16	-	-
Vocal music	-	-	-	-	1	4.16	1	4.16	7	29.16	15	62.50
Drawing from models	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	79.16	5	20.83
Inspector's reports	-	-	4	16.66	19	79.16	1	4.16	-	-	-	-

The number of *successful* candidates was seventeen, being nearly 71 per cent. upon the number presented.

It ought perhaps to be explained, in reference to the apparent want of knowledge of natural history, that the questions upon that subject were given only in the form of a supplement to the paper on domestic economy; that it was necessary to answer the questions on domestic economy before proceeding to the others; and that in this manner the time allowed for the paper was, by many of the candidates, wholly expended on the last-named subject. Natural history has long been a favourite study in the institution, and, if a separate paper had been given upon that subject, I believe that a majority of the examinees would have acquitted themselves creditably. Domestic economy, on the contrary, was not even named in the course of instruction for 1853; but that omission has been supplied throughout the past year, and I trust that the results of the examination for the close of 1854 will show that this important subject has received due consideration. In practical industrial skill, the results shown in the foregoing table do the greatest credit to Miss Sheppard, who has charge of that department. In arithmetic and geography also, the attainments displayed must be regarded as highly creditable to Mrs. Bennett and Miss Sheppard respectively.

To these Tables it seems desirable to annex similar ones, showing the results of the examination for Queen's scholarships at the close of 1853.

MALE CANDIDATES.

—	Total.	Excellent.		Very good		Good.		Very fair.		Fair.		Pretty fair.		Moderate.		Very moderate.		Imperfect.		Very imperfect.		Failure.		
		P.C.	—	P.C.	—	P.C.	—	P.C.	—	P.C.	—	P.C.	—	P.C.	—	P.C.	—	P.C.	—	P.C.	—	P.C.	—	
Grammar	43	—	—	—	—	2	4'65	—	—	7	15'21	—	—	16	37'20	—	—	13	27'90	—	—	6	13'96	
History and geography	43	—	—	—	—	2	4'65	—	—	23	53'48	—	—	13	30'23	—	—	5	11'02	—	—	—	—	
Arithmetic	43	—	—	—	—	7	15'21	—	—	17	39'53	—	—	14	32'55	—	—	5	11'02	—	—	—	—	
School management	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4'65	10	23'25	23	53'43	7	15'21	1	2'32	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Euclid	34	3	8'82	4	11'76	8	23'53	1	2'94	5	14'70	3	8'82	4	11'76	2	5'08	2	5'08	—	—	2	5'08	
Algebra	9	—	—	1	11'11	—	—	—	1	11'11	1	11'11	1	11'11	1	11'11	1	11'11	—	—	2	23'23	1	11'11

The number of *successful* candidates was 33, being nearly 77 per cent. of those who tried.

FEMALE CANDIDATES.

—	Total.	Excellent.		Very good.		Good.		Very fair.		Fair.		Pretty fair.		Moderate.		Very moderate.		Imperfect.		Very imperfect.		Failure.	
		P.C.		P.C.		P.C.		P.C.		P.C.		P.C.		P.C.		P.C.		P.C.		P.C.		P.C.	
Grammar	26	-	-	-	-	1	3'84	-	-	4	15'38	7	26'92	11	42'30	1	3'84	2	7'09	-	-	-	-
History and geography	26	-	-	-	-	2	7'69	-	-	12	46'15	-	-	7	26'92	-	-	3	11'53	2	7'09	-	-
Arithmetic	26	-	-	-	-	4	15'38	12	46'15	4	15'38	1	3'84	1	3'84	4	15'38	-	-	-	-	-	-
School management	26	-	-	-	-	1	3'84	-	-	4	15'38	7	26'92	9	34'61	3	11'53	2	7'09	-	-	-	-
Domestic economy	26	-	-	1	3'84	11	42'30	4	15'38	8	30'76	-	-	2	7'09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The number of *successful* candidates was 18, being 69 per cent. of those who tried.

Thus 51 Queen's scholars of both sexes were admitted at the beginning of 1854, and formed the mass of the students of the certificate class for that year. They entered upon their new career with great advantage in regard to previous training; and I trust that in their persons the excellent education afforded in the institution will be carried out with more complete results than any which have yet been presented.

In reference to the examination of the male candidates, it is necessary to explain that the papers on Euclid and algebra were alternative, no student being allowed to answer questions on both. The choice, indeed, extended to three subjects: 1, Euclid; 2, algebra; 3, mensuration and mechanics; and it appears that 34 candidates selected Euclid, and 9 algebra, whilst mensuration and mechanics were not chosen by any.

I have had no opportunity of comparing this selection of subjects with that which was made at any other training school; but the 43 candidates examined at the Borough Road consisted of pupil-teachers from various parts of England and Wales, and their unanimous rejection of mensuration and mechanics appears the more remarkable when it is considered that these subjects formed a necessary part of a pupil-teacher's course of study when apprentices were first introduced, whilst geometry was not admitted to its present alternative position until a very recent period. The fact seems to prove incontestably that the study of mechanics has not made satisfactory progress among elementary teachers; and this conclusion is entirely consistent with all that I have observed in my own district. Yet mechanical science is at once interesting and important, and the general neglect with which it is treated by schoolmasters and their apprentices must be founded upon some strong and extensively prevailing reason.

That reason, I have little doubt, is to be found in the mistaken system upon which it has been attempted to teach this branch of knowledge. In most subjects, it is happily still a rule with teachers to begin at the beginning; but in mechanics it has been supposed that the pupil may commence with results, and that he can usefully describe the action or calculate the work of complicated machines without having undergone any adequate course of instruction in those elementary propositions which are necessary to render familiar to his mind the fundamental laws of mechanics. I believe it to be but the natural consequence of this method that mechanics, as taught in our primary schools, have been found to be without any educative effect, and that the study of this subject among pupil-teachers is becoming almost extinct. It is matter of congratulation, under these circumstances, that a different

view of the subject has recently been developed at one of our training institutions, and has resulted in the publication of a treatise, calculated to place the study of mechanics on a sound basis. I allude to a little book, entitled "Elementary Statics," by the Rev. R. Fowler, B.A., Vice-Principal of the Chester Training College; and I trust that it may soon be followed by similar elementary books upon hydrostatics and dynamics.

The model and practising schools attached to the establishment in the Borough Road are upon a very large scale, and have always been cherished with marked solicitude by the British and Foreign School Society. The ordinary daily attendance of children at these schools has not fallen below 1,000 for some years past, and the total number admitted, from the opening up to the 31st of March 1854, was found to be not less than 35,394 boys and 20,442 girls. The boys' school consists of a senior and a junior department, of which the latter may be regarded mainly as the practising, and the former as the model school. The whole is under the able direction of Mr. Langton, Master of Method in the Normal department; but in the management of the primary schools he is efficiently aided by Mr. Ames, a former pupil in the institution, now holding a certificate of merit. I am indebted for the following brief outline of the course of instruction pursued in these schools to an account of the Normal College issued by the society in 1853, but equally applicable to the present time. The peculiarities of the tripartite organization should be carefully borne in mind, in considering the distribution of subjects under the three divisions.

BOYS' JUNIOR SCHOOL.

INTELLECTUAL.

A.—Class Division.

1. Reading easy lessons from Daily Lesson Books, Nos. 1, 2, and Sequel to No. 2, with interrogation and analysis. Each lesson illustrated with objects, black-board sketches and diagrams.
2. Spelling.
3. Arithmetic, written and mental.
4. Class examinations on gallery lessons.

B.—Writing Division.

1. Writing on slates and in copy-books.
2. Making figures; and arithmetic, with explanations.
3. Writing easy words from dictation. Each lesson illustrated with objects, black-board diagrams and sketches.

C.—Gallery Division.

1. Lessons on common objects, especially those found in school-room.
2. Lessons on common animals and plants.
3. Lessons on familiar articles of food and clothing.
4. Lessons on number, form, colour, time, space, and the first principles of geography.

5. Lessons on the first principles of arithmetic, illustrated by the ball-frame, &c.
6. First lessons on language.
7. Easy lessons on manufactures.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL.

A.—Class Division.

Reading lessons in Daily Lesson Books, Nos. 1, 2, and Sequel to No. 2.

C.—Gallery Division.

Scripture lessons daily.

Subjects.

Scripture narratives, illustrating and enforcing Bible truths and moral duties, such as:—

- The goodness, wisdom, and power of God.
- Obedience to parents.
- Love to brothers and sisters.
- Kindness to animals.
- Speaking the truth.
- Honesty.

By the above arrangement it will be seen that the method of instruction adopted combines collective teaching with that which is individual. It may very properly be termed the *mixed* method. The monitorial mode, as far as it is necessary, is retained, and the instruction imparted is both analytical and synthetical. The gallery is used at stated periods for communicating to the children that particular kind of instruction which can be best imparted by the teacher himself, and which does not require minute subdivision. Moral instruction or admonition is by this means communicated to fifty or sixty children at once with considerable effect. To facilitate the adoption of collective, in connexion with monitorial teaching, the books used in the schools contain lessons adapted to both methods.

BOYS' SENIOR SCHOOL.

INTELLECTUAL.

A.—Class Division.

1. Reading prose and poetry, with a rigid course of analysis and synthesis from Daily Lesson Books, Nos. 3 and 4, and Dr. Allen's Selections of Poetry.
2. Spelling and dictation.
3. Written and mental arithmetic, with lessons on the principles of arithmetic.
4. English grammar.
5. Geography.
6. English and general history.
7. Natural history and physiology.
8. Mechanics and machinery.
9. Natural philosophy and science of common things.

B.—Writing Division.

1. Writing in books.
2. Arithmetic, written and mental, from Crossley's Calculator.
3. Composition and dictation, both on slates and on paper.
4. Abstracts of gallery lessons.
5. Lineal and map drawing on slates.

C.—Gallery Division.

Lessons on—

1. The philosophy of health.
2. The elementary principles of political economy.
3. Objects and manufactures.
4. Physical and map geography.
5. English grammar, composition, and analysis.
6. Natural history and physiology of animals and plants.
7. Natural philosophy and the science of common things.
8. Singing from notes and in parts, with instruction in the principles of music.

D.—Drawing Room.

Drawing in its application to—

1. Models and objects.
2. Mechanics and machinery.
3. Architecture.
4. Maps and charts.
5. Natural history and the human figure.

RELIGIOUS AND MORAL.

A.—Class Division.

1. Bible reading and interrogation.
2. Repetition of portions of Scripture committed to memory.

C.—Gallery Division.

Scripture Lessons on

1. Bible narratives.
2. Scripture miracles and parables.
3. Moral duties.
4. Attributes of God.
5. Bible emblems and illustrations.

In all the lessons, it is designed that scriptural instruction should be brought practically to bear on the conscience,—and that all duty should be enforced on the principles of the Gospel, and from the Word of God.

The time-table, as well as much other interesting information concerning this part of the institution, has already been recorded in official documents.

The girls' model school, in common with the whole female department of the institution, enjoys the experienced and judicious superintendence of Mrs. Macrae; whilst the details of its management are happily and successfully carried out by Miss Tomlinson. Like the boys' school, it is organized on the tripartite system, and the principal room is occupied by nine distinct sections of children. The following time-table will give some idea of the working of this system in girls' schools:—

OCCUPATION OF TIME IN MODEL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Sections.	Time.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
A, B, C	9.15 to 9.45	Modern geography	English grammar	Physical geography	Mental arithmetic	Domestic economy.
D, E, F	" "	Practical arithmetic	Writing	Writing	Practical arithmetic	Dictation.
G, H, I	" "	Object lesson	Geography (easy lessons).	Spelling	Natural history	Object lessons.
A, B, C	10.15 to 10.30	English history	Modern geography	English grammar	Natural history	Sacred geography.
D, E, F	" "	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading.
G, H, I	" "	Practical arithmetic	Writing	Writing	Practical arithmetic	Dictation (easy words).
A, B, C	10.50 to 11.15	Practical arithmetic	Writing	Practical arithmetic	Writing	Dictation (highest class).
D, E, F	" "	English history	Modern geography	Natural history	English grammar	Sacred geography } singing
G, H, I	" "	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading	Reading } class.
A, B, C	11.15 to 12	Dictation	Practical arithmetic	Lowest singing	Practical arithmetic	Singing and drilling for the
D, E, F	" "	Spelling	Tables	Spelling	Tables	whole school.
G, H, I	" "	Reading	Tables	Spelling	Tables	
A, B, C	2 to 3.15	Reading Scripture and interrogation.	Practical arithmetic	Reading Scripture	Reading Scripture	Reading Scripture and in-
D, E, F	" "	Writing	Scripture reading and interrogation.	Practical arithmetic	Dictation	terrogation.
G, H, I	" "	Reading Scripture and interrogation.	Needlework	Reading Scripture	Reading Scripture	Writing.
A, B, C	3.15 to 4	Needlework	Needlework	Needlework	Needlework	Reading Scripture and in-
D, E, F	" "	Scripture read to the whole school, then dismissed	Same as Monday	Same as Monday	Same as Monday	terrogation.
G, H, I	" "					Needlework.
						Same as Monday.

MONITORS' CLASS FROM 12 TILL 1.

MONDAY	Dictation and composition.	THURSDAY	English history, or general lesson given by one of the monitors.
TUESDAY	Geography.	FRIDAY	Scripture, or a lecture on the general duties of a teacher.
WEDNESDAY	English grammar.		

I have had ample opportunities of testing the value of the work done in the model schools for both sexes, and I do not hesitate to state my opinion that they are in a condition of the highest efficiency attainable under the circumstances of the children by whom they are attended. The enlightened care and liberal expenditure bestowed upon them do the greatest honour to the society by which they are supported, and constitute one of the best claims of that society to the success which has attended its efforts in aid of the progress of popular education. But, whilst I cheerfully bear witness to the excellence of that which has been done, I find it impossible to forbear remarking upon that which remains undone.

This institution is in a peculiar position. It is the *only* normal school engaged in preparing teachers expressly for schools conducted on the principles of the British and Foreign School Society, and therefore it incurs a species of obligation to train them for every kind of work likely to be required of them. Among diocesan training schools, which are numerous, and conducted generally upon one system, there may well be a division of labour; and, whilst one trains teachers for boys' schools alone, another may employ its machinery exclusively for girls, a third for infants. But, if the Borough Road Normal School omit any department of the teacher's work, there is no other establishment ready to supply the deficiency in a manner exactly suited to the requirements of the case, and the cause of combined education must be the loser. I feel bound, therefore, to express my entire concurrence in the opinion of Mr. Morell that the absence of an infant school is a *decided defect* in this institution.

I concur equally, however, in the hope that time and progress may soon avail to supply this deficiency. The special encouragement given to the training of infant teachers by your Lordships' Minute of 29 April 1854, the multiplication of infant schools throughout the country, and the necessity of having a certificated or registered teacher for every school which proposes to claim its fair share of the education grant, all concur in rendering it impossible that the authorities of this institution should much longer fail to recognize the pressing nature of the want.

I will venture to notice one other feature of this establishment, in regard to which it appears to me that some modifications of existing arrangements might advantageously be introduced. It is well known that this is not an institution of recent date, established for the mere purpose of giving effect to the measures taken by Government, since 1846, for the extension and improvement of popular education; that its operations are of a much wider scope and older date; and that its

co-operation with the Committee of Council on Education is confined to one section of its work. Of the 341 students who attended its classes in the year ended on the 1st of April last only 116 sought to obtain certificates of merit. The remainder attended for purposes not immediately connected with your Lordships' administration. The following classification of persons eligible for admission will illustrate the composition of the latter body :—

Class A.—Young men desirous of becoming teachers, who wish to be introduced to a school by the Committee, and are prepared to remain in the institution twelve months or upwards. Persons in this class (unless conscientiously objecting) will be expected to compete for a certificate of merit at the annual examination of the students by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

Class B.—Young men desirous of becoming teachers, who wish to be introduced to a school by the Committee, but are unable to remain longer than six months.

Class C.—Teachers elected to schools, or already conducting them, but desirous of attending, for some limited period, any of the classes, with a view to further improvement.

Class D.—Missionaries or other persons proceeding abroad with a view to the promotion of education in foreign parts.

With respect to those who enter under Classes C. and D., I have no suggestion to offer. It would not generally be necessary that such persons should be accommodated with board and lodging on the premises, or that a special course of lectures should be provided for them. On the one hand, they need not interfere materially with the settled course of the regular students; and, on the other hand, it is obvious that they may obtain much valuable information by attending and observing such portions of the work as may be deemed most advisable for them.

But with Class B. it is different. They must reside upon the premises like annual students, and be provided with a distinct course of instruction. This, however, is merely an inconvenience. The serious objection to their admission is that the inconvenience is incurred, and the powers of the teachers taxed, for an object which is not worth attaining. In these days it is no longer necessary to argue that six months' training is insufficient to form a teacher, or that a teacher who enters upon school duties with such limited experience has but little chance of success in the competition to which he will be exposed. He may be able to conduct a small school with moderate success, but in the majority of cases he will continue to be the teacher of a small school, and the receiver of a small salary, to the end of his career. Far better for his own interests would it be to say to him, when he offers himself for the profession, "We are ready to give you a thorough training, and to make you an efficient teacher, if you are capable of becoming one; but we will have nothing

to do with half measures." Nor is the public interest less concerned in the question. Mere increase in the quantity of education is fast ceasing to be a desideratum. It is becoming useless to encourage the establishment of third-rate schools in most localities, because they cannot command support. Low salaries, inefficient teachers, and ill-taught schools no longer satisfy the times, and money expended for such purposes will henceforth more than ever be thrown away. I believe, therefore, that I am advocating the true interest of the institution itself, as well as that which the Committee of the British and Foreign School Society value still more highly, the cause of educational progress in a right direction, when I recommend that the six months class should be discontinued, and that every student not belonging to Classes C. and D. should have the benefit of at least the first year's course of training given to the certificate class, though he may not desire actually to possess a certificate. The excellent regulation, recently sanctioned by your Lordships, which opens the competition for Queen's scholarships to certain students of one year's standing, who have never been pupil-teachers, enables me to make such a recommendation with increased confidence, because, by means of it, many promising students, having completed the first year's course, would be in a position to obtain a second year's training without additional expense.

I am aware that the six months students are retained mainly for the purpose of supplying teachers to schools in which Government aid is rejected upon principle, and that there is an apparent necessity for meeting the demand, continually made by the managers of such schools, for teachers who will be content with moderate salaries. Nor do I mean for a moment to suggest that the Society should contract the sphere of its operations, or cease to provide for the wants of that large class of British schools which depend for support upon voluntary contributions alone. My argument is, that the true interests of these and all other schools require that the teachers under whom they are placed should be more thoroughly trained to their duties than heretofore, and that a state of circumstances now exists in which those who are satisfied with inferiority in this respect must be content to forego the ordinary chances of success.

But whilst I do not scruple to urge the expediency of abolishing the general or six months classes in both departments of the institution, and the great importance of adding to the female department whatever machinery may be required for the efficient training of infant teachers, it becomes a duty to acknowledge, without reserve, the incontestable merits of the general management and the high claims of the establishment, as actually administered, to your Lordships' continued support.

No better testimony to the excellence of its domestic arrangements, in a sanitary point of view, could be desired than that which is furnished by the experience of the past year. The premises stand in a district where Cholera in its most fatal form was fearfully prevalent during the autumn; yet the operations of the institution were never interrupted for a single day, and no one of its inmates suffered from that malady.

The efficiency of the intellectual and professional training afforded must be judged of, in the first instance, from the results of the periodical examinations. Those for the close of 1853 have already been given in detail; and, I think, it will be found on inspection that they are altogether very satisfactory, though not incapable of improvement in some particulars. But a far truer test is afforded by acquaintance with the men and women whom this training has served to fashion. A large majority of the teachers in my district have been trained at the Borough Road, and I have found them, as a body, distinguished for practical skill in communicating the elements of education to the young, for soundness rather than showiness of attainment, for straightforward energy of purpose, and for single-minded devotion to their work for its own sake.

It is, perhaps, not on the whole to be lamented that the very highest influences, those which affect man as a moral and spiritual being, are the least capable of being submitted to any test. They are all-important, however, in the case of those to whom the training of youth is to be confided, and no normal institution would discharge its duty which did not, in its daily routine, treat them as being of paramount interest. That they are so regarded by the authorities of this institution is apparent from the uniform tenor of their public statements, from the teaching practised in their schools, and from the whole scope of their internal arrangements. The utmost care is taken to lead the minds of the students by gentle means in a right direction, and to inculcate a spirit of genuine piety, unalloyed by sectarian bitterness. A tone of cheerful mental activity, tempered by religious sentiment, pervades the establishment, and conveys an unmistakeable impression that its purpose is to make its inmates not only abler scholars and more skilful teachers, but better men and truer Christians.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOSEPH BOWSTEAD.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

Report, for the Year 1854, on the Wesleyan Training Institution, in the Horseferry Road, Westminster, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, J. D. MORELL, Esq., M.A.

MY LORDS,

November 1854.

I HAVE the honor herewith to submit to your Lordships the following statement as to the result of my inspection of this institution, in reference to its position and its labours during the current year.

In the report returned by my colleague, Mr. Arnold, for *last* year, a full description was given of the *buildings* connected with the institution, their site, their arrangements, their fittings, their ventilation, and their cost. These points I need not now repeat. It will be sufficient merely to state, that they consist of a Normal college, capable of containing 100 students—60 male and 40 female; of five practising schools, each furnished with ample accommodations, classrooms, and playgrounds; of a principal's residence, and secretary's offices. Added to this, there are also houses for two of the teachers in the practising schools, and a curator's lodge. The site is in the heart of the city of Westminster, and the area covered by it is one acre and three quarters.

The institution was supposed by the original projectors to have been formed upon an amply extended scale for future requirements. Three years have now hardly elapsed, and the entire extent of the normal arrangements are in full occupation; each year has demanded an addition to the staff of teachers, and next year will see the same staff still further augmented.

This amount of activity could not, of course, be carried on without incurring a very considerable outlay. The last balance sheet presents the following statement of expenses incurred and met:—

ACCOUNT for the YEAR ending 31st December 1853.

ACCOUNT for the YEAR ending 31st December 1853.				Cr.			
Dr.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Student's entrance fees	-	762	19 6	By Salaries <i>Normal College</i>	-	853	0 0
children's pence	-	412	11 6	Wages	-	279	15 2
books sold to students	-	115	7 5	Maintenance	-	1,155	18 0
books sold to children	-	34	18 1	Books and apparatus	-	393	11 11
Government exhibitions to eight				Medical attendance	-	42	8 6
Queen's scholars	-	150	0 0				
Exhibition by Francis Rigall, Esq.	-	15	0 0	<i>Practising Schools.</i>			
Government grants for students ob-				Salaries	-	645	5 0
taining certificates, Christmas ex-				Books and school materials	-	57	0 0
aminations, 1853	-	470	0 0	Labour—cleaning schools, &c.	-	66	0 7
Teachers from the country	-	53	3 6				
Balance carried to general account	-	1,921	15 11	<i>General Expenses.</i>			
				Coals, gas, and water	-	287	4 0
				Repairs, insurance, rates and taxes	-	158	5 19
				Incidental expenses, including play-			
				grounds	-		
	4,339	15	11		2,339	15	11

Printed and found correct, March 22nd, 1854.

(Signed) { JAMES HOBBS,
THOMAS KNIGHT.

From this it will be seen that after all the fees paid by the students, all the children's pence in the five practising schools, and all the Government grants have been appropriated, there is still a balance of nearly 2,000*l.* to be carried over to the general account, and to be provided for by the zeal of the Wesleyan body in the cause of Normal education.

During the course of the year 1853, 97 students entered the college—60 males and 37 females; and 58 left it. Of the number last mentioned, 56 received appointments to schools; ten pupil-teachers obtained Queen's scholarship's, two of whom received early appointments to schools; and the remaining eight continued to the close of the year.

By virtue of the new Minute of the Committee of Council, which takes away all restriction from the number of candidates for Queen's scholarships in the various Normal institutions, 37 pupil-teachers—28 males and 9 females—presented themselves at the last Christmas examination (1853). Of the candidates so presented, 33, viz., 25 males and 8 females, obtained scholarships; and, with one only exception, were received into the institution.

Reckoning, then, the 33 Queen's scholars who were received into the institution at the opening of the session and the 37 students remaining from last year, there were 26 vacancies left. These vacancies were speedily filled up, so that the whole number of students residing in the institution during the year 1854 has been 100—60 males and 40 females. The entire accommodations have thus been occupied, according to the original design of the buildings.

The next point to which I refer is the *plan of study* which has been followed in the Normal school during the current year. The staff of teachers, including the Principal, is as follows:—

1. Rev. J. Scott, Principal.
2. Mr. W. Sugden, B.A., Head Master.
3. „ J. L. Kinton, Second Master.
4. „ C. Mansford, Mathematical Tutor.
5. „ J. Edger, Assistant Tutor.
6. „ J. R. Langler, Master of Method for Female Students.
7. „ J. Sneatham, Drawing Master.
8. „ E. J. West, Music Master.
9. Mrs. C. Osborne, Industrial Mistress.
10. Mr. W. Low, Drill Master.

The following table will give an accurate notion of the subjects taught, the time devoted to each, the text-books employed, the general scope of the lectures, and the amount of matter it is thought possible to accomplish during the year.

Subject.	Time weekly.			Teachers.	Text Books.	Remarks.
	Class.	Males.	Females.			
Religious Knowledge	—	3½	3½	1, 3	The Bible; Wesleyan Catechisms; Nicholls' Help; M'Leod's Geography of Palestine.	A brief course of instruction in the evidences and doctrines of Christianity, and a comprehensive outline of Scripture history and geography is aimed at. Besides the time here shown, the Principal is enabled to give much valuable religious instruction incidentally, during the periods appropriated for the devotional reading of the Scriptures, on the Sabbath and at other suitable times.
Reading and Analysis	1 2 3	1½ 3½ —	— — 2	3 2	M'Culloch's Course of Reading; Warren's Extracts from Blackstone.	In the first instance, by the practice of simultaneous, mixed with individual reading, the attempt is made to secure <i>distinct and impressive</i> reading. Then by a full material and verbal analysis in the more advanced classes the foundation is laid for a more finished elocution. Besides the time expressly appropriated to this subject, there is a considerable amount of instruction secured in the course of many of the other lectures.
English Grammar	1 2 3	2 4 —	— — 3	3 5 2	Latham's English Grammar; an English School Grammar; Christian Knowledge Society; Morell's Essentials of English Grammar.	Besides the knowledge derived from the study of these text books, a wider and more thorough knowledge of the subject is aimed at by the exhibition of the real structure of the language, and also by giving prominence to its syntactical relations.
Latin	1	2½	—	3	Schmidt's Latin Grammar; Cesar de Bello Gallico; Virgil's Æneid.	Independently of the more thorough and extensive knowledge of general grammar, only to be secured by the study of a second language, it is considered to be an object of the highest importance to perfect the students, whose time and other circumstances will permit, in the ready and accurate use of their own tongue. These objects are aimed at in the teaching of this subject. Care is taken to illustrate the structure of the two languages as compared with each other.
Writing	—	½	½	2	M'Leod's Graduated Set of Copybooks.	The successive stages in the formation and connexion of letters, both small and capital, are exhibited and practised, with a view to the formation of a good plain style of penmanship. The various examination papers, &c. are always valued with reference to the style of the penmanship, besides the regular course here indicated. The ordinary errors and faults and the best methods of obviating them are pointed out from time to time.
Arithmetic and Book-keeping	1 2 3 4 5	1 1 3½ — —	— — — 4 —	4 5 2 3 6	Melrose's Arithmetic; Tate's Principles of Arithmetic; De Morgan's Arithmetic; M'Leod's Arithmetical Exercises. Elements of Book-keeping, (Irish Board).	The principles of common, fractional, and decimal arithmetic have been carefully studied, and as each rule has been commenced, the principles on which it is based, and the best methods of teaching it have been exhibited. The subject of mental arithmetic has received some amount of attention, and has been one of the exercises in the practising schools.
Algebra	1 2	1½ 1½	— —	4 5	Colenso's Algebra; Tate's Algebra made Easy.	The upper class has advanced about as far as Progression in Colenso's Algebra, and the second to the end of Quadratics. Very many examples have been worked in each rule. One or two students who are resident for a second year, are much further advanced.
Trigonometry	—	—	—	4	Snowball's Trigonometry.	Although no time is specially allotted to this study in the time-table a considerable number of the upper class of students have advanced under the direction of the mathematical tutor, as far as the end of the formulae involving two angles.

Subject.	Time weekly.			Teachers.	Text Books.	Remarks.
	Class.	Males.	Females.			
Euclid	1 2 3	1½ 1½ 1½	— — —	4 5 2	Pott's Euclid . . .	The first class masters the first six books; the second class completes the first five books and the third the first four books.
Mensuration, &c. . .	1 2	1 1	— —	4 5	A Treatise on Mensuration (Josh Board); The Builder's Price Book; Baker's Levelling and Land Surveying, in Weale's Series.	The classes have gone through superfices and solids, and the principles of estimation besides working a considerable number of questions founded on the Builder's Price Book.
Industrial Mechanics . .	2 3	1 1	— —	5 4	Tate's Exercises in Mechanics.	—
Elements of Mechanism.	2	1	—	2	Tate's Elements of Mechanism.	The upper class has gone through nearly the whole of this text book, including most of the formulæ. Besides this, explanations of the structure of a variety of common machines have been given orally from time to time, to the whole of the male students.
Drawing and Perspective . . .	1 2	4 4	4 4	7 & 1	Manual of Model Drawing (Williams). Instruction in Drawing (Williams).	The classes are able generally to make a simple freehand drawing from the flat, a drawing from a solid model, such as a hexagon, and a perspective drawing, such as a cube or pillar placed obliquely to the plane of the picture. A short course of linear geometry has been gone through, and a course of perspective, teaching the laws of appearance.
Vocal Music	1 2	5 5	5 5	8 & 5	Hullah's Grammar of Music; Hullah's Exercises in Harmony; Hullah's Manual of Williams' Method; M.S. Selection of Psalmody; The Training School Song Book.	The more advanced students have proceeded about as far as the middle of Hullah's Grammar and Exercises, and the lower division through the Manuals. A large number have made such proficiency as to be able to read a glee or chorale of moderate difficulty at sight.
Principles and Practice of Teaching (School Management).	1 2	2½ —	— 2½	2 & 3 6	Stow's Training System.	A portion of the time allotted to this subject has been employed in giving public criticism lessons. One of the great advantages derived from the extensive practising schools of the institution has been, that twenty-four such lessons have been given weekly, throughout the year, without any undue encroachment upon other branches of study. The masters and mistresses, viz., Messrs. Bell, West, Langler, and Holloway, and Mesdames Rogers and Smetham, as well as the late Mr. Rogers, have thus brought their skill and experience most effectively to bear on the professional training of the students. The other portion of the time has been occupied in a series of conversational lectures on the history, principles, and methods of popular elementary education. The lectures of Mr. Langler have been specially directed to infant education.
Needlework, &c. . . .	—	—	2	9	—	Such a degree of skill is expected as to enable them to teach a class of children how to cut out, and make ordinary articles of apparel well and neatly.
Practical Teaching . . .	—	6	6	—	—	The extensive practising schools of the institution are most advantageous to the students in this respect; and from the peculiar arrangement of them, they have the advantage of the supervision and example of six able and experienced teachers, besides such portions of time as the head master can devote to this purpose.

Subject.	Time weekly.			Teachers.	Text Books.	Remarks.
	Class.	Males.	Females.			
Geography	1 2 3	3 3 —	— — 3	2 3 3	Cornwell's School Geography; E. Hughes's Physical Geography; Sullivan's Geography Generalized.	Any topics requiring fuller illustration than these text books supply have been made the subject of lectures for their special elucidation. In the course on physical geography many topics connected with astronomy and geology have been explained. Considerable attention has been given to the sketching of outline maps.
English History	1 2 3	1 1 —	— — 1	3 3 2	Chamber's British Empire; Farr's Collegiate History of England; Part of Warren's Extracts from Blackstone.	In addition to the outlines of civil and military events contained in these manuals, the chief periods of English history, and especially of our constitutional history, have been more amply illustrated by occasional lectures.
Chemistry	—	1	—	2	Wilson's Chemistry in Chamber's Educational Course.	The earlier portions of the text book specified have been gone over and experimentally illustrated, as far as the compounds of nitrogen. This it is hoped will form a useful foundation for future study, even to those whose residence is for one year only, while a considerably more extended course will be completed with those who are about to remain a second year.
Elements of Physics	—	1½	—	2	McCulloch's Course of Reading.	It is pretty generally known that this popular school book contains a brief but carefully selected series lessons on the chief topics of physical science, which have been revised by several scientific persons of eminence. These have been taken as a convenient basis, and the information contained has been extended by a series of conversational lectures by the head master.
Domestic Economy	—	—	1½	3	Tegetmeier's Manual of Domestic Economy.	In addition to the contents of the manual, in connexion with this class a considerable amount of knowledge of popular physical science has been given in such a form as was thought most likely to be useful.
Ball	—	1	—	10 1	Drill Exercise for Schools.	Besides the above course of instruction, an hour and a half weekly has been devoted to the writing of examination papers, testing the attention, and attainments of all the students. Much incidental information has been gained by a careful selection of subjects for criticism lessons, thereby largely increasing the information of the students on natural history and other subjects for which there is here no regular assigned period of instruction.

The above plan of study was formed, and has been carried out, upon the supposition that the students would remain just one year in the institution, and go regularly through this one year's course. After January 1855, however, the period of residence will usually be *two* years; and, in consequence, a considerable change will be necessarily introduced into the whole routine. To meet the wants of the second year's students, an advanced course of study has been already prepared, and the services of another master of sound literary qualifications secured. The female department will, at the same time, be almost *wholly* separated from the male, so that a complete course of instruction, adapted to the wants and requirements of both sexes, will be going on simultaneously throughout the next year. The plan of study proposed, according to the new arrangements, is given in the following tables:—

E TABLE. nuary 1855.

		9 to 10.	10.10 to 11.5.	11.5 to 12.	1.30 to 2.50.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5.45 to 6.45
	First Year -		Drawing, Mr. Smeetham.		School management, Mr. Stucken.	Reading, Mr. Kinton.	Pennmanship, Mr. Kinton.	Vocal music, Mr. West.
MONDAY	Second Year -	English grammar, Mr. Kinton.	(A.) Euclid, Mr. French. (B.) Arithmetic, Mr. Mansford.	(A.) Arithmetic, Mr. Mansford. (B.) Euclid, Mr. French.		Drawing, Mr. Smeetham.		Ditto.
		9 to 10.15.	10.25 to 12.					
TUESDAY	First Year -	Religious knowledge, Rev. J. Scott.	Criticism lessons, Mr. Stucken, and the teachers of the school.		History, Mr. Kinton.	Industrial mechanics, Mr. Mansford.	Chemistry, Mr. Suggen.	Ditto.
	Second Year -	Ditto. Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Geography, Mr. Mansford.	Reading, Mr. Kinton.	Paraphrasing, Mr. Kinton.	Ditto.
WEDNESDAY	First Year -	English grammar, Mr. Kinton.	(A.) Euclid, Mr. French. (B.) Arithmetic, Mr. Mansford.	(A.) Arithmetic, Mr. Mansford. (B.) Euclid, Mr. French.	Geography, Mr. Mansford.	Measurement and book keeping, Mr. French.	Scripture history, Mr. Kinton.	Ditto.
	Second Year -		In the practising schools,		School management, Mr. Suggen.	Scripture history, Mr. Kinton.	Trigonometry, Mr. French.	Ditto.
THURSDAY	First Year -	English grammar, Mr. Kinton.	Reading, Mr. Kinton.	Paraphrasing, Mr. Kinton.		In the practising schools.		Ditto.
	Second Year -	Latin grammar, Mr. French.	(A.) Algebra, Mr. French. (B.) Arithmetic, Mr. Mansford.	(A.) Arithmetic, Mr. Mansford. (B.) Algebra, Mr. French.	History, Mr. Kinton.	Popular astronomy, Mr. French.	Latin reading, Mr. French.	Ditto.
FRIDAY	First Year -	Latin grammar, Mr. French.	(A.) Algebra, Mr. French. (B.) Arithmetic, Mr. Mansford.	(A.) Arithmetic, Mr. Mansford. (B.) Algebra, Mr. French.	Geography, Mr. French.	Latin grammar, Mr. French.	Elements of mensuration, Mr. French.	
	Second Year -	English grammar, Mr. Kinton.	Elements of physics, Mr. Stucken.	Chemistry, Mr. Suggen.		Geography, Mr. Mansford.	Reading, French.	
SATURDAY	First Year -		Examination paper.			History, Mr. French.		
	Second Year -		Examination paper.			History, Mr. French.		

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Mr.		
Book-keeping Mr. French.		
Gr Sue		
sh Grammar, Sugden.	Elements of physics, Mr. Langley.	Book-keeping, Mr. Langley.
tion.	Elements of physics, Mr. Langley.	Scripture history, Mr. Kinton.
ment.	Scripture history, Mr. Kinton.	Natural history, Mr. Langley.
In the practising schools.		
English Grammar, Mr. Sugden.		Paraphrasing, Mr. Kinton.
History.		
Ditto.		
2 to 4.		
Needlework, &c., Mrs. Osborne.		
Ditto, Ditto.		

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In looking over the above schemes, particularly that for male students, the question naturally arises, how far it is adapted to secure the end that is kept in view,—namely, to prepare, by means of two years' study, an efficient staff of teachers for the primary education of our towns and villages? The principal elements to be considered are the religious, the professional, and the intellectual.

1. With regard to the religious character of the students, this is not only carefully watched over by the principal, but is guarded by a fundamental law of the institution, that each one of them shall be a member of the Wesleyan Society, and a full communicant with the same. For myself, I should have thought it, for various reasons, *more advantageous* to have depended entirely upon good personal testimonials of moral and religious character previous to admission, and careful superintendence during the course of study. As I am assured, however, that there is a *denominational* as well as an *educational* end to serve in the whole procedure, I have nothing more to do than to regret that so many of the most efficient and conscientious of the pupil-teachers in the Wesleyan schools I have the happiness to inspect are precluded from the chance of finishing their training in connexion with that branch of educational effort to which they belong, and for which, of course, they would be the best fitted in after years.

2. With regard to the *professional* education of the students, their facilities for acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of *school-keeping* in its principles and practical details, the arrangements here made appear to me to be singularly complete and efficacious. In addition to the direct instruction communicated respecting the fundamental principles and methods of pedagogy, there are the utmost facilities offered for seeing those principles carried out into daily operation. The practising schools present examples in every grade of school development, from the first lessons of infant discipline up to the most advanced classes which are to be found within the ordinary range of primary education. In addition to the lectures of the head master on school management, there are six experienced teachers at the head of these various practising schools, all of whom, in their turn, both by giving examples of teaching themselves, and by their criticism lessons on the teaching of others, cause their knowledge, experience, and tact to bear upon the professional education of the students. The model village school, at the same time, brings the *personal* experience of the students down to the actual circumstances in which they will themselves be placed, when called upon to organise and conduct a school made up of chil-

dren of every admissible age. In this practical department, then, there is nothing more, I think, to be desired for giving to the student a thorough insight into the plan of school organization here adopted.

3. The third point to which I referred is the intellectual training of the students. In looking cursorily through the plan of study as adapted for the next year's course, one can hardly fail to be struck with the *multiplicity* of subjects to be gone through within so short a space of time; or to feel that none can really be pursued under such circumstances much beyond their more elementary branches. The natural apology for this is, that for teachers in *primary* schools we do not require men of profound scholarship, but rather men of good general information, well grounded in elementary knowledge, and apt in communicating it to others. This consideration is, I imagine, sufficient to justify the plan now generally pursued in the different training schools, of spreading the course of study over a large surface, and embodying in it a great variety of useful knowledge, rather than seeking depth in any particular branches.

The only thing to be carefully considered is, that in introducing so large a variety of subjects, an amount of attention should be given to *each* somewhat corresponding with its relative importance.

And here, perhaps, the plans adopted are open to some amount of criticism. Leaving out the religious and Scriptural lessons, the lessons relating to the professional duties of the teacher, and those on drawing and music, the other subjects naturally divide themselves into the mathematical and scientific on the one side, the linguistic and historical on the other. The number of hours devoted to the different branches of these two main subjects of study stands as follows upon the above-mentioned plan:—

FIRST YEAR'S STUDENTS.

<i>Mathematical and Scientific.</i>					<i>Linguistic and Historical.</i>				
Hours per week.					Hours per week.				
Euclid	-	-	-	2	English Grammar	-	-	-	2
Arithmetic	-	-	-	2	Reading	-	-	-	2
Algebra	-	-	-	1	History	-	-	-	1
Industrial Mechanics	-	-	-	1	Paraphrasing	-	-	-	1
Elements of Mechanism	-	-	-	1	Latin	-	-	-	2
Mensuration and book-									
keeping	-	-	-	1					
Chemistry	-	-	-	1					

SECOND YEAR'S STUDENTS.

Euclid - -	English Grammar - -	2
Arithmetic - -	Reading - - -	1.
Algebra - -	Paraphrasing - - -	1
Trigonometry - -	History - - -	1
Astronomy - -	Latin - - - -	3
Physics - -		
Land Surveying - -		
Chemistry - -		

In the above list I have left out the *geography*, because that may be made to *tell* upon either side of the question, according as attention is paid to its scientific or its more historical bearings.

Now, in teaching an elementary school every shred of knowledge which a master possesses on the linguistic and historical side of the scale comes into requisition. His reading, his paraphrasing, his English grammar, his illustrations of English words, and English construction, from Latin sources, his knowledge of historical facts, and even if he had ten times more knowledge than is here indicated of men and things, and words, and MIND in its early and later development, all would be daily pressed into his service, and constitute him just so much more effective a trainer, in proportion as his mind was full and his head clear on all these subjects. On the contrary, it is but a very small portion *comparatively* of his *mathematical* knowledge that will be ordinarily put to use in school-keeping. What is put to use is, of course, of great importance, and what is *not* put to use may be of some importance likewise as a mental training, but it seems to me that the *preponderance* of time and attention should hardly be on the side of that subject which has the least general bearing upon the whole life, labour, and success of the teacher. I do not know how far the plans of study, adapted for this or other normal schools, may emanate from local ideas on the relative value of the different branches to be taught, or how far they may be shaped by the necessities of preparing for the Government examination, but my impression is that there is a tendency widely visible to lay the largest amount of stress on what I think must, after all, be considered the *least* important branches of study.

These remarks relate of course only to the *plan* of study. Having been present at lectures given on almost all the different subjects, I am happy to take this opportunity of bearing my testimony to the zeal, the tact, and the efficiency of the teachers, the extensive attainments they for the most part bring to the vigorous performance of their duty, and the manifest

earnestness with which they labour to inform, to awaken, and to develop the minds of their pupils.

The whole household, in fine, appeared to me to be under a kind and paternal, though at the same time a firm and vigilant, superintendence. To this many things are conducive; the genuine kindheartedness of the principal, the earnest devotedness of the masters for the progress of their charge, the unity of aim and purpose that pervades the whole of the inmates, the daily cultivation of musical harmony both in its sacred and social form, and the desire evinced to promote the spirit of cheerful labour as the best preparation for the future conflict of life. Many, many, go forth from year to year, and carry that spirit with them into their various spheres of action in the world.

I should with pleasure make some distinct reference to the plans and organization of the practising schools, but as these are now furnished with assistants and pupil-teachers under the Minutes of the Committee of Council, they will necessarily come under a special examination, and your Lordships be furnished with a special report of them from the Inspector of the Metropolitan district.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. D. MORELL.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

REPORTS ON ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

General Report, for the Year 1854, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. F. C. COOK, M. A., &c., on the Schools inspected in the Counties of Middlesex, Hertford, Bedford, and Buckingham.

MY LORDS,

January 1855.

DURING the last year so large a portion of my time has been occupied by work connected with the inspection of Training institutions, that I have not been able to examine many schools in my district, nor to collect a sufficient amount of statistical and general information to make a complete report. Moreover, at that part of the year which has hitherto been devoted to the preparation of a report, I have had daily engagements, which could not be postponed without causing serious inconvenience to school managers. Under these circumstances, I might have requested permission to print the tabulated reports upon the schools which have been inspected, without any further comment, were there not some points which I feel anxious to submit to your Lordships' consideration.

The following tables give a general view of the work done in this district, by myself and by my colleague, the Rev. J. G. C. Fussell, between the 1st of September 1853 and the 31st of August 1854.

SUMMARY A.

Number of Schools <i>actually</i> inspected between 1 September 1853 and 31 August 1854.					Amount of accommodation, in square feet, in Schools enumerated in first co- lumn.*	Number of children in <i>average attendance</i> in those Schools.	Number of children <i>present</i> at examination in those Schools.	Number of <i>Certified</i> Teachers in those Schools.†	Number of <i>Pupil-teachers</i> in those Schools.†
No. of Schools, i.e., institutions held in separate build- ings, and separately managed.	Number of School-rooms in which separate Teachers are employed.								
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.					
130	100	95	74	20	259,629	28,896	29,787	173	475

* The amount of accommodation in square feet, divided by 8, will give the number of children who can be properly accommodated. Calculations of area in school-rooms, as compared with the average attendance of scholars, should be made upon this basis.

† At the date of closing this return.

Porcentage of Children, *present at examination*, learning *

Sewing.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Drawing.	Music from Notes.	History.	Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmetic, as far as				
									Fractions and Decimals.	Proportion and Practice.	Compound Rules and Reduction.	Multiplication.	Simple Addition.
38·09	0·04	0·05	0·06	5·9	13·32	21·07	34·88	34·86	3·58	7·64	20·75	26·98	31·64

To write			To read			Liturgy, as adapted to Age.	Catechism.	Holy Scriptures.
From Dictation.	On Paper.	On Slates.	Books of General Information.	Easy Narratives.	Letters and Monosyllables.			
52·67	52·27	51·77	39·66	36·31	26·56	19·19	93·29	88·19

Percentage of Children *on the School Registers.*

Aged									Who have been in School				
Under seven.	Between seven and eight.	Between eight and nine.	Between nine and ten.	Between ten and eleven.	Between eleven and twelve.	Between twelve and thirteen.	Between thirteen and fourteen.	Over fourteen.	Over four years.	Four years.	Three years.	Two years.	One year.
23·21	15·55	16·11	15·63	13·0	8·46	4·99	2·27	0·78	3·69	3·94	7·04	11·25	40·95

SUMMARY B.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 123 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-penco.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 2,026 15 7	£ s. d. 18,571 7 3½	£ s. d. 9,411 16 0½	£ s. d. 6,811 8 8	£ s. d. 36,821 7 0½

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of 123 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 18,301 19 0½	£ s. d. 2,713 18 4	£ s. d. 14,613 3 4½	£ s. d. 35,629 0 8½

* These per-centages are confined to boys' and girls' schools, and do not include infants.

The number of schools well built, and supplied with all requisite appurtenances in this district, has been steadily increasing during the last ten or fifteen years. In the agricultural parishes especially the improvement is remarkable, and, notwithstanding many serious exceptions, makes it reasonable to hope that with the liberal assistance now offered by your Lordships, the deficiencies still existing will be generally supplied. In the Metropolis, however, the case is somewhat different. The number of children applying for admission increases yearly; funds for building and maintaining schools, though not raised without great exertions and heavy sacrifices, are yet forthcoming in many parishes; but the difficulty of procuring a site is so great, owing to the tenure of property, and the general unwillingness of proprietors to alienate land adapted for building purposes, that it amounts to an impossibility in several of the most important districts of London. The difficulty exists to some extent, as I am informed, in most large cities, but in London it operates so prejudicially upon the cause of education, that I venture once more to bring the subject before you. In last year's report, I pointed out two alternatives which might facilitate the extension of education if sanctioned by your Lordships; but if it be considered necessary to have a complete school building, with some space for exercise and recreation adjoining, it is obvious that other measures are needed to effect such results.

From the tabular returns it appears that the school-rooms are generally well filled, but not crowded to excess. There are, however, some exceptions, and both I and my colleague have sometimes had occasion to remonstrate very strongly in cases where managers have greatly exceeded the maximum which ought to be allowed. Children suffer much in body and in mind from the effects of an overcrowded school-room. It is impossible to preserve perfect discipline, to prevent copying, or to keep the faculties in a state of activity, when the numbers exceed one for six square feet. It is difficult to resist the plea of managers, when they declare that they have no alternative between leaving the children to wander about the streets, or admitting them at the risk of lowering the general tone of the school. The only remedy, of course, is to build new schools within a reasonable distance. This may be difficult, or impossible; but, at any rate, the existing schools must be maintained in an efficient state, both as regards the physical and mental condition of the children.

It is satisfactory to remark, that the number present at inspection exceeds the number represented by the managers to be the average attendance, viz., 29,787 to 28,896. I observed last year the same fact, which is important as proving

School accommodation.

Attendance of children.

Number present at inspection.

that dependance can be placed upon the registers, and that the Inspector's visit is welcomed by the children and their parents.

Certificated
teachers.

The number of certificated teachers is increasing rapidly.

In 1850	-	there were	-	61
In 1851	-	"	-	72
In 1852	-	"	-	111
In 1853	-	"	-	125
In 1854	-	"	-	173

I believe that this increase somewhat exceeds the general rate throughout the country, and if so, it may be attributed to the high rate of payment in my district. The managers of the London schools under inspection are fully aware that the success of the school, in a financial point of view, depends mainly upon the efficiency of the instruction, and that it is the most economical as well as the most satisfactory proceeding to engage the services of a well-trained and able teacher. There are many schools in this district where the school-master receives from 80*l.* to 100*l.* from the managers, with good apartments, while the payment for certificate and pupil-teachers averages 30*l.*, and may reach 45*l.* ; 30*l.* for certificate, and 15*l.* for four pupil-teachers.

It is with much gratification that I record a scale of remuneration which well rewards the exertions of a highly meritorious, and in former years an ill-paid class of men. I will also take this opportunity of stating once more my opinion that most of the schools conducted by masters and mistresses who have obtained certificates after passing many years in school-keeping, are remarkable for effective discipline and general efficiency.

Pupil-
teachers.

The number of pupil-teachers has increased very considerably, after a temporary check.

In 1851	-	there were	-	416
In 1852	-	"	-	408
In 1853	-	"	-	370
In 1854	-	"	-	475

This I attribute chiefly to the increase of certificated teachers. I have heard many complaints from school managers as to the difficulty of procuring fit candidates in boys' schools, owing to the high rate of remuneration for juvenile labour; and several promising youths have been withdrawn before the expiration of their apprenticeship, having obtained situations with salaries varying from 40*l.* to 60*l.* per annum. But on the whole, it appears to me that the supply is not likely to be materially diminished, provided that the education of the elder children in attendance is effectively conducted, and the inducements to become school teachers are properly represented to the youths, and to the parents. I am also clearly of opinion

that it will be advantageous if school managers will generally employ the most deserving lads between 11 and 18 years of age in some department of school work, and pay them for their work. It may be deemed advisable to give them some assistance in this, as it appears from the tabular statement, that the voluntary subscriptions at present but little exceed the payments for annual salaries.

I observe, to my great regret, that the tables representing the age of the children, and the time which they pass in school, do not give so favourable an aspect as those of the two last years.

The per-centage of boys and girls above 12 years of age had increased from 11·28 to 13·43, and in the following year to 18·85. This appeared to me a hopeful symptom; but this year it has *decreased* to 7·02. I am sorry to say this cannot be accounted for by any change in the external circumstances of the schools under inspection, inasmuch as the proportion of infant and mixed schools is nearly the same. It depends upon causes too deeply seated, it may be, to be easily counteracted, but of too much importance not to call for serious inquiry.

The question is, whether those causes are external or internal; whether they depend upon the labour market and the habits of parents, or upon the adaptation of the system of national education to the employments of after life. These are points which may well engage the attention of the statesman and legislator. I will venture to state those facts bearing upon both questions, which have come under my cognizance in the course of my professional experience.

The following I believe to be a fair statement of the general results in the agricultural and metropolitan portions of my district. External causes.

In country parishes boys are employed from three to five months in the year after the age of seven, and they are withdrawn from school altogether between ten and eleven. I believe that at present there are scarcely any children of agricultural labourers above that age in regular attendance at school in my district; the very few of more advanced age are the sons of small tradesmen, yeomen, or upper servants, to whom the good education at present offered in very many schools acts as a powerful attraction. There are also a few boys and more girls of poor but respectable parentage, who remain in the hope of becoming pupil-teachers, and some of the best apprentices in my district are the children of poor widows. Such cases are, however, exceptional, and do not affect the general statement.

The withdrawal of these children is owing entirely and exclusively to the demand for labour. I have inquired very care-

fully and regularly every year since my first appointment, and I am convinced that the parents in very many cases, and the children all but universally, would gladly extend the period of school attendance to twelve or thirteen; but many farmers insist upon employing them, and the parents are quite unable to resist the pressure. Even when they are willing to make the two-fold sacrifice of losing the wages paid to their children, and of paying the school fees, is a matter comparatively unimportant, they are frequently not allowed any option by their employers. I have known of many cases where farmers have told labouring men that they must either send their children to work at eight years old, or lose their own places.

I beg permission to state my deliberate conviction that no improvement in the schools, no rewards or encouragements to deserving children, will counteract this great and universal evil in agricultural districts. The only remedy which will produce any effect will be to induce the farmers to allow boys to attend a school two or three hours daily, or an average number of hours in the course of the week or season. The Minute lately passed by your Lordships will doubtless have some effect in calling the attention of the supporters of country schools to the subject, but I have little hope that any general result will be achieved without legislative interference.

In town schools the boys remain somewhat later at school; but there are very few children of common workmen who remain beyond the age of twelve. They obtain situations very generally between eleven and twelve. I have ascertained that at that age steady and intelligent lads gain from 3s. to 7s. weekly in London.* So far as I can judge from a tolerably wide experience, the wages now paid to boys are much larger than formerly, and are steadily increasing. Many parents, as I can testify from personal knowledge, are well aware of the value of the education which their children receive, especially between eleven and thirteen, and they know that if they can keep them in school so long they will obtain far more lucrative situations; but the temptation, or rather let me call it the inducement, to set boys to work when their earnings contribute materially towards the maintenance and comfort of the family, is too strong to be resisted by parents dependent upon manual labour.

These statements are, in my opinion, so certain, and rest upon facts so easily ascertained, that I might altogether pass over the question whether the early termination of school attendance be attributable to internal defects in the system of educa-

* Some tradesmen in my own neighbourhood pay 8s. per week to boys under twelve years of age.

tion adopted in our schools. A sufficient cause has been assigned, and no other need be sought for, to account for the facts. But the question is in itself of that paramount importance that I should not be justified in leaving it without an answer.

I would be understood as applying the following remarks to those schools only which are efficiently conducted, in the receipt of annual grants, and supplied with all that is requisite for their proper organization. The questions which have been constantly present to my mind in every school which I have inspected, are these:—Is the instruction which these children are receiving sound and *practical*? Does it include all that is likely to be *useful* to an intelligent youth in the situations which they may reasonably hope to obtain? Is any portion of it superfluous, occupying time that might be more profitably employed, introduced for purposes of mere display, or retained by the prejudices of the teachers and managers? Are the defects which are observable in particular instances, to be attributed to the system or to the agents, to false principles, or to imperfect execution?

The answers which my observations in former years supplied to these questions were far less satisfactory than those which I can confidently give at present.

A boy of fair average attainments, at the age of eleven years in a good school, has learned—

1. To read fluently, and with intelligence, not merely the school-books, but any work of general information likely to come in his way.

2. To write very neatly and correctly from dictation and from memory, and to express himself in tolerably correct language. The latter attainment, however, is comparatively rare, and has been one which I have specially and repeatedly urged upon the attention of school managers.

3. To work all elementary rules of arithmetic with accuracy and rapidity. The arithmetical instruction in good schools, includes decimal and vulgar fractions, duodecimals, interest, &c. Much time and attention are given to this subject, but not more than are absolutely required. Indeed, when I have been consulted upon alterations of the time-tables, I have invariably recommended a larger proportion of time for this subject.

4. To parse sentences, and to explain their construction. The progress in English grammar, however, is not satisfactory; and though much time is given to the subject, it is not taught with sufficient energy and skill in a large proportion of schools which in other respects are efficiently conducted.

5. To know the elements of English history. A good elementary work on this subject is still a desideratum; but the boys

are generally acquainted with the most important facts, and show much interest in the subject.

6. In geography, the progress is generally satisfactory. In fact, most persons who attend the examinations of good schools are surprised at the amount and the accuracy of the knowledge of physical and political geography, of manners, customs, &c., displayed by intelligent children of both sexes. Well drawn maps, often executed at leisure hours by the pupils, are commonly exhibited on these occasions.

7. The elements of physical science, the laws of natural philosophy, and the most striking phenomena of natural history, form subjects of useful and very attractive lectures in many good schools. These subjects have been introduced within the last few years with great advantage to the pupils.

8. The principles of political economy, with especial reference to questions which touch on the employment and remuneration of labour, principles of taxation, uses of capital, &c., effects of strikes on wages, &c., are taught with great clearness and admirable adaptation to the wants and capacities of the children of artisans, in the reading books generally used in the Metropolitan schools. I have found the boys well acquainted with these lessons in most schools which I have inspected in the course of this year.

9. Drawing is taught with great care and skill in several schools by professors employed by the Department of Science and Art.

That any addition can be advantageously made to this list I do not believe, considering the age of the children; nor am I of opinion that any of these subjects could be omitted without practical detriment to the schools. There is abundant room for improvement in all details of the system, but I cannot understand the objections which proceed on the assumption that the system is exclusive, unpractical, ill adapted to the wants of the people, or to the spirit of the age.

I have confined my observations hitherto to the secular aspect of school studies; and that because objections are generally made by those who believe that the time of children in National schools is absorbed by the Church Catechism and unintelligent reading of the Old Testament. But I do feel bound once more to record an opinion deliberately formed and confirmed by a long and minute acquaintance with the working of elementary schools, that the one great influence which has elevated and developed the intelligence of these children, which has given clearness and accuracy to their perceptions, which has moulded their judgment, exercised their reason, and expanded their imagination, has been the careful, daily, and uninterrupted study of the Word of God. The religious in-

struction in our best schools is of an excellence which has never been rivalled in any system of national education, and which can be appreciated only by those who have had opportunities both of constantly examining the children under instruction, and of watching the effects of that and their conduct in after-life. I know many young men and women who are now doing their duty humbly and faithfully in their appointed sphere of action, and who gratefully attribute the measure of success that has rewarded their exertions, to the impressions, instructions, and habits acquired in National schools.

If the preceding remarks are correct, it remains to be considered what measures may be effectual in counteracting the obvious evil of so early a withdrawal from the religious, moral, and intellectual influences of school.

1. Every inducement should be offered to the elder children to remain until thirteen years of age. It is an excellent plan, which, as I am informed, has succeeded perfectly at Chester, to diminish the school fee progressively, in proportion to the time children remain at school. I am of opinion that it would be advisable to increase the fees for the under classes in most schools, and to give the instruction in the first class gratuitously to all boys and girls whose parents apply for such a boon. It is true that the instruction given in the first class is worth more money to the parents, but the pecuniary loss which, as I have shown, they sustain in keeping their boys at school, is the utmost that can be expected of them; and only those who are in the receipt of high wages, and are persons of temperate, frugal, and provident habits, are able or willing to make the sacrifice. I also think that frequent presents of books, and rewards in clothes, &c. ought to be distributed; a small amount of money well expended in prizes would have a considerable effect upon the children and their parents. This suggestion I made in my report for 1853, and I find that it is approved by the most experienced and energetic school managers in my district.

These recommendations, if generally adopted, would produce a definite amount of good. They would, in my opinion, keep a not inconsiderable number of the steadiest and most intelligent children in school one or even two years longer than at present; but they would have little effect upon the great mass, who leave before they rise into the first class, and would have no chance whatever of obtaining any of these rewards.

2. Evening schools, well organized, and efficiently conducted, appear to me, at present, to be the most important supplement to the daily school. When the instruction given in these schools is attractive, and thoroughly practical, I

understand that many youths, of both sexes, attend pretty regularly, and make fair progress. Grants for books, apparatus, and salaries of teachers, are now made by your Lordships; but the managers generally inform me that they have the greatest difficulty in finding proper superintendents and teachers and in providing sufficient funds. The evening school, however useful it may be made, will, after all, be available only to a small proportion of boys, who are employed by tradesmen, &c., some 8 or 10 hours a-day, and to a still smaller proportion of girls.

3. The only real and effectual remedy is one which might easily be supplied if the employers of juvenile labour were generally convinced of the well ascertained fact, that a more complete education would make the youths in their service more valuable instruments. They would only have to arrange the employment of the boys so as to allow them to attend school some three hours daily until the age of fourteen, or even fifteen years. This is done occasionally, and with satisfactory results; but if it were done universally, it would altogether change the condition of the labouring classes. We should have a really well-educated population, equal to any, and superior to most countries in mere amount of attainment and mental ability, and far above the generality in well directed energies and practical good sense. Such a system would involve some alterations in the organization of our schools and in the hours of attendance, which could be easily made without impairing their efficiency, or involving any considerable expense. By what means it could generally or partially be realized is not within my province to determine; much might undoubtedly be done by a combination of the most enlightened employers of labour in the Metropolis, by the civic authorities, and the influence of individuals, but I acknowledge that I can see no reason why the power of the Legislature should not be brought to bear upon a question that so materially affects the physical, social, and intellectual condition of the large mass of our population.

I have not spoken of industrial schools, because I believe that they are not likely to have any effect upon the class of children who attend our National schools in London. In manufacturing and agricultural districts, and in pauper or reformatory schools in large towns, a system of remunerative employment for children may be most beneficially introduced, but the boys and girls of our artisans and respectable workmen require an education which will expand their minds, cultivate their faculties, give them just views of their duties, privileges, and responsibilities, and make them well conducted and intelligent members of the community. Such instruction is offered now in our best schools; and if not received by all

for whom it is intended, this is owing to causes which are wholly unconnected with any inherent unfitness in our educational system.

I cannot terminate this report without briefly adverting to the fact that a large number of schools in the East of London, and in many suburban and agricultural parishes, are suffering grievously for want of funds. The subject has been brought under the notice of the Lord President by a most able letter from the Rev. W. Rogers, the energetic incumbent of St. Thomas, Charterhouse, which contains a faithful and by no means an exaggerated statement of difficulties, all but insurmountable, with which the clergy of many districts, especially in Bethnal Green, Stepney, have contended during many years with a patience, earnestness, and self-sacrifice beyond all praise.

I have the honor to be, &c.

F. C. COOK.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

General Report, for the Year 1864, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. H. W. BELLAIRS, M.A., &c., on the Schools inspected in the Counties of Gloucester, Oxford, Warwick, Worcester, Hereford, and Monmouth.

MY LORDS,

Number of schools inspected, certificated teachers, and pupil-teachers.

THE number of schools inspected in this district by Her Majesty's Assistant Inspector, the Rev. J. W. D. Herniman and myself, during the past year, are 419; viz. 108 boys', 103 girls', 70 infants', 138 mixed, collected in 277 separate buildings; in which there are 153 certificated teachers, and 382 pupil-teachers. The number of children present at examination was 30,365.

The schools receiving annual grants (including "capitation fees,") are as follows:

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Gloucester, N.S.—*continued.*
 St. Mark's.
 Bristol and Oxford, Diocesan.
 Hanham, N.S.
 Hawkesbury.
 Kemerton.
 Kingsdown, St. Matthew's.
 Minchinhampton.
 Newent, N.S.
 Oldland, N.S.
 Oddington, N.S.
 Painswick, N.S.
 Prestbury, N.S.
 Pauntley, N.S.
 Quedgeley, N.S.
 Risington (Little), N.S.
 Stow-on-the-Wold.
 Stroud, N.S.
 Stapleton, Dr. Bell's.
 Shirehampton, N.S.
 Sandhurst, N.S.
 Shilton Moyne, N.S.
 Tetbury, N.S.
 Tewkesbury, N.S.
 Holy Trinity.
 Thornbury, N.S.
 Tormarton, N.S.
 Uley, N.S.
 Upton St. Leonard's, N.S.
 Weston-sub-Edge.
 Whiteshill, N.S.
 Westbury-on-Trym, N.S.
 Winterton, N.S.
 Winterbourne, N.S.

Berry Hill, Ch. of E.
 Brinscombe.
 Bussage.
 Chalford.
 Cerney (North).
 Clifton.
 Cainscross, N.S.
 Cerney (South).
 Chipping Sodbury.
 Charlton.
 Charlton, Girls'.
 Cheltenham—
 St. John's.
 Bath Road.
 Nauntun, Infants'.
 St. Paul's, N.S.
 St. James', N.S.
 Trinity, N.S.
 Old Charity.
 St. Mary's, N.S.
 Ch. Ch., N.S.
 Dumbleton, N.S.
 Dean Forest, Trinity.
 Dursley.
 Durdham Down, St. John's.
 Eastington, N.S.
 Forthampton, N.S.
 Fairford, Educational.
 Gloucester, N.S.—
 St. Michael's.
 St. James's.
 St. John's.

Lewknor, N.S.
 Loughton, N.S.
 Nuneham, N.S.
 Oxford—
 Bluo Coat.
 St. Paul's.
 St. Mary Mag.
 Thame, N.S.
 Witney, N.S.
 Wheatley, N.S.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Atherston, Grammar.
 Alcester, N.S.
 Attleborough, N.S.
 Bentley, Church of England.
 Birmingham—
 St. Philip's.
 Bishop Rider's.
 St. Mary's.
 St. Stephen's.
 Free Industrial.
 St. Peter's.
 St. Bartholomew's.
 St. Thomas's.
 St. George's.
 St. Paul's.
 St. Luke's.
 McDonald's, St.
 St. Mark's.
 Bidford.
 Brinklow.
 Clarendon.
 Clifton-on-Dunsmoor.
 Coventry—
 St. Peter's.
 St. Michael's.
 St. John's.
 Cubington.
 Doritend, St. John's, N.S.
 Dunchurch, Boughton, Endowed.
 Easington.
 Edgbaston.
 Kingsbury, Endowed.
 Kilmarton and Great Alne.
 Long Itchington.
 Newbold-on-Avon, P.S.
 Nuneaton Abbey, Endowed.
 „ Church Lane.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Banbury, N.S.
 Beckley, N.S.
 Bradwell, C. of E.
 Benson, N.S.
 Chipping Norton, N.S.
 Cowley, N.S.
 Cuddesdon, N.S.
 Churchill and Sarsden, N.S.
 Great Tew, Endowed.
 Headington, N.S.
 Henley-on-Thames, N.S.
 Ibsstone.
 Ilffey, Ch.

Ratley, Ch.
Rugby, P.S.
" Elborough.
St. Matthew's.
Snitterfield, N.S.
Shirley.
Stockinford, N.S.
Solihull, Lower, Free.
Warwick, St. Mary's.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Bengeworth, N.S.
Bredicott, N.S.
Bromsgrove, N.S.
Belboughton, N.S.
Cradley, N.S. •
Droitwich— •
Coventry Char.
St. Peter's, N.S.
Evesham, N.S.
Hurstgrove.
Harrington, N.S.
Hagley, N.S. •
Halesowen.
Kidderminster—
St. George's.
St. Mary's.
Infants.

Moseley, N.S.
Martley, N.S.
Offenham, Ch.
Powick, N.S.
Pershore, N.S.
Redditch, N.S.
Redmarley, N.S.
Stourport, N.S.
Shipton-on-Stour, N.S.
Tardebigge, N.S.
Worcester—
Diocesan Training.
All Saints'.
St. Paul's.
St. Peter's.
St. John's.
St. Martin's.
All Saints'.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Brampton Brian, Ch.
Bridstow, Endowed.
Bosbury, N.S.
Croft and Yarpole, N.S.
Dilwyn, N.S.
Eaton Bishop.

Goodrich, Ch. of England.
Haffield, N.S.
Hereford—
Blue Coat, N.S.
St. Peter's.
Leominster.
Ledbury, N.S.
Leintwardine, Endowed Free.
Much-Marcle, N.S.
Madley.
Mansel-Lacey, N.S.
Scudamore, N.S.
Weobley.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Abergavenny, N.S.
Blenarfon Free.
Chepstow, N.S.
Court-y-bella, N.S.
Newport, Middle.
Pontypool, Charity.
Pillwenny, Trinity.
Pontnewydd, N.S.
Rthymuey Iron Works.

The general character of these schools is good. So far as *pro- vision* for their efficiency is concerned, the buildings, apparatus, and fittings are sufficient; and the teachers well qualified for their office. The probability is that no great improvement in these respects will be effected. And yet, independently of their insufficiency numerically to supply the wants of the nation (for in many parts of the country they are but thinly scattered), they do not meet the educational wants of their respective localities, inasmuch as they are ill supplied with children. Remorseless competition, whether short-sighted or not, steps in with her demand for cheap production, and tempts the *hands*, while the school loses the *heads* and the *hearts*.

In my report of last year I entered somewhat carefully into the annual amount earned in this district by children between 8 and 14 years of age, at the rate of earnings in the neighbourhood of Birmingham, viz. 4s. per week, amounting to 518,367*l.* 4s. There are two ways of looking at these figures. The popular way is to blame the poor for allowing their children to earn this sum. I suspect that if the same temptations were presented to other classes, of increasing their incomes 25, 50, or 100 per cent., by means of their children's labour, and that without damaging them for the labour market, (for this is *very* generally the case with the poor man's child, however ill-educated he be,) very many of those who blame the poor in this matter, would fall under it. A careful consideration of this subject seems to me to offer one of these three courses for our remedy:—

I. Compulsory attendance.

II. Half-time system.

Character and condition of above-named schools.

Attendance affected by earnings.

Importance
of improving
value of
education.

III. An improvement in the marketable value of education. This can only be done by a general movement from above. When intellectual qualifications are recognized, not only as necessary conditions for certain offices and privileges, but as the sure means of attaining them, all classes, not excluding the "labouring," will undergo sacrifices to secure them. Faith in this principle exists in a different ratio in the different grades of society, according to the experience of each. It has scarcely yet touched the poorer classes; until it does we shall but waste our breath in preaching to them the propriety of carrying first principles to this matter, and of "stinting" themselves and their children now, with the *chance* of their greater success hereafter.

Difference
between
provision
and use
of school-
accommo-
dation.

The following figures will show the waste of expenditure in these six counties, in consequence of the excess of educational *provision over use* :—

The returns in my report for this year extend to 277 schools, in which there is accommodation for 357,250 children, according to the space of 8 square feet per child allowed by your Lordships. The ordinary attendance in these schools for the last year has been 29,527; the numbers present at inspection, 33,365. Supposing the amount of accommodation provided to represent the amount required, the sum would stand thus—

Accommodation provided	-	-	-	357,250
Accommodation used, as seen by ordinary attendance				29,527

Difference between accommodation and use - - - 327,723

With regard to the attendance of the children, I find that in 1850 the number of schools reported upon was 137, in which the ordinary attendance was 13,030, of the children attending these schools the average per cent. of those above the

Age of	14 years	-	-	-	was	1.96
Above	13	"	-	-	"	2.62
"	12	"	-	-	"	4.55
"	11	"	-	-	"	11.17
"	10	"	-	-	"	9.79
"	9	"	-	-	"	31.75

During the past year the number of schools reported upon in this district is 277, in which the ordinary attendance was 29,527. Of the children in attendance at these schools, the average per cent. of those—

Above	14 years	-	-	-	was	5.41
"	13	"	-	-	"	2.73
"	12	"	-	-	"	4.79
"	11	"	-	-	"	7.18
"	10	"	-	-	"	10.55
"	9	"	-	-	"	13.12

From this it will seen that the average per cent.—

Above 9 years in 1850	-	-	was	41·84
„ 9 „ 1854	-	-	„	39·71
Showing a decrease of 2·13 per cent. in 3 years.				

In 1853, the number of schools inspected was 193, with an ordinary attendance of 20,197. The per-centage of those who had been at school—

Above 4 years	-	-	-	-	was	5·08
„ 4 „	-	-	-	-	„	4·61
„ 3 „	-	-	-	-	„	6·89
„ 2 „	-	-	-	-	„	6·91

In 1854, the per-centage of those who had been at school—

Above 4 years	-	-	-	-	was	3·54
„ 4 „	-	-	-	-	„	3·89
„ 3 „	-	-	-	-	„	7·46
„ 2 „	-	-	-	-	„	12·88

From this it appears that during the past year, there has been a considerable gain in the attendance of children who have been at school two years and upwards, but a loss of those who have been at school three and four years; for, taking the aggregate of those who had attended two years and upwards, we have the following results: those who had so attended were—

In 1853	-	-	6·91	per cent.
In 1854	-	-	12·88	„
Giving an increase in 1854 of 5·97 „				

Those who had attended three years and more—

In 1853	-	were	-	15·58	per cent.
In 1854	-	„	-	14·89	„
A decrease of - - - 69 „					

Those who had attended four years and more—

In 1853	-	were	-	9·69	per cent.
In 1854	-	„	-	7·43	„
A decrease of - - - 2·26 „					

In respect to income and expenditure, the figures afford us some favourable conclusions. The amount of voluntary contributions to each of the 137 schools inspected in 1850 was on the average 38*l.* 6*s.* 4½*d.*, while in 1854 to each of the 241 schools inspected, it was 46*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.*, or 8*l.* 8*s.* 6½*d.* additional per school.

Again, the amount of school pence per school in 1850 was 25*l.* 2*s.* 10½*d.*; in 1854 it was 31*l.* 4*s.* 8½*d.*, or 6*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.* additional per school.

The total income per school in 1850 was 78*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*; in 1854 it was 115*l.* 14*s.* 2¼*d.*; an increase of 37*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per school, something like 50 per cent.

Expendi-
ture.

Some of the items in expenditure are not less striking, *e.g.* :—

In 1850 the amount of salary per school was 61*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.*; in 1854, 75*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*, or an increase of 14*l.* 9*s.* 2¾*d.*, some 25 per cent. In 1850, the amount expended in books, per school was 5*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*; in 1854, 7*l.* 15*s.* 1½*d.*, or an increase of 1*l.* 14*s.* 11½*d.*, some 30 per cent.; and this without taking into calculation the great increase of books purchased by the children. In this district the custom of children purchasing their own books has made, and is still making, a rapid stride. The total expenditure per school in 1850 was 84*l.* 18*s.* 4¾*d.*; in 1854, 110*l.* 0*s.* 3¼*d.*, an increase of 25*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.* per school, or more than 30 per cent.

This increase of income and expenditure is a strong proof of the nature of the voluntary principle in education, where it can be applied, when judiciously stimulated by conditional aid, as is done by your Lordships' annual grants.

“Vires acquirit eundo.”

PER-CENTAGE of CHILDREN on the SCHOOL REGISTER.

Year.	Number	Have been in School									
		1850					1854				
		137	12·76	11·75	9·79	11·17	4·55	2·62	1·96	—	—
		1852	172	15·32	14·34	12·71	10·08	6·73	4·35	—	—
		1853	193	15·72	15·05	13·57	11·37	8·27	5·49	3·31	5·98
		1854	241	13·97	13·12	10·35	7·18	6·79	1·54	3·54	12·88

AVERAGES.

INCOME.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Endowment.	Voluntary Contributions.	School Pence.	Other Sources.	Total per School.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850	137	11 0 3	38 6 4½	25 2 10½	4 3 3	78 12 8½
1852	172	11 14 7½	51 3 4½	28 18 1½	10 0 0½	110 16 2½
1853	193	8 7 3½	47 6 4	25 4 2½	21 16 9½	102 14 6½
1854	241	9 12 10½	46 14 11	31 4 8½	28 1 8½	115 14 2½

EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Number of Schools.	Salaries of Teachers.	Books, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Total per School.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1850	137	61 10 6½	5 10 2	17 17 8	84 18 4½
1852	172	78 4 0½	7 2 9½	18 7 6½	103 14 4½
1853	193	68 1 8½	6 16 10½	20 13 8½	95 12 3½
1854	241	75 19 9½	7 15 1½	26 5 5	110 0 3½

The practice of persuading or compelling the children to purchase their books is, as I have observed, extending in the district. The financial advantages to the school are among the least to be considered in this matter. To see some of them one need but ask how any public school would succeed which should exclude all work performed out of school—the inevitable result where children neither purchase books nor take home with them those which belong to the school,—(Appendix B.)

Purchase of books by children for their own use.

Manual industry is also spreading. Your Lordships' capitation grant of 2s. 6d. to all children properly instructed in gardening, or other handicraft, will do much in this direction. I could wish that the fee were larger, at all events for a time. Few things have convinced me more of the importance of this in a physical point of view, than the appearance of some of the schoolmasters in this district on some late occasions. Their pallid and care-worn countenances in many instances prove that the body is resenting the neglect to which it has been subjected. Fresh air and exercise are of more importance in preserving health than many people admit, and there is much to be gained from any plan which will induce men of sedentary habits to pursue them.—(Appendix D.)

Manual Industry.

Alteration of school hours is also extending. The children meet at 10, are dismissed for dinner at 12¼ or 12½, return to school at 1 or 1½, and leave at 3. In some schools a portion of the Wednesday afternoon is spent in gardening or other manual industry instead of in books. This seems to work well.

School-hours.

My inspection for the past year has embraced Reformatory and Industrial, as well as National. Of these the reports are tabulated in the usual form. I beg leave to call your Lordships' attention particularly to the Birmingham Industrial School, which is supplying what was felt as a great want in that town, and is very admirably conducted. The peculiar province of this institution is to deal with a class of children which none other of our schools touch; the National and the British and Foreign schools embrace the children of

Reformatory and industrial schools.

the small tradesmen, the artisans, and the labouring poor; the Workhouse schools take in the children who are resident within the walls of the unions; the reformatory schools take up the *criminals*, rescue them from the walls of the prison, and attempt to restore them to society; but for the class which is too poor to pay the school fee of the National school, which is obliged to earn a *portion* at least of its livelihood by labour, and which has not qualified itself by transgression of the law for the Reformatory, there is no place but such as is provided at Birmingham. There is an attempt to carry out a similar institution at Bristol, but, although it possesses some certain high qualities of its own, it is not so efficient as that at Birmingham. One great object in both these schools is to make the children earn, as far as possible, their learning by manual work. The difficulty is to find remunerative employment for them; this is the case even in places where there is great demand for juvenile labour. Some further inquiries will probably enable the managers to solve the problem.

*Endowed Schools.**

Endowed
schools.

There are in my district many schools with small endowments, which under your Lordships' present regulations are excluded from "*augmentation*" grants. The consequence is, that the managers, are unable to engage the services of certificated teachers, and the endowments which were intended for the provision of efficient education are not simply useless, but positive obstructions to all progress. I would beg leave to call your Lordships' attention to this subject.

Schools of Art.

Schools of
Art.

These institutions are not extending much in the district. The assistance afforded by the Board of Trade is insufficient to induce persons not commercially interested to undertake the responsibility and trouble of establishing such schools. Your Lordships' regulations respecting art study in training colleges will go far to turn out a class of drawing masters, and the rule of the Board of Trade, which obliges each Local School of Art to instruct a certain number of elementary schools before it can receive Government aid, will tend to diffuse it to a certain extent in those places where schools are established and supported by persons interested in their success, but will not, I fear, secure its regular diffusion through the country. My own impression is very strong that drawing should be made, not merely a branch of trade, but an integral part of our

educational system. Few things are more calculated to improve the faculties of the mind, and to make it observant, perspective, accurate, and true. To take only one branch of the subject, how valuable in all the varied operations of life, must be that habit of weighing carefully the relative importance of objects, which necessarily attends "composition," where everything has its own proper size, colouring, and place! It is, I think, very desirable that this important study should be much extended.—(*Vide* Appendix E., especially Mem. from Birmingham School of Art.)

Female Industrial Work.

The difficulties attending this ought not to induce its neglect. There is very little doing in this direction, with the exception of needle-work. Much more I am satisfied might be done, if the managers and mistresses would look at the matter in a plain common sense way, and consider themselves bound to fit girls for a proper discharge of domestic duties, whether in "service," or in their own cottages, and be content with "small things." I have never been more fully convinced of the possibility of result in this direction than on my late visit to Ifley, a small agricultural parish in Oxfordshire, under the cure of the Rev. T. Acton Warburton. The girls there not only learn to sew and cut out, but on every Friday the school closes earlier than usual, when some of the elder girls are told off in turn to scrub the floors, clean the grates, and perform other household work. The mistress superintends, showing how the various works are best performed; and Mr. Acton Warburton, by occasional presence and remarks, endeavours to give these operations the character of industrial training, rather than domestic drudgery. Some of the parents, he says, made objections at first, but on explaining to them his intentions, and the advantages to their children, they all yielded to his representations. In some schools ladies attend in the afternoons, to read to the children while they are working. This appears to be a useful opening for ladies to work in.

Female industrial work.

Reading Rooms and other sources of recreation.

These are extending, but might be increased. At Ifley, as above, the attempt has been successful. Mr. Acton Warburton, on this head, writes to me as follows:—

Reading rooms, &c.

"I made an early effort to institute a reading-room; in this I met with the genial co-operation of my excellent friends in the parish, who are all favourable to enlightened plans of education, and full of sympathy for the working man. The room is fitted up comfortably. The neighbours have contributed a very fair library, and supply us with all the best newspapers. Chess and draughts are provided, and a nice nine-pin alley laid down behind the room.

"In connexion with the reading-room is a cricket club, to which all members are admissible. In the winter evenings there are classes for such of the members as may desire to improve themselves in reading, writing, and ciphering. These classes are free, the books only being paid for. Coffee is provided for the members at 1d. per cup, bread and butter 1½d. additional. The income to the funds of the club from this source during the past year amounted to 4l. 18s.; the expense of provisions, 4l. 13s.

"Several friends of the institution have delivered interesting lectures on various subjects during the past year. These have been remarkably well attended by the working men."

Pupil-Teachers.

Pupil-
teachers.

I venture to bring again under your Lordships' consideration the importance of modifying the existing system of pupil-teachers. The defects referred to in my report of last year will, I conceive, be fully borne out by the experience of Her Majesty's Inspectors, viz, the insufficiency of teaching staff provided by one pupil-teacher to forty scholars; and the number of inefficient, partially efficient and unwilling persons who are annually thrust into the profession. To which I will add the great pecuniary loss sustained by the Government in supporting, for five years each, a large body of pupil-teachers, who, on the termination of their apprenticeship, resort to other professions. From the Rev. H. Moseley's last report it appears that 750 pupil-teachers finished their apprenticeships in 1853; that 304 of these competed for scholarships; that 248 were successful, 56 failed. Of the 502 who failed in obtaining scholarships Mr. Moseley thus writes:

"There remain 302 of the 750 without Queen's scholarships, and of whom but a very few will probably become schoolmasters. For I have ascertained that but a small proportion of the pupil-teachers who do not obtain Queen's scholarships find their way to the training-schools."

"Of the 370 male pupil-teachers who remained without Queen's scholarships at Christmas 1852, only 31 entered the training schools. The remaining 339, educated with so much pains, and at so great a cost, for the office of the teacher, were probably nearly all of them lost to the cause of education."

My own impression is that a great part of the evil would be removed by certain modifications of the existing plan of apprenticeship. The plan proposed in my report of last year would, I think, prove a fair basis of such modifications. The principle to be kept in view would be the elimination of all such pupil-teachers as would not *heartily* embrace the profession. This is not sufficiently provided for in the present plan, which assumes that a boy of 13 years of age is competent to determine upon his choice of the future. My scheme proposed 16 years of age as a fit time for such determination; 15 would probably answer as well; and if so, would remove a difficulty which meets the plan proposed at its

termini. By taking 15 as a proper time for *determination*, children might be taken for stipendiary monitors at 12 instead of at 13, and at 15 would be more eligible for other employments than at 16. Their apprenticeship of four years would then terminate at 19, and they would have two years training at a college instead of one. There are also objections to the plan I proposed, in that it confines the *apprentices* to schools of 100 children and upwards; whereas smaller schools not only require subsidiary aid as much as larger ones, but are by many supposed to be better nurseries for the embryo teacher. On this ground, I would propose that one *apprentice* should be assigned to the first fifty children in a school, and one for each additional hundred, with one stipendiary monitor for the first fifty, and one for each additional twenty-five. This plan would apparently entail some additional expense, so far as pupil-teacher stipends are concerned, but I conceive would be attended with a very great saving to the public purse, when considered with reference to the future provision of teachers for the profession.

Before leaving this subject, I would venture to express some doubt upon the probable effects of the proposed selections of certain pupil-teachers for the Civil Service, on the recommendation of Her Majesty's Inspector. My hesitation on this measure is founded, not so much upon the difficulty of selecting with a view to avoid encouraging idleness among the pupil-teachers, and apathy to their profession (for such will be the result of choosing *second-rate* apprentices) as, upon the general impression it will convey that your Lordships do not consider a pupil-teacher morally bound to prosecute the profession of schoolmaster. Experience has proved that the cords which now bind the pupil-teacher to the profession are very weak. Every opening to other successful employment will weaken them still more. On this ground I would submit, that there is some defect in a system which requires such encouragement as this. The application of it to any other profession would go far to destroy it.

With your Lordships' sanction, some portion of my time during the past year was spent in inspecting schools in South Wales. My colleague, the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, will, I feel sure, forgive me for apparently trespassing on his province, by stating some few of the points which struck me as most deserving of notice with regard to the Welsh schools.

I. The absence of girls' schools. The schools are generally conducted on the "mixed" plan, on the plea of economy; the needlework sometimes neglected, at other times entrusted to a partially qualified teacher; the female training of the girls,

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which can only be carried out efficiently by a woman, altogether lost sight of. This I conceive to be an evil of no common magnitude, and one which will seriously affect the well-being of the principality in the rising generation.

II. The anomalous condition of some schools, in which English teachers with no knowledge of Welsh are employed, in neighbourhoods where the people understand no language but their own tongue; and this, too, in a country where ignorance of the vernacular language is considered by the bishops a disqualification for an officiating clergyman. The loss to the population—religiously, morally, politically, commercially—of keeping up a language which is virtually dead in all other parts of the United Kingdom, beyond some of their own counties, reducing as it does, if not absolutely forbidding, all intercourse with the metropolis and the more advanced parts of the richer and more developed country, I do not wish to mitigate: at the same time, I cannot but think that a schoolmaster should be able to understand the mother-tongue of his scholars, without which, it would seem difficult to understand how he can interrogate his children, or explain or illustrate his lessons.

III. The absence of enlightened public opinion in favour of elementary education among the proprietors and clergy. Some progress in this direction has no doubt been made within the last few years, but it is still far behind that which exists in this country.

IV. The evil results of religious differences. The proprietors generally appear to belong to the Established Church, the middle classes and the operatives to some phase of Protestant dissent. Without venturing to detract from the religious zeal of either party, there are, I fear, very strong reasons for believing that political and financial considerations exercise a strong influence in determining the character of the education to be given in Wales. Sincerity is good, although it assumes the aspect of religious rivalry; but it would be difficult, I suspect, to defend a spirit of religious antagonism based simply or principally upon political or sordid motives. In Wales, even supposing the principles to be sound upon which the rival schools are conducted, the poverty of the country presents an insuperable obstacle to success in competition. This fact *must* eventually come out. It is much to be regretted that it cannot be seen before more mischief accrues. Great benefit would, I think, result at once, if the managers of schools of the respective parties would conduct them on principles of toleration, and consent to admit children of religious views different from

their own, without forcing upon them offensive distinctive dogmas.

. V. The peculiar talents of the Welsh children. With a lower physical development, and less of dogged perseverance than the mixed race of England, the native Welsh child appears to possess a higher degree of intellectual quickness. My conclusions in this respect were principally formed from the rapid and accurate way in which they determined arithmetical calculations. •

VI. The great advantage of teaching more than one language to children. Words under these circumstances are more than aggregates of letters, symbols of ideas or representatives of objects to be used simply for the practical purposes of reading, writing, and speaking. They become instruments of thought, possessing in themselves interest, soliciting of themselves inquiry, and producing that mental exercise which ever attends investigation and comparison, and which has a strong influence in developing and improving the intellectual powers. My convictions of the importance of really good etymological teaching have been much strengthened by these considerations.

I beg leave to call your Lordships' attention to two schools closed; Chilvers Coton, in the county of Warwick, and Skenfrith, in the county of Monmouth. The managers of the former inform me that it has been closed in consequence of the establishment of a free school, by C. N. Newdegate, Esq., M.P., in its immediate neighbourhood. The Bishop of Llandaff holds out expectations of the opening of the latter. •

Schools closed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. W. BELLAIRS.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

SCHOOL PAYMENTS.

SALTLEY MODEL SCHOOL.

YOUR committee have to record the satisfactory state of the Model School. The plans adopted last year have worked with continued success. The school time, from ten to three, avoiding the mid-day dispersion, has promoted regularity of attendance, although the boys are drawn from a widely scattered population; whilst the admixture of different classes has rendered the school almost self-supporting. The attendance in June 1853, was 110, with 139 on the books; the average attendance throughout the entire year has been 107, with 137 on the books. The annexed balance shows that the expenditure has been 94*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, while the receipts from pence have amounted to 84*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*

viz., 38*l.* 1*s.* sons of farmers, tradesmen, &c. ; 34*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* journeymen, &c. ; 12*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, labourers, &c.

Your committee are more justified than ever in recommending the trial of similar plans, convinced that, by the graduated system of payments, many country schools might not only be rendered nearly self-supporting, but that the sympathies of the smaller farmers and village tradesmen (a class not usually entertaining enlarged views on the subject of education) might be conciliated and won to an interest in their success.

C NUNEATON SCHOOLS.

The school fees are 2*d.*, 3*d.*, and 6*d.* per week. This scale of payments is entirely regulated by the condition and circumstances of the parents; the more respectable pay their 6*s.* a quarter as freely as the weekly 2*d.* is paid by their poorer neighbours, and the same instruction is given to all who are capable of receiving it, without respect of persons.

The children purchase their own books, on which they prepare lessons at home, to be examined by their teachers each morning in the school.

During the last three months the boys have been employed in draining a piece of ground adjoining that already occupied by the master, assistant master, and pupil-teachers. The main drain, which is about 65 yards long, and between 3 and 4 feet deep, is completed, and they are now running short ones to branch into it, and double digging, so as to get out a large quantity of willow-weed, which overspread the ground, and greatly retarded the growth of the crops which were sown in it. In the process of this work the boys were taught the construction and use of the spirit level.

In the spring, when it is reclaimed and fit for working, it is intended to set apart a certain portion of it to be cultivated and cropped by the boys, under the direction of the master; and in the season the produce is to be sold, and the profits equally divided among them.

The Evening School.

This school is attended by about 60 adult females and 50 young men, who are taught by the assistant master, under the superintendence of the master, whose daughter takes charge of the females. They attend two evenings in the week, for two hours each evening, and they learn reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and dictation. Many who had not an opportunity of learning earlier in life are now qualifying themselves to fulfil the duties of their calling in a more efficient and intelligent manner.

APPENDIX B. PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

WORCESTER, ST. MARTIN'S SCHOOL.

REVEREND SIR,

4 December 1854.

IN compliance with your request, I have the honour of transmitting to you the enclosed account of the books and school materials purchased by the children of the above school.

You are aware that when we commenced the practice of selling school materials we were in fear lest we should thereby lower our numbers, and we therefore sold our old *used* books at a lower price, and even fixed our tariff for the new books very low. But at the commencement of this year we raised the prices of several of the articles; this will account for the different prices in the two following lists.

That we have not suffered in our numbers is evidenced by the fact that at the inspection in December 1853, we had 141 on the books, and presented

103 to the Inspector; while in November 1854, when you visited the school last, the numbers were respectively 161 and 132.

I may add that we contemplate making a further rise in the prices of some of the books after Christmas, and that after carefully noting the progress of my school during the last two years, in which we have enforced the purchase of school materials, I may safely assert that we have hardly lost one lad through our so doing. Where it may have appeared that such was the case, further inquiry has proved that the lad was one whom his parents were thinking of sending to work, and therefore they did not care to make any unnecessary outlay at school for him.

Books, &c., purchased at St. Martin's.

During the Year 1853.

Up to 1 December 1854.

	£	s.	d.
160 M'Culloch's 1st, at $0\frac{1}{4}d.$	0	6	8
192 „ 2nd, at $0\frac{1}{4}d.$	0	4	0
29 „ (old) 2nd, at $0\frac{1}{4}d.$	0	1	
37 „ 3rd, at $3d.$	0	9	3
51 „ (old) 3rd, at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$	0	6	$4\frac{1}{2}$
15 „ 4th, at $7d.$	0	8	9
56 (old) 4th, at $4d.$			
and $5d.$	1	0	10
42 Irish 2nd, at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$	0	8	9
37 „ (old) at $1d.$	0	3	1
39 „ 3rd (old), at $3d.$	0	9	9
342 Parables, miracles, and catechisms, all at $0\frac{1}{4}d.$	0	7	$1\frac{1}{2}$
56 Prophecies relating to the Messiah, at $0\frac{1}{4}d.$	0	2	4
58 Faith and Duty, at $0\frac{1}{4}d.$	0	0	5
50 Scripture proofs, at $0\frac{1}{4}d.$	0	2	1
17 Irish arithmetic, at $2\frac{1}{4}d.$	0	3	$10\frac{3}{4}$
14 „ (old), at $1\frac{1}{2}d.$	0	1	9
3 Trotter's Arithmetic, at $1\frac{1}{4}d.$	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
39 Hunter's Manual of Arithmetic, at $4d.$	0	13	0
78 Old slates, at $1d., 2d.,$ and $3d.$	0	13	6
89 New ditto, at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$	0	18	$6\frac{1}{2}$
29 Larger ditto, at $3d.$	0	7	3
492 Pencil cases, at $0\frac{1}{2}d.$	1	0	6
Pencil	0	3	10
45 Sullivan's Geography, at $4d.$	0	15	0
44 National Society's, ditto, and $1\frac{1}{4}d.$	0	81	$1\frac{1}{4}$
83 Reid's Grammar, at $1\frac{1}{4}d.$	0	2	1
50 Table-books	0	2	1
20 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. M'Leod's copy-books, at $2d.$	2	1	6
Pens	0	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$
179 Penholders	0	7	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Sundries, mostly old stock	1	9	10

£14 15 0 $\frac{1}{4}$

	£	s.	d.
162 M'Culloch's 1st, at $\frac{1}{4}d.$	0	6	9
149 „ 2nd, at $1d.$	0	12	-
56 „ 3rd, at $3d.$	0	14	0
42 „ 4th, at $7d.$	1	4	6
65 Irish 2nd, at $2\frac{1}{2}d.$	0	13	$6\frac{1}{2}$
244 Parables, miracles, und catechisms, all at $0\frac{1}{4}d.$	0	10	2
18 Prophecies relating to the Messiah, at $0\frac{1}{4}d.$	0	0	9
31 Faith and Duty, at $1d.$	0	2	7
23 Trotter's Arithmetic, at $1\frac{1}{4}d.$	0	2	$10\frac{1}{2}$
32 Hunter's Manual of Arithmetic, at $4d.$	0	10	8
166 Slates, at $3d.$	2	1	6
43 Slates, at $3\frac{1}{2}d.$	0	12	$6\frac{1}{2}$
432 Pencil cases, at $0\frac{1}{2}d.$	0	18	0
Pencil	0	9	$1\frac{1}{2}$
28 Sullivan's Geography, at $4d.$	0	9	4
53 National Society's ditto, at $1d.$	0	4	5
7 Reid's Grammar, at $1\frac{3}{4}d.$	0	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$
80 doz. of M'Leod's copy books, at $2d.$	8	0	0
Pens	0	4	$8\frac{1}{2}$
312 Penholders	0	13	0
48 Allen and Cornwell's Grammar for Beginners, at $4d.$	0	16	0
47 Reid's Sacred Geography, at $1\frac{1}{4}d.$	0	5	$10\frac{1}{2}$
35 Kings of England, at $7d.$	1	0	5
24 M'Leod's Grammar, Part I., at $1d.$	0	2	0
Sundries	0	2	10

£20 15 10 $\frac{1}{4}$

412 Gloucester, Oxford, Warwick, Worcester, Hereford, &c.

The books which the different classes require, and the prices at which they will be sold to the boys of the school *only*, are as follow:—

Upper School—First Class.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
M'Culloch's lessons,*	2	0	is sold for.	0	7	
Geography,	"	1	0	"	0	4
Grammar,	"	0	6	"	0	1½
Prophecies relating to the Messiah,	"	0	1½	"	0	0½
Summary of History of England,	"	0	1½	"	0	1
Composition book,	"	"	"	0	1	
* Some of these can be had, second hand, for 4d.						
				1	2½	

Upper School—Second Class.

Third book,*	which costs	1	2	is sold for	0	5
Grammar,	"	0	6	"	0	1½
Faith and Duty,	"	0	2	"	0	0½
Geography,	"	0	1½	"	0	1
* Some of these can be had, second hand, for 3d.						
					0	7½

Upper School—Third Class.

M'Culloch's third book,*	which costs	0 10	is sold for	0 3
Scripture Proofs,	"	0 1½	"	0 0½
Catechism,	"	0 1	"	0 0¾
Miracles,	"	0 0¾	"	0 0½
* Some of these can be had, second hand, for 1½d.				
				0 4

Upper School—Fourth Class.

Second book,	which costs	0	7	is sold for	0	2½
Catechism,	„	0	1	„	0	0½
Parables,	„	0	0½	„	0	0½
					0	3

Upper School—Fifth Class.

M'Culloch's second book,	0	3	is sold for	0	0¾
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Lower School.

M'Culloch's first book,	0	1½	is sold for	0	0½
Copy-books,	3d.	are sold for	2d.		
Arithmetics,	"	9	"	4	
Slates,	"	6	"	3	
Ditto,	"	5	"	2½	
Pencil cases and penholders			"	0½	

Each boy must be provided with a bag for his books.

At the last inspection I have said that the names of 161 boys were on the school books. These were the children of persons following the undermentioned avocations:—

1 Baker.	1 Coach-maker.	1 French-polisher.
1 Basketmaker.	1 Coal-dealer.	1 Fruit-dealer.
1 Blacksmith.	2 Coal-heavers.	2 Gentlemen's servants.
1 Bootmaker.	1 Confectioner.	17 Glovers.
1 Bricklayer.	2 Coopers.	1 Grocer.
2 Builders.	2 Dressmakers.	2 Gunsmiths.
1 Cabinet-maker.	2 Dyers.	1 Hawker.
14 Carpenters.	2 Engine-drivers.	8 Labourers.
6 China-works, employed at.	1 Exciseman.	1 Lamplighter.
1 Clicker.	1 Flyman.	1 Last-maker.
	19 Foundrymen.	2 Maltsters.

1 Nailer.	1 Publican.	1 Teacher of Music.
1 Ostler.	1 Saddler.	1 Tinman.
1 Packer.	1 Sawyer.	2 Turners.
2 Painters.	8 Shoemakers.	2 Turnkeys.
2 Paper-hangers.	1 Shopkeeper.	3 Vinegar-makers.
1 Pensioner (Army).	1 Shopman.	2 Waggoners.
1 Plumber.	1 Stonemason.	2 Watermen.
5 Policemen.	8 Tailors.	2 Wheelwrights.
5 Porters.	2 Tax-gatherers.	7 Widows.

together with six others, the occupation of whose parents is not recorded. This last table shows that we are not driving away the poor by our insisting on the purchase of school materials.

I have the honor to be, &c.
 The Rev. H. W. Bellairs. (Signed) RICHARD HOLMES.

P.S.—During the last year I have established a school library of nearly 300 volumes. I began with a few of my own, and when these had been well thumbed, and were well known, I proposed to the boys, or rather led them to propose to me that funds should be collected to purchase more. They took up the idea, and collected 1*l.* 12*s.* themselves, which I increased to upwards of 10*l.*; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge added 5*l.*, altogether enabling me to procure the really good collection of books which I had the honour and pleasure of showing you.

R. H.

COVENTRY, ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL.

9 October 1854.

At the beginning of the nine months, during which I have had charge of this school, the Rev. H. W. Bellairs paid a special visit. He suggested the plan of requiring each boy to purchase his own reading-book.

We are gratified to state, after about five months' experience, that its effects have been beneficial to the school. The attendance and children's payments have steadily increased, and another advantage is, we are enabled to give the boys such evening lessons as the parents of our children can *appreciate*, and which consequently are better done, than when set in grammar geography, &c.

I do not find, generally, that the parents will encourage their children to do lessons at home which they do not understand themselves.

The boys now purchase a reading-book and a slate on being admitted into the school.

In cases where the parents are very poor, the *whole* amount for book and slate is not required at once, but a small deposit for each, as a guarantee that they will supply their children as soon as they are able. I have not, I am happy to say, had a single instance of a parent refusing to pay the whole or part of the sum required on the day of admission.

In order to introduce the plan among the children already admitted, I began with one class. When they had paid about half their money, I allowed them to take their books home. This appeared to please the parents very much. I took the smallest deposits, even farthings, and consequently they soon finished paying for them. I followed the same course with the other classes, and have now succeeded in supplying nearly all the children with books and slates. Occasionally a parent was obstinate, but I overcame the difficulty by giving the boy a halfpenny or a penny as a first deposit.

The books are now sold at the ordinary prices. The following list, sold during the last five months, does not include copy and other writing-books, map books, poetry books, &c. which the children purchase for themselves :—

				£	s.	d.
35	Fourth Irish reading books	-	-	-	1	6 3
35	Third	-	-	-	1	3 4
32	Seq. No. 1 to second " book	-	-	-	0	14 8
38	Second Irish book	-	-	-	0	15 10
18	Irish arithmetics	-	-	-	0	7 6
50	Framed slates	-	-	-	1	0 10
				<hr/>		
				£5	8	5

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) **WILLIAM BOTTOM.**

BIRMINGHAM, ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

The system of the children purchasing their own reading-books, was introduced into the boys' school on the 1st of April 1854, and from that time to the end of June following the amount paid for books and slates is as follows :

					£	s.	d.
Reading-books	-	-	-	-	-	4	5 5
Copy-books	-	-	-	-	-	1	19 0
Slates	-	-	-	-	-	0	13 6
				<hr/>			
				£6 17 11			

MANSELL LACY, NATIONAL SCHOOL.

School books sold from August 1853 to July 1854.

Daily Lesson Book	-	-	-	95 copies, cost to children,	6d.
Irish Arithmetic	-	-	-	48 "	4d.
Cornwell's Small Grammar	-	-	-	53 "	6d.
Irish Geography (small)	-	-	-	40 "	6d.
Kings of England	-	-	-	34 "	6d.
Slates	-	-	-	73 "	4d.
Total	-	-	-	£7 11 4	

(Signed) **BENJAMIN OLIVANT.**

BOSBURY GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Books sold from July 1853 to July 1854.

					£	s.	d.
Third Book	-	-	22	-	-	0	16 0
Second Book	-	-	25	-	-	0	8 0
Copy-book	-	..	5½ dozen	-	-	0	14 9½
Slates	-	-	2	..	-	0	3 0
				<hr/>			
				£1 19 9½			

ATTLEBOROUGH SCHOOL.

Books purchased by the children.

					£	s.	d.
20	copies of the Manual of Arithmetic, (Irish Board)	-	-	-	-	0	11 0
11	copies of the Manual of Book-keeping	-	-	-	-	0	7 4
10	copies of Bromby's Abridgment of Pupil-teacher's Grammar	-	-	-	-	0	6 8
	copies of Juvenile Atlas	-	-	-	-	0	4 0
				<hr/>			
				£1 8 0			

BRISTOL, ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL.

Books sold to children from January 9 to March 31, 1854.

	£	s.	d.
19 Slates at 3d.	0	4	9
15 Second-class Book (Irish Board) at 4d.	0	5	0
18 Sequels to ditto at 4d.	0	6	0
4 Third-class Books at 8d.	0	2	8
13 Fourth ditto at 9d.	0	9	9
8 Grammars at 4d.	0	2	0
12 Arithmetics at 4d.	0	4	0
1 Dozen Pencil-cases at 1d.	0	0	3
2 Arithmetics, by Ingram and Trotter, at 2s.	0	4	0
1 Composition, by Cornwell	0	1	4
	£1	19	9

WORCESTER, ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

List of Books purchased in about Ten Months.

	£	s.	d.
34 Geography (Irish Board), at 6d.	0	17	0
72 Third reading-books, ditto, old and new	1	3	0
28 Sequel to second book, at 2d.	0	4	8
78 Second reading-book, old and new	0	12	0
120 First reading-book, at 0½d.	0	5	0
30 Reading-books (Scotch Association)	0	6	3
60 Arithmetics (Irish Board)	0	12	0
30 Reid's Grammars	0	4	0
30 Wilson's Grammars (small) 1d.	0	2	6
36 Catechisms, S.P.C.K.	0	3	0
40 Faith and Duty, at 0½.	0	1	9
40 Scripture Proofs, at 1d.	0	3	4
70 Miracles, at 0½d.	0	1	5
100 Parables of our Lord, at 0½d.	0	2	11
150 Catechisms, at 0½d.	0	3	1
90 Copy-books, at 2d.	0	15	0½
200 Pencil cases, at 0½d.	0	8	4
70 Pen-holders, at 0½d.	0	2	11
Bags, various	0	8	0
Slate pencil	0	7	0
Slates	0	10	0
Geography of Irish Board	0	4	0
Pencil-cases	0	14	0
	£7	10	5

APPENDIX C.
ENDOWED SCHOOLS.

MY DEAR SIR,

Painswick, 1 March 1855.

JUDGING from the number of charities for apprenticing poor boys with which I am connected, their number over the country should be considerable. Has it ever struck you that these funds might be applied with more practical benefit, as well as in more conformity with the intentions of the founders, if the trustees, instead of apprenticing boys, of whom they probably know but little, to any blacksmith or cobbler who says he is willing to take one, were to see fit to select in our National and other schools under inspection clever and deserving boys, and to apprentice them as preparatory pupil-teachers to a certificated master?

D D

The abuses under the present system, from which I am sure many trustees would gladly escape are—1st. The unsatisfactory state of apprenticeship, as testified by the many laws for its better regulation. 2ndly. The fact, which too often occurs in practice, that the party requiring an apprentice agrees with the parent to share the premium, on the understanding that no apprenticeship in fact is to take place.

I once belonged to a large county club, whose object was to apprentice some ten or fifteen boys every year, which was broken up partly, if I recollect, in consequence of the frequency of this abuse. On the other hand, the intended benefits to the apprentice, as a pupil-teacher, would be pretty well secured under inspection, and such abuses as those mentioned above avoided.

To schools and education generally the advantage would be this. We most of us find that many a deserving boy of poor parents is sent out to work at eleven or twelve years old, and his chance of rising to be a pupil-teacher is lost. The small assistance towards his board and lodging, which the apprentice fee would afford, when shared between him and the master, would keep him at school till the age of thirteen, when, being found fit, he would be eligible as a pupil-teacher under the Privy Council.

I enclose an extract from the last report of the Painswick schools, showing how the small funds of some charities under our administration here are thus brought to aid education generally, and in a way which the trustees think will best carry out the intentions of the testators. I have also proposed to my co-trustees in other charities elsewhere, to act in the way I have proposed, and I believe they mean to adopt the suggestion.

The Rev. H. W. Bellairs.

I am, &c.
(Signed) W. H. HEGELL.

Extract from the Report for 1854 of the Painswick United National and Free School.

"The Charity Commissioners have authorized the trustees of the Free school to apply the annual interest of a donation made by the late William Bayliss, about 6*l.* a year, towards apprenticing from time to time as a preparatory pupil-teacher to the master of the United schools, one poor deserving boy, who has received at least one year's education as a free boy at the said United schools. They have also sanctioned the application of the interest of a bequest of 350*l.*, made by the late Miss Cox, towards the instruction of girls of good character, in such domestic duties and services as the circumstances of the school and mistress's house will admit. Miss Cox's bequest was made to certain trustees upon trust to apply the income in the founding and support of a school at Painswick, for training female servants, &c. The trustees named, finding the scheme impracticable, applied to the Charity Commissioners for directions, and were authorized by them, as the nearest approximation to the intentions of the testatrix, to apply the interest, viz., about 10*l.* a year, as stated above; but as some small allowance towards the maintenance of the girls selected will be chargeable on this sum, it is not expected that we shall be able so to educate more than two girls at the same time."

The two girls will be receiving an education, as far as their other occupations will allow, as monitresses in the school, and if found eligible might be advanced to the situation of pupil-teachers.

W. H. H.

APPENDIX D. INDUSTRIAL WORK.

THE following extract, from a short review of the life of the late William Davis, Esq., of Leytonstone, will give some idea of the success which, under certain circumstances, may be made to attend schools of industry:—

"In 1807 he built and endowed the Free School in Gower's-walk, White-chapel. From the first he perceived the defect which pervades the education

of the poor, and he applied the remedy. The children then, as they do now, to earn a shilling or two a-week in wages, left school at the age of ten or eleven, before the merest rudiments, to say nothing of any higher objects, of education were attained.

To meet this he introduced the industrial principle, be it observed, nearly half a century before many who now treat it as a recent invention. Printing suited his locality. In 1808 he acquired his first types. In 1818 the year's profits on the printing account had gradually risen to 518*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*, about which sum they continued steadily till the last report which the writer has seen—that for 1849—when the total value of the school property, including the original endowment of 2,000*l.* and premises, had risen by outlay drawn from profit to 9,726*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

But the mere profits of the school, except as the criterion of its prosperity, are nothing when compared with its effect on its children. The scheme of management is this:—Some of the more diligent and proficient are allowed as a reward, to work two hours a day at the printing. The eagerness to gain this indulgence is a stimulus to the diligence of all. The industrious receive a share of the profits of their industry—half in money and half placed in a savings bank, in their respective names, to be paid to each on condition of his remaining at school till the age of fourteen. Of course they remain; for they are started, on an apprentice fee or a small fund, with which, and the habits of useful and provident industry acquired at the school, to begin a life of comparative comfort and happiness, which they owe for the most part to William Davis.

Redfield House, St. George's, Bristol,

9 January 1855.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to your queries about the Industrial Schools at Bristol, I beg leave to inform you that there are two in the city in connexion with the Church of England:—

1. In Pennywell-road, Trinity, St. Philip's.
2. In Hotwells-road.

The former for boys, under the Ragged School Committee; the latter for girls, under private management.

There are day and evening schools belonging to the Ragged School Society in—

Pennywell-road.

Bread-street, St. Philip's.

St. George's, Brandon-hill.

St. Michael's.

Ends proposed—

1. To give elementary instruction to such children as could not obtain it, if payment was required. The Educational Committee in my own parish is specially careful to exclude all whose parents or relatives are in a position to pay for their education.

2. To rescue boys and girls from bad company and evil habits, and train them to some industrial pursuits, while encouraging them to lead moral and religious lives.

The means adopted—

Day and night schools in each of the parishes above named. The day for boys and girls; the night for boys who are employed during the day, and those who belong to the Industrial Department of the institution. The latter receive instruction during an hour in the morning, also in Scripture and Church Catechism.

The results—

In several cases, children have been reformed after they had started upon a very vicious course. During the year 1853, not a single conviction of any of our boys had taken place before the magistrates. The master reports the same gratifying fact for 1854. The boys who have left the industrial

for honest occupations are well reported of by their employers, while the accounts from the four who emigrated are most satisfactory. One of the four had been in prison seven times. He is now living respectably in California.

The merits—

May in some measure be judged of from what I have said. The lowest class of society being brought into contact with so many of the better class who sympathize with, and care for them. The desire manifested to train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. The impartation of the knowledge of some useful employment both to boys and girls, by which they may be suited to occupy situations in society, where by honest industry they may earn their bread, and the bringing so many from the haunts of vice and wretchedness to attend the house of prayer on the Lord's Day. These are advantages which cannot be too highly estimated.

The defects—

Want of properly qualified teachers in every school but one. Mr. Hibberd, in the Pennywell-road school has obtained a Government certificate, but all the other teachers belong to the class which existed twenty or thirty years ago. They have not a knowledge of the subjects taught, adequate to the requirements of the present day, but in general they do what they can for the children while with them. In most cases, the numbers in attendance have fluctuated very much, but I have generally found that when the children have been properly looked after there has been not only an increase, but greater steadiness also.

In the management there is a want of some directing voice. Where there are new plans constantly being proposed and partly followed, and then abandoned from lack of co-operation, there is a diminution of confidence. At present several propositions are before the committee, and what course may be adopted it is hard to say. The funds are not kept up as they ought to be.

The committee have had under consideration plans for training the industrial boys in agricultural pursuits. Nothing decisive has yet been done, though such a course seems the great desideratum in connexion with such an institution.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) DAVID COOPER,

The Rev. H. W. Bellairs,
Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, &c.
Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Bristol.

APPENDIX E. ELEMENTARY DRAWING.

Drawing Classes, &c., at Nuneaton.

In connexion with these schools drawing classes were commenced in April 1853. They were open to the whole district, and were attended by persons from the neighbouring villages. They were taught by Mr. Fussell, the master of the Coventry School of Design. Considerable expense was incurred in providing models and drawing-copies, and, for a time, all things went on in a satisfactory manner; at length these classes were found not to be self-supporting. Mr. Fussell left the neighbourhood, and, for want of funds to pay a master, they were discontinued. This is much to be regretted, for such instruction would be of the highest importance, especially in a manufacturing population like that of Nuneaton.

Lectures.

Public lectures on useful and instructive subjects are delivered almost weekly during the winter months, in the girls' school-room. They are attended by many of the ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and

of the working classes, especially those who are members of the library and reading-room. The lecturers are provided by the exertions of the vicar, and these lectures are becoming more and more valued, and are found to be of great service in assisting to carry out the intellectual improvement of the population, in creating a taste for mental and literary pursuits, and the study of natural history, while the constant mixing together of all classes in the same rational pursuit of innocent recreation and improvement is accomplishing a great good.

Library and Reading-Room.

In the evening the infant school is used as a reading-room, and the society attending it is now in a flourishing condition.

It was originally instituted for the benefit of the Sunday-school teachers and pupil-teachers, but they having received from the vicar a valuable collection of books, so as to form an extensive library, it was thought desirable to extend the advantages to the inhabitants of the town, who are now admitted as members, under certain conditions; so that all who have a desire for information, and are anxious for the improvement of their minds, can enjoy the benefits of the institution, for the small charge of 6d. per quarter.

The following is a report for the year ending November 1854:—

In taking a review of the proceedings of this institution, the Committee have much pleasure in being able to state that it has made considerable progress during the past year.

At present there are 140 members, and the increased average attendance at the reading-room shows that the advantages afforded are more fully appreciated.

After making an outlay of above 29l., the following statement shows a small balance still remaining in the treasurer's hands.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.
To Treasurer - -	5	0	3½	By amount expended -	29	9	8
Honorary subscriptions	6	10	0	Balance in Treasurer's			
Members' payments -	15	1	2	hand - - -	0	7	9½
Gain by pic-nic - -	3	6	0				
	<hr/>						
	£29	17	5½		£29	17	5½

Since last year 762 volumes have been circulated to be read by members at home, showing an increased desire for information, and affording encouragement to those who endeavour to elevate the moral and social condition of the present generation.

During the evenings of last winter eight papers on various subjects were prepared and read by members. They were much to their credit, and calculated to afford exercise and instruction to their own minds as well as to the minds of those who heard them.

To correspond with the improved condition of the institution, it is intended to form a class for mutual improvement, in which given subjects are to be discussed; thus giving to each member a stimulus for research and consideration, and having exhausted the resources within his own reach, he will have an opportunity of appropriating the information derived from the resources of others. In pursuance of this object the Committee have passed the following resolution:—

“That members shall hold meetings in the reading-room for the purpose intellectual improvement, by means of conversation and discussion, and by preparing and reading essays of a useful and moral tendency.”

Sunday Schools.

The Sunday schools are attended by about 500 children, many of whom on account of being early set to work by their parents, have no other

tunity of receiving instruction, in acquiring a knowledge of the doctrines of the Christian religion. The teachers are provided with class-books, in which they keep an account of the attendance, behaviour, and other particulars respecting the children. At the close of the year those who are found worthy, receive handsome rewards, either in books or articles of clothing.

At the commencement of the ensuing year it is intended to establish a juvenile benefit society, in connexion with the Sunday schools. Children from six to fourteen years of age will be admitted, and by paying one penny weekly, will insure the attendance of a doctor when required, and 2s. a week in case of illness. At the age of fourteen they are to be transferred into a senior Provident Society, which is established in the town, and holds its meetings in these premises. This society is founded on sure principles, and is likely never to disappoint the hopes of those who became connected with it.

Memorandum relating to the Government School of Art at Birmingham.

Birmingham, December 1853.

The extension of elementary art instruction through the agency of the Government School of Art, Birmingham, has been satisfactorily effected during the past year, so far at least as the various schools have as yet availed themselves of the privilege of obtaining the services of a special teacher for one hour per week, on payment of a fee of 5*l.* per annum. The influence of the School of Art is thus brought to bear in a direction in which little or nothing had been previously effected, and ultimately that institution will be largely influenced in its practical bearing upon the industrial pursuits of the surrounding district by the elementary instruction imparted in the parochial schools. There can be no doubt, however, that ere this can be the case, a more extended application of the means now afforded by the arrangements of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, and the Board of Trade Department of Science and Art, must take place; and it may be useful to show by a reference to the numbers attending the Central School of Art, and its Elementary Branch School, the latter being intended for evening instruction only, the relative proportion existing in June last, between them and the numbers of pupils engaged in learning the elements of drawing in parochial schools, the training college of the diocese of Worcester, Saltley, and the special class for schoolmasters, and schoolmistresses.

In the annual report of the committee of the School of Art presented in June 1854, it is stated that 1,129 students were then under instruction through its agency in the Birmingham district. Of these 412 males, and 138 females attended the Central School, and 204 males attended the Elementary Branch School, giving a total of 754 under instruction in the classes of the two schools, and thus 375 were receiving instruction under the three heads above named, as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
St. Philip's school - - - - -	41	27
St. Mary's school - - - - -	42	22
St. John's, Deritend - - - - -	46	-
Blue-coat school - - - - -	41	-
Carr's Lane school* - - - - -	45	18
Saltley National school - - - - -	31	-
Carried forward - - - - -	246	67

* A school not under inspection, attached to the Independent Chapel, Carr's Lane.

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	Males.	Females.
Directing College, &c.	207	27
Special Class for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses	22	6
	<u>302</u>	<u>73</u>

The last-named class assembles on Saturday afternoon each week at the Central School of Art, and was established for the purpose of affording instruction to teachers on a day, and at an hour on which they could conveniently attend. The fee is 10s. per session or half-year, payable in advance. There is, however, some doubt whether the small number of teachers availing themselves of its privileges will justify its being continued, as the work of instruction is an extra labour, which it is only just the master undertaking it should be remunerated for, and this cannot be done without an increase in the rate of fees or in numbers attending.

The result of the experiment in these classes, so far as the question of instruction goes has been very satisfactory to the head-master of the School of Art, as the acting officer of the Board of Trade Department of Science and Art, as also to the authorities at Marlborough House, but it must be evident that to effect any permanent extension of the influence of art upon the people, the facilities for instruction must be more extensively used than they have been by those for whose benefit they have been devised; as out of nine schools under inspection in Birmingham, only five appear to have availed themselves of the opportunity for obtaining sound elementary instruction in drawing at the fee charged, viz. 5*l.* per annum, and thus the numbers in the Parochial schools, &c. instead of being at least equal to, are less than one half of those attending the School of Art, central and branch classes.

It is to be feared, however, that the charge, small as it is, creates a difficulty with some of the poorer class of schools; the class in fact to which, practically, the instruction in a manufacturing district like Birmingham is of most value, for with numerous demands upon their funds for the promotion of many special points in education which, appear to be, and in fact are, of more immediate importance than that of elementary drawing, the expenditure of 5*l.* for the latter purpose is considered as beyond their means, and in two or three instances of those quoted as having availed themselves of the privilege, the fee has been paid from the private purse of individual members of the respective Committees.

(Signed) GEORGE WALLIS.

If the 5*l.* fee prevents schools in manufacturing districts availing themselves of the services of a special teacher of drawing, how much more is this likely to influence schools in districts where the special requirements of manufactures do not exist! Mr. Bellairs will probably be enabled to work this point out to his own satisfaction.

I can confirm all that Mr. Wallis has said above as to the pecuniary difficulty connected with this branch of instruction.

(Signed) G. M. YORKE,
Rector of St. Philip's, Birmingham, and Rural Dean.

FIFTY EXTRACTS from the Admission and Attendance Registers of
St. Stephen's Boys' School, Newton Row, Birmingham.

No.	Date of Admission.	Age.	Time of Leaving.	Number of Half-days in the School.
1	4 February 1850	8	16 January 1851	189
2	11 " "	10	4 February 1854	1001
3	11 " "	10	24 July 1850	102
4	11 " "	8	19 " "	169
5	11 " "	8	12 March " "	22
6	19 " "	7	21 May " "	26
7	4 March " "	8	5 August 1851	391
8	4 " "	9	15 March 1850	3
9	12 " "	9	29 " "	16
10	12 " "	6	29 " "	16
11	19 " "	8	30 April 1851	120
12	19 " "	9	24 December " "	160
13	7 January 1851	10	2 April " "	63
14	7 " "	7	27 February " "	45
15	14 " "	7	16 May " "	68
16	14 " "	6	16 " "	68
17	14 " "	10	16 March " "	27
18	14 " "	7	21 " "	62
19	21 " "	7	20 June 1853	394
20	21 " "	13	4 " 1851	28
21	21 " "	9	6 April " "	31
22	21 " "	7	7 March " "	44
23	27 June 1852	9	23 " 1854	372
24	27 " "	9	60 June 1853	302
25	12 July " "	7	10 March 1854	268
26	12 " "	6	2 " 1853	227
27	12 " "	7	11 November 1852	115
28	12 " "	6	19 October " "	120
29	12 " "	6	3 December " "	124
30	12 " "	6	6 " "	90
31	27 September " "	10	23 October " "	32
32	27 " "	7	27 " "	34
33	4 October " "	8	3 February 1854	677
34	4 " "	6	5 August 1853	200
35	25 " "	8	3 June " "	252
36	25 " "	7	6 " "	100
37	28 " "	9	27 October 1852	13
38	28 " "	7	27 " "	13
39	28 " "	7	29 December " "	68
40	28 " "	8	14 July 1853	75
41	5 January 1853 *	8	22 September " "	241
42	5 " "	9	18 May " "	120
43	5 " "	9	16 March " "	63
44	5 " "	9	18 June " "	153
45	5 " "	8	25 March " "	30
46	12 " "	8	18 February " "	29
47	12 " "	10	29 March " "	59
48	24 " "	9	12 February " "	30
49	24 " "	9	26 May " "	142
50.	24 " "	6	30 November " "	120
				50) 7114
				2) 142½
				71½

* The average attendance has been 142½ half days, and 71½ days.

(Signed) W. HILL.

BIRMINGHAM, ST. MARY'S BOYS' SCHOOL.

I was appointed to this school in July 1851. I have selected 171 out of the number of boys entered and left from that date to August 1854. I have taken the longest, the medium, and the shortest period of continuance in the school. The result is as follows, from which it will be seen that the average time of each of the above 171 in the school during that period, has been about eight months.

There is no boy in the school now, who was here when I was appointed in July 1851.

This Table shows the length of time each boy, of 171, was in school.

No.	Years.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	No.	Years.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	No.	Years.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.	No.	Years.	Months.	Weeks.	Days.
1	0	3	0	0	44	1	0	0	5	87	0	1	2	3	130	0	3	0	6
2	1	4	0	4	45	0	0	0	0	88	1	3	0	0	131	0	0	0	1
3	1	11	1	3	46	1	2	2	0	89	0	5	2	1	132	0	0	2	2
4	0	1	1	2	47	1	1	1	1	90	0	10	2	2	133	1	1	3	0
5	1	0	0	0	48	0	11	3	6	91	0	11	3	0	134	0	0	1	3
6	0	8	0	0	49	2	0	3	4	92	0	1	3	1	135	0	11	2	4
7	0	11	0	1	50	0	7	1	2	93	0	8	0	0	136	0	2	2	2
8	0	1	3	0	51	0	1	0	4	94	1	6	3	0	137	0	10	0	2
9	0	6	3	0	52	0	7	0	0	95	0	3	0	0	138	0	0	3	0
10	0	1	0	0	53	1	8	0	4	96	1	10	0	2	139	0	0	2	0
11	0	0	1	0	54	1	3	1	4	97	1	4	0	4	140	0	7	2	2
12	0	2	0	0	55	0	9	0	0	98	0	8	0	3	141	0	7	1	2
13	0	0	1	0	56	3	1	2	0	99	0	5	1	2	142	0	5	3	0
14	0	0	1	0	57	1	3	0	5	100	0	7	2	3	143	0	6	3	0
15	0	1	1	3	58	1	2	2	4	101	0	10	3	2	144	0	6	0	0
16	0	0	1	0	59	0	7	0	0	102	1	4	0	2	145	0	0	2	0
17	0	0	2	6	60	0	0	0	0	103	0	2	0	0	146	0	11	3	6
18	0	0	1	0	61	1	1	3	2	104	0	4	1	2	147	0	6	3	0
19	0	0	3	0	62	1	10	3	3	105	0	9	0	0	148	0	0	3	0
20	0	6	0	6	63	0	7	1	0	106	0	2	3	5	149	0	1	1	1
21	0	11	3	1	64	0	10	1	3	107	0	1	1	2	150	0	8	3	4
22	1	1	0	0	65	2	5	1	0	108	0	11	1	2	151	1	10	1	1
23	0	5	0	3	66	1	4	1	1	109	0	5	0	5	152	0	11	1	1
24	0	4	0	5	67	1	2	1	3	110	0	0	0	5	153	0	0	3	0
25	2	0	3	0	68	0	3	3	0	111	0	0	3	0	154	0	7	0	5
26	1	4	1	0	69	0	4	1	0	112	0	0	3	3	155	0	7	0	5
27	1	11	0	0	70	0	6	3	2	113	0	1	2	0	156	0	7	1	5
28	1	8	2	4	71	1	5	3	5	114	0	5	0	4	157	0	1	3	0
29	1	4	0	0	72	1	2	0	6	115	0	3	2	6	158	1	5	0	0
30	0	10	2	2	73	0	11	0	0	116	0	8	3	5	159	0	1	0	5
31	2	7	0	0	74	0	5	1	4	117	0	0	3	0	160	0	0	3	2
32	1	4	0	4	75	0	7	3	6	118	0	0	2	0	161	0	6	2	4
33	0	11	0	0	76	0	5	1	0	119	0	9	0	5	162	0	0	0	6
34	0	2	0	5	77	0	4	0	0	120	0	9	0	5	163	0	6	3	5
35	0	0	0	3	78	1	2	3	1	121	0	9	3	5	164	0	1	2	4
36	1	0	0	0	79	0	7	1	4	122	0	0	1	0	165	0	1	2	4
37	0	3	0	0	80	0	6	2	4	123	0	9	0	5	166	0	2	2	2
38	1	4	0	4	81	0	3	3	3	124	0	7	2	2	167	1	9	0	3
39	0	1	0	4	82	0	7	2	4	125	0	1	1	4	168	0	3	2	6
40	2	1	0	3	83	0	1	1	0	126	0	2	0	2	169	0	3	2	1
41	0	4	0	5	84	0	2	2	3	127	0	7	2	5	170	0	5	1	1
42	1	0	0	3	85	0	7	0	3	128	1	1	1	4	171	0	1	3	5
43	0	4	0	0	86	0	11	0	0	129	0	7	2						

The average time of 171 boys = 118 years, 1 month, 3 weeks, ÷ 171 = 8 months, 1 week, 1 day. According to this Table, the average time of each boy in the above school is about 8 months.

(Signed) J. J. SIMMONDS.

APPENDIX E.

*Summaries of Tabulated Reports for 1858-4, on Schools inspected
by Rev. H. W. Bellairs and Rev. J. W. D. Hermann.*

SUMMARY A

Number of Schools <i>actually</i> inspected between 1 September 1863 and 31 August 1864.									
No. of Schools, <i>i. e.</i> , Institutions held in separate buildings, and separately ma- naged.	Number of School-rooms in which separate Teachers are employed.				Amount of accommodation, in square feet, in Schools enumerated in first co- lumn.*	Number of children in <i>average attendance</i> in those Schools.	Number of children present <i>at examinations</i> in those Schools. †	Number of <i>Certificated</i> Teachers in those Schools. ‡	Number of <i>Partial Teachers</i> in those Schools. ‡
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.					
277	103	103	70	138	357,250	29,527	30,385	155	383

Per-centage of Children *present at examination*, learning 1

Sewing.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Geometry,	Drawing.	Music from Notes.	History.	Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmetic as far as				
28.43	0.15	0.25	—	10.02	6.29	10.85	24.46	31.64	Fractions and Decimals.	Proportion and Practice.	Compound Rules and Reduction.	Multiplication.	Simple Addition.
									1.41	3.26	13.29	20.0	15.25

To write			To read			Liturgy (as adapted to Age).	Catechism.	Holy Scriptures.
From Dictation.	On Paper.	On Slates.	Books of General Information.	Easy Narratives.	Letters and Monosyllables.			
44·87	42·79	45·7	24·62	31·67	41·92	11·63	80·32	69·16

Per-centage of Children on School Registers.

Aged							Who have been in School						
eleven and		twelve		thirteen		fourteen		fifteen		sixteen		seventeen	
32.3	14.02	13.97	13.12	10.35	7.18	4.70	2.73	1.54	3.54	3.89	7.46	12.1	33.08

* The amount of accommodation in square feet, divided by 8, will give the number of children who can be properly accommodated. Calculations of area in school-rooms, as compared with the average attendance of scholars, should be made upon this basis.

† At the date of closing this return.

† These per-centages are confined to boys' and girls' schools, and do not include infants.

SUMMARY B.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 241 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-pence.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 2,324 3 9½	£ s. d. 11,265 19 1½	£ s. d. 7,530 19 1	£ s. d. 6,763 18 2½	£ s. d. 27,889 19 8½

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of 241 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 18,313 11 11½	£ s. d. 1,869 4 2	£ s. d. 6,331 9 8½	£ s. d. 26,514 5 9½

General Report, for the Year 1854, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. FREDERICK WATKINS, B.D., &c., on the Schools inspected in the County of York.

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MY LORDS,

IN laying before you my tenth General Report on Church schools under inspection in Yorkshire, it is necessary for me to observe that the period of time to which it refers is a whole year, from 31st of August 1853 to 31st of August 1854. It is, therefore, longer by two months than the time included in my last report. In any comparison between the two, this difference of time should be borne in mind in order that their results may be fairly weighed.

During the twelve months ending 31st of August 1854, I inspected, with the assistance of Mr. Moncreiff, 466 schools, in the following proportion :—

Table (1).
SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.
By myself - - -	66	62	78	25	231
By Mr. Moncreiff - -	49	60	101	25	235
	115	122	179	50	466

Time of report.

Number of schools inspected.

These schools are situate at 349 places. A few of them, owing to the change made last year in the date of the reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors, have been inspected twice in the course of twelve months.

A separate account is given of each school in the annexed General state of schools. tabulated reports. Of their general state I may say, dividing them into three classes, that of those which have come under my notice, there are—

Above Fair.	Fair.	Below Fair.
About 36 per cent.	About 35 per cent.	28 per cent.

Of those inspected by Mr. Moncreiff, there are similarly—

Above Fair.	Fair.	Below Fair.
8½ per cent.	43½ per cent.	48 per cent.

I should say that the difference shown in these returns does not so much arise from any difference of standard used by us, as from the greater quantity of small and village schools inspected by Mr. Moncreiff, which have not been able to avail themselves of your Lordships' grants.

With regard to general progress, whether the schools in my General progress of schools. district have improved or deteriorated since the last visit of inspection, it is difficult to speak with much confidence; owing, in part, to the change of inspection (some that were inspected last year by Mr. Moncreiff, having this year been visited by me), in part to local and accidental circumstances—such as the weather, state of trade, chance-holidays, and prevalence of sickness. On the whole, I am inclined to think that the general result is as indicated in Summary A., and that they remain much in *statu quo*. There seems, from as accurate returns as I can obtain, to be about the same number in a better, and in a worse state. Mr. Moncreiff's return is rather more favourable, but I observe that in it he considers the great majority of schools to be much in the same state as when he last saw them. Nor do I think that much more than this can reasonably be expected, when the age of the school children is rightly weighed. It will be necessary for me to revert to this point under its proper head.

I find that there are on my list for inspection, exclusive of Number of schools not visited. those which have been placed on it during the last year, 621 schools, situated at 456 places. Out of this number, 160 schools, at 133 places, have not been inspected during the last twelve months. In my last report the number inspected was 120; and I find, as must needs be the case, that this number increases steadily year by year, partly from the additional schools placed on my list, partly from the increase of other work, examinations and the like, occupying both my own and Mr. Moncreiff's time, and rendering it unavailable for the inspection of schools.

Need of additional assistant inspector.

I beg leave to submit to your Lordships that another Assistant-Inspector is much needed in my district; that he would have more than sufficient occupation now; and even with his assistance, if any night-schools are to be inspected, there would soon be considerable arrears of work.

Position of schools in West Riding.

The majority of schools on my list are in the West Riding, all the towns of which, with one exception, have now schools under inspection:—

Table (2).

	Schools.	Separate Places.
In Leeds alone there are	61	30
In Sheffield	35	17
In Bradford	36	23
In Huddersfield	24	15
In Halifax	26	17
In York	14	11
In Hull (East Riding)	19	10
Total	215	123

Their state.

The general case of these schools is a continued and exhausting struggle with the labour-market, which inexorably demands its victims at a too early age,—an age decreasing from school-generation to generation, when mind and body are alike unformed, and when precarious employment is dearly purchased by an enfeebled constitution, a stunted frame, and in no unfrequent cases, by premature death.

Social condition of the working classes.

It is easy, as it is usual, to say, that all this is the fault of parents in the working classes of life. No doubt, to a certain extent, this statement is quite true. It is alike their fault, and their misfortune. It is their fault that they expend in eating and drinking, in smart clothes, in "pleasuring" and gambling, betting at races, matches of carrier-pigeons, pigeon shooting, and the like, sums of money which would enable them to spare the early labour of their children, and to support them in school for two or three years more than their usual stay. It is their misfortune, that in very many instances, being uneducated themselves, they know nothing of self-denial, of prudence, and of domestic economy. They neither know how to save their money, nor how to spend it. It is notorious, that the higher wages they receive, the lower, in general, is their domestic condition; the richer they ought to be, the poorer they really are—the more they spend in drunkenness and profligacy.

Drunkenness.

I have been told, on good authority, that there are men earning in the iron-works 10s., and even 15s. per day, whose families are in a state of wretched destitution. I made some inquiries at one of these places, and was told, that "the men on the other side (of the works) get drunk every

night of their lives," and "to hear them talk and swear, it is awful."

I have seen in the neighbourhood of Sheffield the roads covered with people on Monday afternoon, swarming in thousands to a sort of Vauxhall, where there are races and other demoralising sports, and where I am told that between fifty and sixty thousand of the working classes of the vicinity have been congregated at once.

In most of the large towns the casinos are nightly crowded by the young people of both sexes, often to their utter ruin. Some of the schoolmasters have detected their apprentices in these abominable places. One has been dismissed from his situation in consequence. Casinos.

In the agricultural districts also, the yearly statutes for hiring servants are productive of the greatest mischief, both in the foolish waste of money, and its loss by gambling and theft; in drunkenness of one sex, and loss of chastity in the other; in the commencement of lawless habits, and the formation of evil intimacies, which but too often follow their victims home, and are not unfrequently the first steps to the gaol, the hulks, transportation, and even the gallows. That such saturnalia should be tolerated in a civilised and Christian country, is most strange. I have conversed with persons of all classes on the subject, and can find no one who does not consider these statutes as a most mischievous evil, as well as an intolerable nuisance. Statutes for hiring servants.

The consideration most important for those who are interested in education is this: When young persons, exposed to all the evil influences which I have mentioned, pass on into life, marry and have the charge of a family, no help can be expected from them either in the training or in the instruction of their children. Nor can they have much desire that their education should be rightly conducted at school; they cannot judge of its worth, and at the best must be indifferent to its progress.

We are in the habit of deriding the barbarism of Russian life and undervaluing, as we have lately found to our cost, their social position. The following extract from "Revelations of Siberia," a work describing that most barbarous part of the great Russian empire, might well have appeared in a Report on Yorkshire Education:—

"There is likewise a District school, composed of two classes, where the Cossacks and nearly all the citizens send their children to be taught reading and writing. The studies do not, however, extend very far, for no sooner do the parents perceive that their children have learned reading with facility and the art of casting up accounts with the Ostiaks, than they take them from school, as in their opinion any further learning would only be a waste of time." Education in Siberia.

And again,—

“As for the education of children, it does not in the least trouble parents at Berezov. They can scarcely conceive what use there can be in filling the heads of the children with so much learning (!) which they cannot turn to any account, and most of which they soon forget. They send their children to school merely that they may learn to read and write, and so be competent to keep accounts with the Ostiaks.”

The conduct of a great many Yorkshire parents could not be more graphically painted.

I have made these remarks because I am convinced that the subject of school-attendance, including the age of school-children, the length of their stay at school, and their regularity and punctuality whilst attending at it, is the battle-field on which the question of education or no-education must be finally settled. And for the answer to this important question we must look more to the parent than to the schoolmaster, the clergyman, the Inspector, or the Committee of Council on Education. I must return to this point when I speak of the school children.

Certified
teachers.

I am glad to be able to report a steady and satisfactory increase of certified teachers in the Yorkshire schools, from 46 per cent. last year, to 55½ this year. Their number at the date of inspection was,—

Masters.	Mistresses.	Total.
149	74	223
It has since increased to	-	235

Registered
teachers.

There are also a few registered teachers,—

Masters.	Mistress.	Total.
3	1	4

Of the latter, little need be said. Their position is evidently anomalous, a kind and wise provision for an existing necessity, but plainly a temporary provision, that must soon cease from want of supply. It would be as unwise to allow such a halting-place to the rising generation of schoolmasters as it would be unjust to refuse it to the class now rapidly passing away,—a class of men, be it said in justice, who, with some notorious exceptions, have deserved well of their country and done their duty, according to their light, with faithfulness and intelligence.

Certified
teachers as
instructors.

Of their successors, the certified teachers, a larger and more difficult task is required—a more weighty responsibility is laid upon them. They have not only to teach and to train a generation springing up under peculiar circumstances of national life and progress, but they have thus to act upon children whom, from their tender age and infantine habits, their predecessors would have sent home to their mothers' arms, or have considered fit only for the “*a b c* class.”

No one who has known anything of parish life in England for the last thirty years can fail to remember the knot (rather than class) of great hulking lads who hung, more than stood, together at one side of the village school, or leaned heavily on the cumbrous double-desk down its centre. In that day they read well in Holy Scripture, they wrote a bold legible hand, and "set down" sums in the "account book" faultlessly. This latter part of their work was, it is supposed, done in conjunction with the schoolmaster. It is not, however, their work, but themselves, that we now regret. There are no such boys to be found now in village schools, nor their congeners in town schools. It is notorious that the race is almost extinct, and their remains almost as striking to the Inspector as those of the ichthyosaurus or megalotherium to the geologist.

The school-teachers, therefore, of the present day have a very different material to work upon from that which their predecessors laboured to instruct. How far, then, are they fitted for their peculiar work? In attainments, we may say at once that they are more than sufficient. In power of imparting their knowledge—dependent as this power must be on natural gifts aided by special instruction—whatever their deficiencies may be, the modern teachers are far above those who have gone before them. All of this which art can give, they ought to learn at the training college. All which nature alone can give, the speaking as well as the seeing eye, the touching as well as the commanding voice, the eloquent though silent gesture,—these, and other such excellent gifts, should be recognised as such, and improved to the utmost in the course of training. As instructors, there can be no doubt that they have great advantage over that race of teachers which is now passing away.

But as trainers—as formers of the heart as well as of the mind of the working classes—as engravers of that character which should be stamped upon them—how do the certified teachers stand? They, for the most part, have one obvious and great disadvantage. They are very young when they enter upon their duties, and they have to deal with very young children. But the younger the children to be trained, the older within certain limits, should the trainer be. He has more need of experience, of self-knowledge, of discernment in child-nature, and sympathy with child-life. He has before him a more delicate and continuous work than he who acts upon the juvenile boy or girl.

Certified
teachers
trainers.

From some observation, I am inclined to think that many of the certified teachers of the present day—men perhaps more than women—several of those especially of higher attainments, are not good trainers or managers of their schools. They

either trust to a sharp but unintelligible discipline, and enforce a rule where they ought to uphold a principle, or they are altogether unobservant of little things, as if they were trifles instead of steps to great things; they often spend the school-time in lecturing rather than teaching, and in displaying their own treasures rather than in increasing the little store of the children's knowledge.

The following letter, addressed to me by the incumbent of a populous manufacturing district, describes a case which is certainly not unique.

Letter from
school ma-
nager.

"I have now a schoolmaster from ———, a young man of pleasing manners, only nineteen years of age, who was a pupil-teacher in a school at Brighton, obtained a first-class Queen's scholarship, and is just now placed in the first class of certificated teachers; but I don't think he has much idea of conducting a school; he does not teach at all. I have watched him carefully for a month, have gone into the school at all times of the day, and my firm belief is that he does not profess to teach: All the classes are committed to the care of a boy. Is this a new light? If not, what would you advise me to do? I have wished that you could look in accidentally some day, should you be in the neighbourhood. I am fated to have masters who avow their intention of seeking admission into holy orders. Such is the case at present."

Certainly I have seen cases like this, and I know well the excuse made for such conduct in a school. It is called general superintendence, but it is in reality particular neglect. The good schoolmaster, teacher alike, trainer, and manager, when he is most busy in one part of the school is by no means idle in any other part of it. His presence is felt everywhere. The children know that they are under his observation without turning their heads to see whether his eye be upon them.

I believe that the evil which I have noticed above is on the decrease, for the greater the number of certified teachers the less singular, but not less valuable, will be the certificate, and its possessors will not consider themselves as "exempts," but as bearers of a passport to a wide and honourable field of labour.

Salaries of
teachers.

At the same time, with the increase of certified teachers I am surprised and sorry to find a decrease in their salaries, which, though only trifling, is (if it be not only in appearance) an unsatisfactory circumstance.

The average salaries of teachers in Church-schools in Yorkshire stand thus:—

1852.	1853.	1854.
Nearly 48 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	51 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 24 <i>d.</i>	50 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 94 <i>d.</i>

• These are exclusive of the grants from your Lordships' committee.

I have said, if this decrease be not only in appearance. I must again state my conviction that the statistical returns made in your Minutes are, to the generality of readers,

very delusive, and lead to entirely wrong conclusions. I do not impugn their accuracy, but the interpretation which is naturally enough given of their meaning. To explain this it must be understood that, besides the schools receiving annual grants from your Lordships' Committee, which must therefore be inspected every year, there is a floating number, varying considerably, in each Inspector's district, of other schools placed under inspection from other causes, which are inspected, so to speak, intermittently, *i. e.* whenever the Inspector has leisure to visit them. According to the greater or less number of such schools inspected during the year, being in general much below the standard of schools receiving annual grants, the statistical returns of each Inspector's district must be lower or higher; and to make comparison between any two districts on such data is evidently unfair. Yet such comparisons are constantly made, and with apparent justice, by those who do not know the whole state of the case. I will show some of these in another part of my report, and will only add here a table of average salaries of school-places, not separate school-rooms, in the twenty different districts on which reports are made.

TABLE (3.)

AVERAGE SALARIES in different School Districts in England, Wales, and Scotland. Table of salaries.

Name of District.	Average Salary, 1854.			Average Salary, 1853.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Middlesex and Metropolitan	115	2	3½	132	0	0
Gloucester and Western	68	1	0	78	0	0
Yorkshire	71	13	6	66	0	0
Cornwall and South Western	54	15	8½	65	0	0
Cambridgeshire and Eastern	87	12	1½	74	0	0
Derbyshire and Midland	87	5	3½	77	0	0
Kent and South Eastern	96	10	7	94	0	0
Lancashire and Isle of Man	89	16	11	122	0	0
Cheshire and North Western	81	6	3½	88	0	0
Northumberland and Northern	81	6	3½	68	0	0
Berkshire, Wiltshire, &c.	57	13	4	73	0	0
Wales	60	14	11	68	0	0
British Schools, Northern and Western	94	3	6½	99	0	0
British Schools, Southern and Eastern	112	15	10½	121	0	0
British Schools, Western and South	85	15	8	84	0	0
Scotch Church	80	2	0½	90	0	0
Scotch Free Church	78	13	4½	85	0	0
Scotch Episcopal	46	14	7½	No return.		
Roman Catholic, Southern	67	13	3½	60	0	0
Roman Catholic, Northern and Western	62	10	9½	{ No return: only one R. C. dis.		
Average for all	80	0	6½	84	12	1½

Its curious
results.

Now this table presents some curious features. It seems from it that the difference of teachers' salaries in different parts of Great Britain is very great; that, for instance, the average of the highest district in England is two and a half times that of the lowest in Scotland, and double that of the lowest in England. It seems also that the salary of each district varies considerably year by year—not according to any intelligible law of regular increase or decrease, but apparently in the most capricious manner. Another very curious circumstance is this. We should naturally conclude that in the district where the teachers' salaries are the highest there would be the greatest number of certified teachers, and *vice versa* where the greatest number of certified teachers are at work there the payment would be the highest. But from this table, coupled with Table (8.) given below, this does not seem to be the case. The Metropolitan district, which is the first in the value of its salaries, is only eleventh in its number of certified teachers; and the South-eastern district of British schools, which is second in its payments, is twelfth in its staff of certified teachers. On the other hand, the Berkshire district is first in the number of certified teachers employed in it, and eighteenth in the order of their salaries; the Scotch Free Church is second in certificates, and twelfth in payments. In short, there appear to be many contradictions in these tables, where attainments, school-age, certified teachers, apprentices, salaries, and cost of school, seem to follow no law, and which, to the general reader at least, must offer very conflicting and frequently very delusive results.

In reference to the teachers' salaries in my district, their decrease is the more striking, as the average grant to each certified teacher from your Lordships' Committee has increased from 11*l.* in 1852, to 16*l.* 2*s.* 8½*d.* in 1854.

Assistant
teachers.

There are only ten assistant teachers under your Lordships' Minutes in my district. I cannot yet say much in their favour. It is often difficult to test their actual work in the school, as they sometimes have no separate charge, but work under the head master at all classes and in all the subjects of instruction. I am not inclined to think them a good substitute for apprentices. If your Lordships could allow them in addition to the usual staff of apprentices in large schools, they would be very useful, as supplying that link which is often wanting in school arrangements, and relieving the master of that part of his burden which presses the most heavily upon him, which the pupil-teachers cannot undertake, viz., the general supervision at the same time with the practical working of the school.

School ap-
prentices.

The returns furnished to me in Summary A. seem to point to a considerable increase in the number of apprentices in

Yorkshire. In the schools visited during the ten months' space of my last report, the number was returned at 418, *i.e.*, at the rate, in twelve months, of 502; whilst in the year of which this report speaks, the number is 556: so that there appears to be an increase of more than 50 in that period. During the year nine schools have commenced the apprenticeship of pupil-teachers. In three or four they have ceased, from inability to fulfil the required conditions. I have to report the death of three apprentices, *i.e.*, only 1 in 185 of these young persons. I am bound also to mention three dismissals for bad conduct, so that little more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has been lost to the profession from this cause. One of these cases is instructive. A pupil-teacher, who had formed the habit of smoking, and had no money to purchase cigars, compelled one of the little boys in his class, the son of a grocer, partly by threats, partly by promises, to steal cigars for him from his father's shop; the theft was effected several times without discovery, and the cigars were handed over to the teacher, who gave some of them to his fellow apprentice, who took them, as he says, without inquiry and without suspicion. At length the theft was discovered by the parent; its planner, the consumer of the stolen goods, was solemnly examined by the managers of the school, and, being found guilty, was summarily and most justly dismissed. But this one bad and black case must not darken the otherwise fair page of the conduct of school apprentices. The very small number of dismissals is surely a creditable testimony to the right working of the system, and to its intrinsic value. It must be remembered that pupil-teachers are all between the ages of thirteen and twenty years. I have no hesitation in saying, that the conduct of these young people at this most critical period of life, and placed in circumstances both of trial and temptation, is exceedingly satisfactory, and not surpassed by that of any other body of young people in any class of life. I regret, therefore, as I have more than once observed in my reports, that the apprenticeship is not popular with parents of working children. Nor does it, as it was intended, necessarily conduct its occupants to the higher grades of the scholastic profession. I have so frequently given my reasons for this unsatisfactory conclusion, that I prefer quoting the words of others, premising that such statements are very common and perfectly correct. The following are the remarks of a very active and intelligent manager of a town school in the agricultural district:—

"We propose sending ——— and ——— to your examination on Thursday. Difficulty of They are lads below par, but the best we have to propose as pupil-teachers, obtaining We cannot get better lads for the office. They will not offer themselves

candidates, and it is very disappointing to us to see boys whom we would gladly accept leave us, as several have lately done (who would have done credit to our school), for other situations, which they deem preferable.

The following is from the master of one of the large schools of Sheffield :—

"I have taught four or five boys after the ordinary school hours, in order to fit them for the office of pupil-teachers; but as soon as their parents could get any other employment for them, they left the school. We advertised in the local papers for candidates, but had only one application; and this one withdrew, as he thought he should prefer a situation on a railway. The payment (for male pupil-teachers especially) is considered much too low, as boys of thirteen and fourteen years of age can get from 8s. to 10s. per week in some of the Sheffield trades."

I will quote only one more opinion, that of the rector of a considerable parish in the West Riding :—

"I think it right to inform you that the managers of our National school, with the consent of the master, have cancelled the indentures of the boy pupil-teacher. The offer of a situation at Derby under the Midland Railway Company, with a salary of 15s. per week for the first year, has been made to him. As this salary is double that which he would receive from the Committee of Council on Education, the master and managers could not think of depriving him of it by requiring him to serve the full term of his apprenticeship. Indeed the Government pay the pupil-teachers much too little for their services, especially for the last two years of their apprenticeship. When young girls between fourteen and fifteen years of age are earning in the mills 7s. and 7s. 6d. per week, is it likely that parents will consent to their children, if strong and healthy, becoming pupil-teachers, with the uncertain prospect of obtaining at the end of a year's servitude the sum of 12l. 10s. or 15l.?"

It is not easy to answer these objections, especially to the class most interested in them. The railways are indeed formidable competitors with us for the services of these youths. The chairman of one of the chief northern lines asked me if I could recommend to him a dozen or a dozen and a half lads thirteen or fourteen years of age, of good conduct, whose only intellectual requirements were writing a good hand and such knowledge of geography as would enable them to spell the names of places correctly. He wanted them for the telegraph offices, and offered 10s. and 11s. per week, with the prospect of gradual but certain increase. Such offers as this throw fearful odds against the apprenticeship. And other offices, merchants', lawyers', canal, &c., are almost as enticing to young lads, besides the common openings in trade, which, in a great part of my district, have a higher money value than the situation of pupil-teacher, have none of its uncertainties, little of its trials, and a present instead of a prospective and conditional payment.

Nor only do such employments as I have mentioned very frequently bar the way and shut the door at the entrance of the apprenticeship; they not only stop-up, as it were, one end

of the but they very frequently leave the school. The statistics carefully made by me two years since, certainly show that one third of the pupil-teachers in my district do not continue in the scholastic profession, but turn aside into some other walk of life. My belief is, that a greater number than this is thus led away now. The number of candidates for Queen's scholarships at the late examination shows this for the whole country, though it does not specify the shortcomings of each Inspector's district. At York, not half the number of those who were eligible appeared at the examination. Some of them no doubt attended, as they are allowed, at other places. But, leaving a very wide margin for those migrating apprentices, the result (I speak only of my own district) is quite conclusive that a large and yearly increasing number of pupil-teachers do not proceed in their professional career. In confirmation of this statement, I find that whilst the vacancies in the Training schools are returned respectively as :—

Its effect on
school ap-
prentice-
ship.

	Males.		Females.
	336	-	338
The number of Queen's scholars elected is only	170	-	139
	---		---
Leaving a deficiency to be made up from other sources	166		199

In the candidates for apprenticeship this year there has been a decided improvement, in appearance at least. This is owing in some degree to the slackness and stagnation of trade in some of the manufacturing places. As a general rule, when trade flourishes, schools languish. The more employment for the hands, the less instruction for the head. All the older children pass away to work—the younger are forced prematurely upwards—and infants' rooms are crowded. When trade slackens, some of the workers return to their books and slates as a *pis-aller*. There is, indeed, a stage beyond this, when trade is very bad, and the parent really cannot afford to pay for his child's schooling. The school then suffers in all its quarters. But we have not of late reached this lower depth. There has, in general, been only a moderate amount of pressure on the parent's pocket. And its result has been, as I stated above, an improvement in the appearance of candidates for the apprenticeship. I do not consider it, however, of much importance, knowing how liable it is to be reversed by the first turn of fortune's wheel.

It strikes me, (and Mr. Moncreiff has observed the same change,) that the apprentices in general have improved in the art of teaching. They seem to have more method, greater power of exposition, and more facility in imparting a lesson. Such a result might indeed be expected from the greater number of trained and certified teachers in the schools. I

Pupil-
teachers.

am glad also to report a general good feeling between the school children and their young (Pupil) Teachers. In several cases I have been asked to present some memorial of affection and respect from the children to a departing apprentice—a book or an inkstand, or a workbox—some present trifling in actual value, but invaluable as a token that a work has been done in the school which has touched the heart as well as the minds of the little ones.

But this is indeed only as a solitary gleam of sunshine in a gloomy landscape. For when we look at the returns of the last year with regard to the age of the school-children, there is little that is cheering there. The greatest of all school evils seems to be again on the increase. I speak of the almost infantine age of the children. The following tables are very discouraging:—

Age of school children.

Table of age.

TABLE OF AGE (4).

—	Seven and under.	Eight.	Nine.	Ten.	Eleven.	Twelve.	Thirteen.	Fourteen.	Over fourteen.
1854	42·64	13·62	13·29	11·53	8·63	6·59	2·47	1·18	·0
1853	32·67	12·74	13·03	11·47	10·88	8·99	6·52	2·59	1·11

Table of comparison for three years.

DITTO FOR THREE YEARS (5).

	1852.	1853.	1854.
Ten years and under	71·56 per cent.	69·91 per cent.	81·13 per cent.
Eleven years	19·44 "	10·88 "	8·63 "
Twelve years	8·16 "	8·99 "	6·59 "
Thirteen years	4·23 "	6·52 "	2·47 "
Fourteen years and over	2·61 "	3·70 "	1·18 "

Table of stay in school.

DITTO STAY IN SCHOOL (6).

	1853.		1854.
Four years and over	3·92 per cent.	Four years and over	3·64 per cent.
Four years	3·6 "	Four years	4·27 "
Three years	6·05 "	Three years	7·7 "
Two years	9·89 "	Two years	12·29 "
One year	17·6 "	One year	17·12 "
	41·66		45·02

The main and most striking facts are these:—‘There is an increase of above 11 per cent. in the very young children, *i. e.*, those under ten years of age. There is a decrease of nine per cent. in those of and above the age of twelve years. Little more than one-tenth of all the school children under my inspection in Yorkshire are twelve years of age, and not half of them have been for one year in the same school.

I fear that we are getting so accustomed to this standard of school-age; as almost to regard it as the normal state, and to be passive under it, if not almost satisfied with it. Yet, what is it in reality? Is it not a pretty fair assurance that all the long and imposing array of certified masters and mistresses, assistant teachers under your Lordship's Minutes, pupil-teachers of both sexes and different grades, numbering now above 6,000—all the instructive books—all the excellent maps—all the ingenious apparatus—if not absolutely wasted—are indeed far too costly and too cumbrous for the service in which they are engaged, and about as proportionate to its requirements, as a park of artillery for the dispersion of a flock of sparrows?

For myself, I own, that the difference between that which is required of the teacher and that which may be expected from the learner, seems most discordant. The two things have no parallelism, but are like two lines continually diverging—the wider apart the further they go. I do not by this intend to say that too much acquirement is now demanded of the school teacher, if he be at all worthy of the name. Probably in some cases fewer subjects of attainment more thoroughly learned would be more useful to himself—a deeper foundation, and better laid for any superstructure that may afterwards be needed. Certainly they would be more beneficial to the little ones on whom he has to act. Take, for instance, a school of 100 children, and remember that only ten of these are twelve years of age, and that probably two or three of this number are dull, big boys, who have had little or no schooling before they came here, and were placed in one of the lowest classes. In the very first class of that school there will be some children eight and nine years old (not improbably one of seven years), and upon these innocents the master, fresh perhaps from the Training college—perhaps setting an undue value on the higher subjects of his instruction there—with something of the scholar's laudable craving for self-improvement, and of the man's yearning for communion and sympathy—has to act as best he may, and to find his language hardly intelligible, his learning rather a hindrance than a help, and his treasured subjects of instruction no more available to him than a promissory note would be amongst the aborigines of Australia. I have, my Lords, year after year, pointed out and pressed upon your notice this monstrous school evil—

Consequences of short stay in school.

"A gulf profound as that Serbonian bog,
"Twixt Damietta and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk."

Something surely may be attempted to diminish it, if not its remedy.

immediately and entirely to remove it. Prevention is always held to be better than cure. It may be very difficult, it may at present be really inexpedient, it may even be practically impossible in the present circumstances of English working-life, either to compel parents to send their children to school at all, or to keep them there, when sent, for a certain specified and sufficient term of years. I am sure that many a Yorkshire mother would rise up in this behalf against any constituted authority, and would defy alike master and manager, parson, and even policeman. I can fancy in my mind's eye that I see the back-streets of some of our manufacturing towns when the compulsory edict was promulgated, and its promoters proceeded to put it in execution. Who indeed would take upon himself either to collect, or to conduct to an enforced school, the rising generation of those streets? The attempt would be ludicrous enough; would it not lead to serious consequences?

Compulsory
or non-com-
pulsory

But I am convinced of this, that there is many an intelligent working man and working man's wife who, if it were said to them, "You shall do this," would defy you—who would yet listen attentively to another statement. "If this be not done, other things cannot be expected. If you will not fit your child for his work in life, the door to that work cannot be opened to him." The parent has a right to ask in return, "Will your school fit him for that work;" and if the answer be not plain and satisfactory, he is evidently absolved from your interference. But this ought not often to be the case. I have, in a previous report (1853-4), stated my belief that a school certificate of good conduct, given to children of a certain age when leaving the school, might be productive of good effects—tending both to make the children stay longer at school, and attend there with more regularity. I have now to express my satisfaction that the Lord President is willing to carry out my suggestion. I trust, in the course of the present year, to see it working beneficially in our schools. Many experienced persons concur in my view. The following testimony is from a clergyman, who for several years has taken a lively interest, and been successful, in the management of his schools.

School cer-
tificates.

"I have just finished reading your report for last year, and cannot resist the pleasure of writing to you to tell you how pleased I am with your suggestion of certificates. Ever since reading the account of the Staffordshire Coalmasters' Union, I felt assured that it was a point of first importance. I have wished to talk with you on the subject. Your plan, I think, is both practicable and excellent."

I must add here that during the past year I have urged upon several of the influential coal-owners in Yorkshire the

advantage, if not the necessity, of a prize-scheme for school children, similar in many respects to that which has been found to work so well in Staffordshire.

I regret to say that I have met with little success. Some of them have answered that there was not the same need of it in Yorkshire as in the Midland coal-fields, that our mining population was both better off and more advanced in education than theirs. This may be the case to a certain extent, but it is no answer to the real question; which is, whether such a scheme be needed at all, and whether it would be useful. My object is not to make a comparison between different coal-fields, however interesting such a comparison might be, but to make some improvement in the education of our own miners.

Prize-scheme in Yorkshire coal districts.

That improvement is needed, the following notice given me by a considerable coal-master in the south of Yorkshire, may show. He tells me that this is the formula used by the men in his employ when they wish to quit it, written always by the same scribe, as the best writer and speller of the whole company. I only regret that the handwriting cannot be shown, as well as the spelling and the style.

Educational state of colliers.

"October 17, 1853.

"Master willam higen hi hear dy giv you Won month notis to leav you imployment.

"RODAT RIGHT."

Perhaps it may be unnecessary to say that this is a month's notice from Robert Wright to Mr. William Higgins. But probably there are few persons who, in reading it, will not share my astonishment that some of the chief coalowners in South Yorkshire do not think that their colliers need further education. The schoolmasters of the neighbourhood, as may be seen from the resolutions of the Sheffield Schoolmasters' Association (Appendix), are of a different opinion, and, as practical men, wish to try what has been successful elsewhere.

I add also in the Appendix, three letters from candidates for a colliery-school in South Yorkshire, as I think they show the class of men that compete for such offices, and, therefore, the character of education that may be reasonably expected in them. It is only fair to add, that these writers were not successful in this instance.

I regret that I cannot report any decided progress in the attainments of the school children in general. The Table (9.) which I give of comparison between the last two years is not satisfactory. It does not show any marked or important improvement; a little increase here, a little falling off there, is the tale which it tells. Nor, when I compare my district with those of other Inspectors, is the result more gratifying.

Progress of children.

The comparison is made in Table (8.) annexed. Yorkshire, which has the character of nourishing an intelligent, almost too clever, race of sons, appears there very low in the list of intellectual attainments. I am persuaded (as I have before said) that this appearance is in a great measure fallacious. But the majority of readers are deluded by it. And the positive results, as observed by Mr. Moncreiff and myself, are, in our opinion, far less than they ought to be.

State of
school
buildings.

The general state of the school buildings is satisfactory. I have to report that new schools have been erected at Hoyle Mill, near Barnsley; at Bankfoot, near Bradford, much aided by the liberality of Mr. Hardy; at Tankersley, by the liberal assistance of Earl FitzWilliam; at Sheffield, belonging to the Parish Church; at Marske, by the Earl of Zetland; and at Doncaster, by the Great Northern Railway Company. These last, though not aided by your Lordships' Committee, desire to partake of the benefit of your annual grants, and to be placed under inspection. It is, perhaps, not out of place for me to mention here the judicious liberality and the earnest care of this Railway Company for its work-people, in providing them with excellent schools and well-furnished reading-rooms, and in their intention of erecting a church for them at their

New schools. "plant" in Doncaster. There are schools in the course of erection—some of them being nearly completed—at Boroughbridge, Marsden, Wyke, Hull (St. Stephen's), Pocklington, and Wykeham; whilst considerable improvements, either additions to existing rooms or class-rooms have been made at Sheffield (St. Mary's), Elsecar, Bierley, and Dodworth (Town). There is also some prospect of new buildings at Leeds (St. Peter's), where they are much needed. At Wortley (near Sheffield) new schools are to be built by Lord Wharfedale. At Doncaster (St. George's) where the rooms, though spacious, are inconvenient and ill-lighted, considerable improvements are to be made immediately. At the following places new schools are much needed to suit the requirements of the day.—

New build-
ings needed.

West Riding.—Barwick-in-Elmet, Heath, Rawmarsh, Selby, Worsborough, Wilsden, Buslingthorpe, Linthwaite, Clifford, Grimstone.

East Riding.—Burythorpe, Hull (St. Mark's, Hull (Trinity), Malton, Sunk Island, Welton, Yedingham.

North Riding.—York (Manor). Whitby, Osmotherley, Brompton-on-Swale, Hutton's Ambo, Kirby Misperton, Dalton (endowed), Snainton.

The following are insufficient in size for their present attendants—Pittsmoor, Gool, Halifax (Cross Hill), Longroyd Bridge, Thornes, Hull (St. Stephen's), Beverley Minster (girls), Bradford (St. James'), Sheffield (St. Mary's, infants).

It is a pleasing part of my duty to make particular mention of some schools, which, if not in all points excellent, have at least reached a good standard, and are like beacon-lights, plainly visible above the level of the surrounding country. Amongst those situate in towns are—Beverley (St. Mary's and St. Nicholas'), Doncaster (Christ Church, (boys' and infants' schools), Hull Christ Church (boys) and St. John's (girls), Pittsmoor (boys), Richmond (Corporation), Ripon (National), York (Practising school, males), York (Manor), Walmgate (girls), and Bishopgate (girls). List of good schools.

The village schools most worthy of mention are—Brampton Bierlow, Croft (boys), Eserick, Gargrave, Gilling, Harewood, Maltby (infants), Methley (girls), Neswick, Roos (girls especially), Slaithwaite, Staveley, Walton, and Welton (boys). Villages.

Most of these have been honorably mentioned in previous reports. It strikes me that where a school has been reported on favourably for three or more years, your Lordships might aid the cause of education, by distinguishing either the teacher or the school with some special mark of approbation, such as an additional gratuity in money, or an enlarged allowance of pupil-teachers, or increased grants of books and apparatus.

There is another part of my duties which, however unpleasant, must not be left undone; it is to make particular mention of schools which are not remarkable for their excellence, but for their badness. Some of these have been watched year after year for more than ten years, and their only progress has been from bad to worse. In some there has been no attempt at improvement, in others the element of evil has been stronger than that of good, and after a short struggle the latter has asserted its superiority. Amongst these I must mention— Bad schools

- Castleford (Boys) The only Church school for a large and rapidly increasing population.
- Church Fenton - A small village school in the agricultural district.
- Darnall - - A manufacturing village, with considerable population.
- Ecclesfield - - Both boys and girls; the sole Church schools of a large village in the mining district.
- (Feoffers').
- Guiseley (Girls) - Large manufacturing village.
- Keighley (Infants) Manufacturing town.
- Knottingley (Boys and Girls) The Church schools of a large and busy population.
- Laughton-en-le-Morthen (Boys). Small agricultural village.
- Londesborough - Small agricultural village.
- Northallerton (Infants). Town, not thriving in business.
- Sunk Island - A small hamlet in an out-of-the-way locality, under the control of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests.
- Ulley - Small agricultural village.
- Worshorough - Populous mining village.

Good schools
by Mr. Mon-
creiff.

Mr. Moncreiff furnishes me in like manner with a white and black list of those schools which he has inspected. He says,

The schools of which I can speak favourably are:—

Almondbury, Industrial.	Leeds, St. Andrew's, Infants.
Beverley Minster, Boys.	„ St. Mary's, New Town, Boys.
Bradford, St. James', Boys.	„ St. Paul's, Boys.
Danby, Mixed.	Meltham Church, Mixed.
Halifax, Queen's Head, Mixed.	Sheffield, St. Mary's, Boys.
„ Victoria Street, Infants.	„ „ Girls.
Huddersfield, Longroyd Bridge, Boys.	West Tanfield, Mixed.
„ „ Girls.	Market Weighton, Mixed.
	York, St. Cuthbert's, Boys.

Nearly all of these may be called "good:" in all, there was good progress in the year now reported on.

Bad schools
by Mr. Mon-
creiff.

Bowling, St. John's, Boys.	Leeds, All Saints, Girls.
„ „ Girls.	Linthwaite, Mixed.
Bradford, Ch. Ch., Girls.	Lockington, Mixed.
Bingley, Boys.	Lofthouse, Mixed.
„ „ Girls.	East Morton, Mixed.
Cowling, Mixed.	Otley, Boys.
Eeeleshill, Mixed.	„ „ Girls.
Flamborough, Mixed.	Sedbergh, Boys.
N. Frodingham, Mixed.	Sheffield, St. Philip's.
Hull, St. James', Boys.	Stannington, Mixed.
„ Trinity, Boys.	Supton-on-Derwent, Mixed.
Hutton's Ambo, Mixed.	Swinefleet, Mixed.
Keyingham, Mixed.	Thornaby, Mixed.
Kirby Misperton, Mixed.	Thurgoland, Mixed.
Knaresborough, Girls.	Wigginton, Mixed.
	Yedingham, Mixed.

I have omitted the names of those places where I *know* that new arrangements have been made since my visit. In one or two cases among those mentioned in this list, there are real hindrances in the way of improvement. This may be true in other cases also. I have simply looked to the fact that the schools were either absolutely bad, or unfit for important situations.

Statistical
returns in
Minutes of
Committee
of Council.

I have above remarked that the statistical returns of the different Inspectors' districts given in your Lordships' Minutes, though accurately drawn from the reports furnished by the managers of schools and Her Majesty's Inspectors, lead the generality of readers to very false conclusions as to the state of attainments, the progress of education, the remuneration of teachers, &c., in different parts of Great Britain. I have stated that the error arises chiefly from the difference in character of the schools inspected, and from the non-distinction between schools and the separate school-rooms in the same institutions. I am inclined also to think that the standard of attainments used by different Inspectors is not the same, and that consequently considerable error arises in the apparent state of the schools under this head. I have therefore drawn up a table of the comparative state of the different school districts (twenty in number) in Great Britain.

TABLE OF COMPARISON OF INSPECTORS' DISTRICT (8).

Table of comparison of inspectors' districts.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Place in attainments.	Place as to number of certified teachers.	Place as to number of apprentices.	Place as to least number of young children.	Place as to greatest number of older children.	Place as to amount of teachers' salaries.	Place as to cost per child.	Place as to portion of income raised by school pence.
Metropolitan - - -	3	11	15	1	17	1	1	15 25 per cent.
Gloucester, Hereford, &c. }	13	17	18	12	10	14	4	12 29½ per cent.
Yorkshire - - -	15	7	8	18	20	13	17	3 49 per cent.
South-western - - -	11	18	19	13	9	19	13	15 25 per cent.
Eastern Counties - - -	7	5	9	3	4	6	14	14 28 per cent.
North Midland, Dorby, &c. }	16	6	12	14	11	7	10	9 35 per cent.
South-eastern, Kent, &c. -	5	15	16	15	13	3	2	15 25 per cent.
Lancashire - - -	19	9	5	9	16	5	11	4 47 per cent.
West Midland, Chester, &c. }	12	16	17	6	14	9	7	11 32 per cent.
Northern - - -	17	8	11	10	12	10	15	8 37 per cent.
Berkshire, Wiltshire, &c. -	16	1	13	17	13	18	3	15 23 per cent.
Wales - - -	9	13	10	7	3	17	13	13 29 per cent.
British and Foreign (Northern) }	4	3	1	2	5	4	8	2 51 per cent.
British and Foreign (Midland and Western) }	1	10	2	4	7	2	5	5 45 per cent.
British and Foreign (Southern and Eastern) }	2	12	3	16	6	8	16	6 42 per cent.
Scotch Church - - -	18	4	6	5	1	11	6	7 41 per cent.
Scotch Free Church - - -	14	2	4	11	2	12	9	1 58 per cent.
Scotch Episcopal Church - -	20	20	20	8	8	20	12	16 24 per cent.
Roman Catholic (Southern) -	6	14	7	26	15	15	19	16 24 per cent.
Roman Catholic (Northern and Western) }	8	19	14	19	19	16	20	19 34 per cent.

Some of the results of this table are very curious and conflicting. For instance, one would suppose that the district which contained the highest per-centage of certified teachers would show the result of their attainments in the high standard of the children in this respect. But this (as will be seen from the table) is by no means the case.

Results of this table.

The Berkshire and Wiltshire district, which stands first in the number of certified teachers, is sixteenth in its state of attainments; the Free Church of Scotland is second in certified teachers and fourteenth in attainments; while, on the other hand, the Roman Catholic Northern and Western district, which is nineteenth in its number of certified teachers, is eighth in attainments of children. Indeed, this district is a

perfect marvel. Excepting the Episcopal schools in Scotland, which cannot yet fairly be compared with those of other districts, it is lowest in the number of certified teachers, it is lowest in the age of the children at school, it is lowest in the outlay for their education, it is very low (sixteenth) in the payment of its teachers, it is very low (fourteenth) in the number of its pupil-teachers; and yet, if the returns made are to be considered as showing the real state of the case, it is eighth in the attainments of its school children, under all these disadvantages.

Again, we know from actual returns that the salaries of the teachers absorb more than seven-tenths of the whole expenditure of elementary schools. It would seem therefore to follow, that in the districts where the teachers' salaries are highest the cost of the children's schooling would be highest also. But this is not always the case, as the table will show in the districts of Berkshire, Gloucestershire, Cambridge, &c., where considerable variations will be found. I have before adverted to the discrepancy between the average salaries of teachers and their numbers in the different districts, many examples of which will be found in this table. Among the more positive results which may be obtained from it are the following: that the people in Scotland and the north of England are more anxious for the education of their children than those in the south, as evinced by the school payments, which vary from 58 per cent. of the whole school-income to 24 per cent. It will be seen that the Free Church in Scotland contributes the most largely in this respect, and that it is followed by the British and Foreign, Northern district, by Yorkshire and Lancashire, while the lowest are the Southern district of the Roman Catholic schools, Kent, Cornwall, Berkshire, and the Metropolitan district of Church schools.

As to cost
of schooling.

Again, the average cost of schooling seems to be considerably greater in the south and west of England than elsewhere; the highest, in this respect, being the Metropolitan district, South-eastern (Kent, &c.), Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire.

	£	s.	d.
The average cost per child for Great Britain is	-	-	0 17 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Whilst in the Metropolitan district it is	-	-	1 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
And in the Northern Roman Catholic district	-	-	0 10 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

As to pro-
gress of chil-
dren.

From this table also it may, I think, be collected, that the progress of children in attainments does not depend so much on the number of certified teachers or apprentices, nor on the cost in other ways bestowed on their education in books, apparatus, as on their age. This is, of course, only what might be expected, but it seems to be confirmed by this table.

For instance, Yorkshire stands lowest in the age of her school-children, and though sixth in her number of certified teachers and apprentices, is only fifteenth in the order of progress. Lancashire, also, is very low in the age of its school-children, and though fifth in the number of certified teachers and apprentices, is nineteenth in the order of attainments.

Probably enough has been said to show that the statistical returns made in your Lordships' Minutes, require a careful interpretation, and much knowledge of the peculiar circumstances of schools, before they can be rightly received. I am anxious that this should be generally understood, for I sometimes hear Yorkshire taunted as a laggard in the educational race; when I feel convinced that she has made as great efforts, if not produced as great results, as any district of Great Britain.

I am aware that this is not a favourable time for making this assertion, as my report this year cannot, on the whole, be considered as satisfactory. I observe, however, that your Lordships' grants to Church schools in Yorkshire have increased

	£	s.
From	13,743	0
To	14,128	10

I subjoin a tabular statement respecting the chief towns of Yorkshire which does not show a similar result.

I have not seen any night schools at work, though some grants have been promised by your Lordships' Committee on account of their teachers. Night schools.

I cannot report any increase of school fields or gardens; the rising generation in Yorkshire seems to be too fully employed in manual labour to find leisure for this very useful branch of industrial occupation. School fields.

I cannot speak of much progress in drawing schools. In Sheffield, where there seemed to be the most prospect of success, a disagreement arose between the master of the school of design and the schoolmasters, which had the effect of causing them to discontinue their attendance at the school. At Leeds, also, the dismissal of a drawing master has been temporarily productive of hindrance to the pupils of the school. Drawing in schools.

Kirkstall is the only school which presented candidates for examination in drawing, and these, owing to a misunderstanding of the time, and my inability to give the papers at a later hour, were not examined.

In conclusion, I cannot but express my disappointment at the educational aspect of my district as seen in the inspection of the last twelve months. It certainly is not satisfactory for the great county of York, for it really amounts to this, that the most approved means for bettering the elementary educa- Conclusion

tion of the working classes have been freely used, have been used, also, for a sufficient length of time to test their value, and that they have produced very little effect—that, on the whole, their effect seems to diminish rather than to increase—that during the last year the results of inspection bring to light very little, if any, progress in the intellectual attainments of the school children, and show no improvement in that particular; by which chiefly intellectual progress is rendered possible, their age and length of attendance. In one of these points it would be difficult to say that there is any advance, in the other there is decided retrogression since my last report.

Unsatisfactory report for the year

I confess that this is a very discouraging fact. For Yorkshire is not in the same position with some other parts of England, where, either from want of means, or lack of energy, the people declined to enter, or entered only of late, into the great educational struggle. It was one of the first counties to take advantage of your Lordships' Minutes of 1845-46. It has continued ever since to receive a large portion of your grants. It has a larger staff of certified teachers and apprentices (reckoned together) than any other county. Of the schools which I inspected last year only twenty-two per cent. were without either the one or the other of these advantages. Very nearly half the teachers, both male and female, of the schools under inspection hold certificates of merit. Above half the schools, including those of every kind that have been inspected during the year—those even for mere infants—those in almost pauperised districts—those in out-of-the-way country villages, in short, in all those localities where there would seem to be the least chance of ability to comply with your Lordships' conditions—above half the whole number have apprentices at work in them.

The school-buildings are certainly not surpassed, I doubt whether they are equalled, by those of any other district of Great Britain, either in architectural beauty or internal convenience; their furniture, books, apparatus, &c., are in general liberally supplied and suitable for the purpose; their managers, chiefly the clergy—on whom falls the chief burden, and to whom should be the largest share of the credit—work zealously, and in many cases intelligently, in their different spheres, and yet the result is small, very small, and, as far as can be judged, gradually decreasing. Why is this? The answer has been given a hundred times. I have stated it over and over again in my reports. It is chiefly owing to the small age of the school children. Yorkshire suffers from this evil more than any other part of England. Above 32½ per cent. of her school children are only of and under the age of seven years; of the remainder only 3½ per cent. are above the age of thirteen

Its cause.

years. It is simply useless to expect any real improvement in the knowledge and habits of the working-classes as long as such a state of things, from any cause whatever, exists in our schools.

I have the honor to be, &c.

FREDERICK WATKINS.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

TABLE OF PROGRESS (9.)

Subject.	1854.	1853.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Sewing - - - - -	23.21	25.68
Algebra - - - - -	0.21	0.32
Mensuration - - - - -	0.3	0.58
Geometry - - - - -	0.15	0.28
Drawing - - - - -	6.23	3.16
Music - - - - -	6.9	6.48
History - - - - -	20.01	20.39
Grammar - - - - -	34.14	32.53
Geography - - - - -	50.1	44.02
Fractions - - - - -	3.64	3.96
Proportion and practice - - - - -	5.43	4.8
Compound rules - - - - -	15.27	12.86
Multiplication - - - - -	20.94	16.05
Addition - - - - -	25.2	24.1
Dictation - - - - -	42.95	37.73
Writing in copy-books - - - - -	53.51	50.8
„ on slates - - - - -	41.15	41.65
Reading books of general information - - - - -	37.46	31.0
„ easy narrative - - - - -	31.13	31.87
Letters and monosyllables - - - - -	36.38	33.61
Liturgy - - - - -	11.95	11.39
Catechism - - - - -	85.14	82.16
Holy Scriptures - - - - -	79.29	79.09

Table (10.)

COMPARATIVE CONDITION of large Towns in Yorkshire, as shown by Educational Grants from the Committee of Council on Education.

	1852.	1854.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Leeds - - - - -	2,360 0 0	1,839 10 0	Decrease nearly 23 per cent.
Sheffield - - - - -	1,537 10 0	1,138 0 0	„ „ 28 „
Bradford - - - - -	598 0 0	763 0 0	Increase nearly 26 „
Halifax - - - - -	765 0 0	763 0 0	Stationary.
Huddersfield - - - - -	451 0 0	811 0 0	Increase nearly 80 per cent.
Wakefield - - - - -	479 10 0	285 0 0	Decrease „ 50 „
York - - - - -	550 0 0	810 0 0	Increase „ 44 „
Hull - - - - -	901 10 0	920 0 0	Stationary.
Total - - - - -	27,711 10 0	27,319 10 0	Decrease 5 per cent.

Table (11.)
COST OF SCHOOLING.

District.	1853.			1852.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Metropolitan	1	3	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	3	9
Gloucester and Western	0	19	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	18	1
Yorkshire	0	14	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	14	1
South-western	0	16	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	16	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
Eastern	0	16	5	0	16	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Midland	0	17	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	15	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
South-eastern	1	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	5
Lancashire	0	17	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	18	8
North-western	0	18	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	17	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Northern	0	16	4	0	14	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Berkshire, Wiltshire, &c.	1	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	18	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wales	0	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
British and Foreign Northern	0	18	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	15	9
„ „ Midland and Eastern	0	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ „ Southern and Western	0	15	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	16	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Scotch Church	0	18	10	1	1	7
„ Free Church	0	18	2	0	16	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ Episcopal Church	0	17	1	No return.		
Roman Catholic Southern and Western	0	12	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	9	7
„ „ Northern and North-western	0	10	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	No return.		
Average	0	17	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	17	3 $\frac{3}{4}$

Increase, 6d. per child.

Table (12.)
INCOME.

Year.	Number of Places making returns.	Endowment.	Voluntary Contributions.	School-pence.	Other Sources.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1852	287	2,497 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,662 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	12,118 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4,241 10 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	26,519 14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1853	238	1,296 17 0	7,135 14 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,150 6 4	3,054 9 1	22,637 7 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1854	325	2,216 0 1	9,906 3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	14,363 11 4	4,265 15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	30,841 10 6

Table (13.)
EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Number of Returns.	Salaries.	Books and Stationery.	Miscellaneous Expenses.	TOTAL.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1852	287	19,039 7 8	1,417 18 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,064 15 9	25,522 1 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1853	238	17,082 18 3	1,612 12 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,332 4 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	21,997 14 11
1854	325	22,658 9 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,996 13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5,518 14 5	30,173 17 6

At a meeting of the masters of the National schools in the town and neighbourhood of Sheffield, held in the National School, Carver Street, October 7th, 1854, the following resolutions were passed:—

• “That, as the irregularity of attendance of the children in our National schools, and the early age at which they are taken away from them, are the greatest evils which at present exist in the way of education, this meeting deems it necessary that efforts should be made by the friends of education in Sheffield and its neighbourhood, as far as possible to remove them from the schools of this locality.”

Resolved,—“That this meeting considers that a prize scheme on some such principle as that adopted in Staffordshire may, with great advantage, be introduced into this town and neighbourhood, for the following reasons:—First, that it would induce parents to allow their children to remain longer in school; second, that it would have a tendency to keep children at the same school; third, that the obtaining of a prize would have great weight in this neighbourhood, as it would be the means of securing good situations for the successful candidates, and thus be beneficial both to the cause of education and to manufacturers who employ them; fourth, that it would greatly conduce to the orderly and respectful behaviour of the children both in and out of school, and thus contribute to their social, moral, and religious welfare.”

Resolved,—“That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Rev. F. Watkins, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, respectfully requesting him to take such steps in this matter as he may deem advisable.”

Signed, on behalf of the meeting,

(Signed)

JOSEPH WARD, Chairman.

SIR,

November 21, 1854.

I AM a steady, pious, young man, twenty-five years of age. I have been married above three years, and have no family. My brother-in-law is a schoolmaster, and, as I have every qualification for the same, I wish to become one myself. I thoroughly understand reading, writing, arithmetick, grammar, geography, &c. I am particularly well suited to become a schoolmaster. I am of a very thoughtful quiet turn of mind, steady, honourable, and just towards all men. Although I am but twenty-five years of age, I have had a very great deal of experience in spiritual and worldly matters, and would make it my whole study to learn my scholars their duty towards God and man, and insert the principles of Christianity with those of business into them, whereby they might become a God-fearing people and useful members to society. My wife is a very pious, quiet, respectable person, twenty-five years of age, and is capable of teaching reading, writing, spelling, and the primitive elements of arithmetick, geography, history, &c., likewise, is very clever at her needle. I have been shopman for the last eight years, and have always bore an unblemished character. My last employer, Mr. ———, would be most happy to give me a first-rate reference, either personally or by letter. Anxiously waiting your pleasure, I beg to remain yours obediently,

Strand, London.

P.S.—An answer would very much oblige. No objection to teach middle-age people.

SIR,

Sheffield, 21 November 1854.

IN glancing over the advertisements of Saturday's paper, I saw one which bore a statement to this effect, viz.:—“That you were in wants of a schoolmaster and mistress at Tinsley Colliery School. I have been brought up under the Government system of education, and have done nothing else all my life but go to school and teach schools. Schooling is a situation that

I have studied a deal, and could always bring a character away with me that would always bear the strictest examination. By giving me a trial you will find me to give satisfaction both to the parents and to the children, and all who are concerned in it.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

SIR,

28 November 1854.

HAVING seen an advertisement in one of the Sheffield papers for a schoolmaster and mistress for schools at ——— Colliery, and being acquainted with the locality and having some knowledge of the kind of tuition that will be required there. And having long had a desire to be placed in a situation whereby I might be made usefull to my fellow working-men. That situation as schoolmaster would be one, I perceive, whereby I might gain access unto them, and so be made a blessing both to the rising generation and the adult population too. Being myself a miner I might converse with them more freely, for I shall want to make myself generally useful to all around, should you think well to prefer me for that office. Neither my wife nor me, tho' we take the boldness to offer ourselves as candidates for the situation, have had no classical instruction. For I was took to the pit at the age ten, and do still follow the employment of a miner, so that what learning I have got hath been principally from selfe cultivation. But my acquaintance with the rising generation and mode of instruction needful for them is such that I feel quiet satisfied in my own mind ~~that~~ a trial will give satisfaction not only to the proprietors of the school, but to the rising generation and their parents as well. I am no stranger to teaching, having been about 9 years a Sunday-school teacher, but at present am a local preacher amongst the Wesleyan Reformers in the ——— and ——— circuits.

My character, tact, and moral capability for a schoolmaster, with, as I said before, the exeception of a classical education, may be had, if required. And as far as my wife's capabilities for the work, she hath had about 30 children under her care as pupils, and gave great satisfaction too.

We have no family, so that we should be at liberty to devote our whole energies to the cause.

I would had in conelution, that we will spare no pains, and think no sacrifice to great in order to benifit the children. Should you think well to give us a trial, you will much oblige,

Yours truly,
(Signed) JAMES and ANN ———.

To the Proprietors of the ——— Colliery Schools.

**Summaries of Tabulated Reports, for 1853-4, on Schools inspected
by Rev. F. Watkins and Rev. G. R. Moncreiff.**

SUMMARY A.

Number of Schools *actually* inspected between
1 September 1853 and 31 August 1854.

No. of Schools, i.e., institutions held in separate buildings, and separately ma- naged.	Number of School-rooms in which separate Teachers are employed.				Amount of <i>accommodation</i> in square feet in Schools enumerated in 4 column.*	Number of children in <i>average attendance</i> in those Schools.	Number of children <i>present</i> <i>at examination</i> in those Schools.	Number of <i>Certificated</i> Teachers in those Schools.†	Number of <i>Pupil-teachers</i> in those Schools.†
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.					
349	122	119	55	184	411,857	39,950	40,615	235	556

Per-centage of Children *present at examination*, learning ‡

Arithmetic as far as										
Sewing.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Drawing.	Music from Notes.	History.	Grammar.	Geography.	Fractions and Decimals.	Proportion and Practice.
23'21	0'21	0'3	0'15	6'23	6'9	20'01	34'14	50'1	3'64	5'43
Compound Rules and Reduction.	Multiplication.	Simple Addition.								
15'27	20'94	25'2								
To write										
From Dictation.	On Paper.	On Slates.	Books of General Information.	Easy Narratives.	Letters and Monosyllables.	Liturgy (as adapted to Age).	Catechism.	Holy Scriptures.		
42'95	53'51	41'15	37'43	31'13	37'68	11'95	85'14	73'29		

Per-centage of Children on *School Registers*

Aged					Who have been in School						
Under seven.	Between seven and eight.	Between eight and nine.	Between nine and ten.	Between ten and eleven.	Between eleven and twelve.	Between twelve and thirteen.	Between thirteen and fourteen.	Over fourteen.	Four years and over.	Four years.	Three years.
31·94	10·7	13·62	13·29	11·58	8·63	6·59	2·47	1·13	3·64	4·27	7·7
Two years.	One year.										
12·29	17·12										

* The amount of accommodation in square feet, divided by 8, will give the number of children who can be properly accommodated. Calculations of area in school-rooms, as compared with the average attendance of scholars, should be made upon this basis.

† At the date of closing this return.

‡ These per-centages are confined to boys' and girls' schools and do not include infants.

SUMMARY B.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 325 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-pence.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2,216 0 1 ^u	9,990 3 8 ¹	14,363 11 4	4,205 15 4 ¹	30,941 10 6

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of 325 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22,658 9 6 ¹	1,996 13 6 ¹	5,518 14 5	30,173 17 6

General Report, for the Year 1854, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. E. DOUGLAS TINLING, M.A., on the Schools inspected in the Counties of Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.

MY LORDS,

• Bath, 1854.

THE work in which I have been engaged during the past year, from 1st September 1853 to 31st August 1854, is briefly summed up in the following table, wherein the occupation of each day is stated.

Inspecting Schools.		Examinations.			Revising Papers.		Journeys.	General Report.	Correspondence and Conference.	Vacation and private business.	Illness.	Sundays.	Total.
Elementary.	Normal.	Pupil-teachers.	Certificate.	Register.	Pupil-teachers.	Teachers.							
Days, 125	5	14	10	3	14	25	6	26	50	25	10	52	365

During the 125 days devoted to the inspection of elementary schools, I visited :—

Separate institutions.	Schools under distinct Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.	Number of Children in attendance in Schools.
144	193	62	51	18	34	16,000

The normal institutions of Exeter and Salisbury were inspected by me, with my colleagues Mr. Moseley and Mr. Cook, upon whom devolves the duty of reporting upon these institutions; but as these training schools are specially connected with the elementary schools in this South-western district, I would take this opportunity of again recording my opinion, that in both these schools a great and increasing work is being effected for the advance of national education in this country.

In the 195 schools which I have visited, there were present on the day of inspection 16,000 children, whilst the tabulated reports of the Rev. R. F. Meredith refer to :—

Separate institutions.	Schools under distinct Teachers.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.	School Buildings.	Children in attendance in Schools.
166	216	50	49	21	93	3	13,907

In addition to these 310 separate institutions, containing 411 schools under distinct and separate teachers, in which were present upon the day of inspection 29,007 children, there are several small schools in the district which have not been visited either by myself or Mr. Meridith during the past year, and eleven groups of schools in which apprentices or certificated teachers have been appointed. The names of these latter schools are given in the index, to which index I would refer for the number of children present in each school upon the day of inspection, the names of all those schools in which apprentices have been sanctioned, the number of apprentices in each school, and the names of the certificated teachers; with the schools in which they are located.

The following table will give at one view the 'aggregate number of certificated teachers and apprentices working in this district, and their distribution according to the different counties:—

Names of Counties.	Schools under distinct Teachers in which Pupil-Teachers have been sanctioned.	Total Number of Pupil-Teachers in each County.		Total Number of Certificated Teachers.		Population of the District
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Somerset - -	50	67	48	21	11	443,916
Dorset - -	33	29	33	8	10	181,207
Devon - -	66	73	58	27	8	567,038
Cornwall - -	20	50	16	16	4	353,558
Total -	168	374		105		1,559,779

A general idea may be formed of the progress of education in this district during the past year, from the following facts:

1. There is a steady increase in the number of schools applying for and obtaining pupil-teachers, as shown in the following table, which is some proof of the advancement in the instruction given in our elementary schools; for it is a simple matter of fact, that in almost every good school a request is made for an apprentice.

The following table shows the gradual increase in the number of schools in which pupil teachers have been sanctioned since the year 1848-49, together with the number of certificated teachers engaged in elementary schools.

NUMBER of SCHOOLS under distinct Teachers.

Counties.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Somerset - -	36	44	55	50	49	59
Dorset - -	16	19	20	22	27	33
Devon - -	27	36	44	49	57	66
Cornwall - -	23	32	38	29	33	30
Total - -	102	131	157	150	166	188

The NUMBER of Certificated Teachers.

Counties.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Somerset -	9	12	12	20	27	34
Dorset -	10	12	8	12	12	19
Devon -	6	9	17	23	29	35
Cornwall -	7	9	10	10	18	21
Total -	32	42	47	65	86	109

2. The inferiority of those schools in which pupil-teachers are *not* apprenticed has become more apparent, and is now both recognized and acknowledged by the great majority of school managers.

3. Many new and additional school buildings have been erected throughout the district, and several others are in the course of erection.

4. In addition to these elementary schools, the new training college for masters at Exeter has been completed, and was opened in October last with one unanimous feeling of interest throughout the county.

In this college there have been during the past year students, 33 of whom were examined by me at Christmas; whilst at the Salisbury institution for mistresses, there have been no less than 60 students during the past year, 48 of whom were examined at the same time by Mr. Meredith.

It is in a great measure owing to our training institutions with their increasing supply of certificated teachers, (*vide* preceding table,) that the pupil-teacher system is thus steadily extending itself throughout the country; at the same time I must not omit to mention, that there are many of our national school teachers who, without any training, have made the most praiseworthy exertions to keep pace with the advance in education, and have consequently raised their schools to a state of proficiency which is highly satisfactory, and have either themselves obtained their certificates, or have become registered, and carried their pupil-teachers through their course of apprenticeship. On the other hand those teachers who, either

through inability or want of energy, have failed to move forward in the work of education, are plainly showing by the inferior state of their schools that they are wholly unequal to hold their position as instructors of the children of the poor. It is worthy of remark (in connexion with the school buildings which have been recently erected in this district), as affording some indication of the hold which the educational movement is beginning to take in this country, that in several instances the schools have been erected *in memoriam*; e.g. at Bridgewater, in the midst of the very poor population of St. John's, Eastover; at Marazion in Cornwall, and during the past year at Charlton Mackerel, in Somerset, where schools of the most chaste and beautiful character have been built to the memory of the late the Archdeacon of Bath, by his brother.

With regard to the internal fittings of a school, I would suggest to school managers; 1, to place the desks in their schools in parallel lines, three deep =====, and sufficient in number to accommodate about one half of the children in attendance on school; 2, to leave a certain amount of the area of the school-room open and free; 3, to erect a small gallery for oral teaching, either in a part of the general school-room, or in the class-room, if there be one. This gallery should contain, in a small village school, about one third of the children in attendance; and in no case more than about fifty or sixty children.

In many of the parochial schools the school fees are bearing a more sure and fair proportion to the annual expenditure than heretofore; the income of the school being raised by the admission of the children of the employer with those of the employed, by which means a better and higher class of teacher is provided than could otherwise be the case.

I consider this self-paying system to be of great benefit, as far as it can fairly be brought to bear, for without it there must ever be the greatest difficulty to continue the higher salary to the better educated and more efficient teachers.

Though I am fully aware how little has been done in this district, with a population of 1,550,779 in comparison with that which might have been accomplished, yet as a proof that the education in our parochial schools is producing some little effect, I would draw attention to a paragraph extracted from the *Times*, November 9th 1854, where it is stated; respecting the four counties which form my district:—

“At the quarter sessions for Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, the four principal western counties, which have recently been held, the governors and chaplains of the various county and city gaols have supplied some interesting and important statistics connected with the state of crime in the various localities. At the Somerset Sessions, presided over by Mr. Miles, M.P., the number of prisoners for trial was only 23, which was a con-

siderable decrease from the number at the corresponding sessions in the previous year. In Dorset the number for trial was 54, of whom 20 were allowed to be on bail. The number of prisoners in the gaol was—148 males and 24 females, together, 172; the daily average during the quarter being 170, while during the same quarter last year it was only 143. The commitments during the past quarter, however, have only been 177, against 186 in the corresponding quarter of last year, showing a decrease of 9. On the other hand, there had been 71 re-commitments, against 57 last year, being an increase of 14. The chaplain of the Dorset gaol stated that the criminal statistics of the present year, as compared with those of 1848 and 1849, were favourable, but, the proportion of those ignorant of religious truth far exceeded those of previous years, that class amounting to 556 out of 804. Out of the 804 prisoners also, there was only one who had received a superior education. In Devonshire the number of prisoners for trial was 25, while at the corresponding session of last year it was 37, showing a reduction of 12, while there were 80 or 90 prisoners confined in the county gaol less than there were last year."

And to a paragraph in the *Bath Chronicle*, January 3rd 1855,

"The calendar for the western division of Somerset, January 1855, presented a list of 63 prisoners, and the number for the adjourned sessions to be held at Wells, 54, making a total, 97; last year, at the corresponding sessions, the number was 126, showing a *diminution* of 22."

It has been a subject of general remark that the letters which have been published from our valiant soldiers in the east, afford a most striking evidence of the advance in education since the last war; and it appears to me that they still more strongly indicate the religious character of that education, even though the seed sown may not have taken root in every heart.

There is, then, much to encourage us in our work amongst the children of the poor. Yet, still it is my duty, as on former occasions, to lay before your Lordships the great and increasing difficulty which we have to contend against in the early withdrawal of children from school at an age when their school instruction can only be considered to be beginning to tell with advantage upon them; so that whilst our schools are fuller, and the average per-centage of children under education greater, the age of the children is decidedly less.

I am glad to be able to report that in agricultural parishes, where the Minute of April 2, 1853, can be brought to bear, there is a growing conviction on the part of school managers that this amended Minute will be of some real assistance in remedying the evil. I append a list of the schools which have already received the benefit of this Minute.

.

List of Schools which have received Grants for Capital under the Minute of April 2, 1853.

Somerset.				Dorset.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Pitminster	-	-	3 4 0	Broadwinsor	-	5	11 0
Wellington	-	10	7 0	Whitechurch	-	4	18 0
Rockwell Green	-	8	0 0	Sherborne	-	2	16 0
Nettlecombe	-	4	0 0	Nether Compton	-	3	0 0
North Petherton	-	5	8 0	Sherborne	-	1	13 4
North Curry	-	0	16 8	Hinton Martell	-	8	15 0
Nailsea, Ch. Ch.	-	1	16 0	Blandford	-	13	4 0
Wells	-	4	13 0	Osmington	-	2	15 0
Castle Carey	-	2	15 0	Wareham	-	13	15 0
Brompton Ralph	-	0	12 9	Corfe Castle	-	11	18 0
Western Bale	-	22	11 0	Stour Provost	-	6	2 0
Evererech	-	20	3 0	Stalbridge	-	4	2 0
Freshford	-	2	1 0	Maiden Newton	-	8	7 0
Paulton	-	13	17 0	Childokepend	-	8	8 0
				Pimperne	-	13	12 0

Devon.				Cornwall.			
		£	s. d.			£	s. d.
Halberton	-	13	4 0	Stoke Clymsland	-	10	17 0
Kingsteignton	-	1	15 0	Launceston	-	6	13 0
Plympton	-	22	0 0	Straton	-	8	4 0
Dawlish	-	5	8 0	Melton Abbot	-	7	15 0
Axmouthe	-	5	18 0	Tywardreath	-	9	12 0
Axmminster	-	20	17 0	Boscastle	-	0	6 0
Sandford	-	3	0 0	Feock	-	6	4 0
Barnstaple	-	4	3 4	Altarnun	-	6	14 0
Upton Pyue	-	1	13 4	Devoran	-	6	13 0
Combe Martin	-	4	4 0	Chacewater	-	12	0 0
Holdsworthly	-	13	13 0	Baldii	-	8	6 0
West Buckland	-	6	19 0	Merrymeet	-	7	16 0
Bratton Fleming	-	6	9 0	Mylor Bridge	-	7	16 0
				Breage	-	10	17 0
				Menkeniot	-	4	0 0

That portion of the Minute which refers to halftime I consider would be most valuable if, by any legislative measure, children under a certain specified age could be withheld from day labour, either for half the day or for half the week. But as long as it is legally possible for employers to use children of any age for the whole of their childhood, I fear they will continue to do so, regardless of the moral and physical injury done to the children.

There is a very strong feeling in many parts of my district (though it is not by any means universal), that some enactment of a similar character to the Act for Factories would be a legitimate means of enabling us to give a sound and useful education to the children of the poor. As matters now stand, it is simply impossible to do so in the great majority of cases.

Since the period of my last report, the "Butcliffe Industrial School," in the city of Bath, has been placed under my inspection,—a school "for the reformation of juvenile offenders, and of youths in imminent danger of becoming criminal." To show the good effect of an industrial training under a godly master, I find (from a table published by the Secretary) that in this institution, out of 77 youths who left the school between January 1st, 1852, and October 31st, 1854, 46 have been reformed, and are living honestly by their own labour; 6 are living at home with their parents; 4 are in the workhouse; 8 uncertain, not heard of; only 13 are known to have returned to their evil practices.

The average number in the school is 30. The employment as follows:—shoemaking, tailoring, gardening, matmaking, knitting, woodeutting, washing, baking, hairpicking. The expenses of the school during the last year have been 438*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, which includes every detail of outlay.

Out of the 65 youths who have been within the walls of the building during the past year,

3 have been sent to Canada as emigrants.	}	37
2 apprenticed to traders.		
5 apprenticed to H.M. Navy.		
1 apprenticed in the Merchant Service.		
1 entered as a seaman H.M.S.		
7 sent to situations.	}	28 now in the school.
5 returned to their parents.		
11 absconded or left without leave.		
2 sent to the workhouse.	}	65

In this district the study of drawing has lately received much encouragement and attention. Schools of Art have been established in the cities of Bath and Exeter, and at Truro.

The following details respecting the school in Bath, in which I am personally deeply interested, may be of service to those who may watch with pleasure the progress of these schools.

We opened our school in Bath in May last, when various classes were immediately formed; and although, from unexpected circumstances, our school was closed for fourteen weeks after midsummer, yet the number of students who have entered the school is most encouraging.

No. of Students.	Schools and Classes receiving instruction.
120	Blue Coat School—boys.
	Weymouth House Central School—boys.
	Walcot Parochial School—boys.
28	Ladies' class.
28	Children of ladies and gentlemen.
33	Schoolmasters and male pupil-teachers.
34	Schoolmistresses and female pupil-teachers.
128	Artizans—male.
8	Artizans—female.
25	Bath Rectory School.

The following analysis of one of these classes, made in June last, when the class consisted of 81 students, is most instructive, shows how widely the system which is taught in these schools is sought for, and how extensively its benefits are applicable—

ARTIZANS—MALE.

Trades, &c.	No. of Students.	Trades, &c.	No. of Students.
Cabinet makers -	17	Marble mason -	1
Upholsterers -	4	Coach-body builder -	1
Turners -	2	Harness maker -	1
General turner -	1	Shoemaker -	1
Carpenters and joiners -	7	Weaver -	1
Carpenters -	3	Errand boy -	1
Joiner -	1	Teacher of drawing -	1
Fancy chair and sofa makers -	2	Schoolmasters -	2
Chair maker -	1	Teacher -	1
Carver -	1	Paper hanger -	1
Painters -	4	Compositor and letter-press printer -	1
House painter -	1	Engraver and lithographer's apprentice -	1
Heraldic painter -	1	Photographer's assistant -	1
Ironmongers -	2	Stationer's assistant -	1
Ironmongers' assistants -	2	Organ builder -	1
Ironmonger's clerk -	1	Organ builder's apprentice -	1
Gas fitter -	1	Clerk -	1
Brass worker -	1	Architect's clerk -	1
Brass founder's assistant -	1	Attorney's clerk -	1
Smith -	1	Tailor -	1
Whitesmith -	1	Inspector of gas works -	1
Jeweller and goldsmith's apprentice -	1	Occupation not stated -	2
Builder -	1		

We have every reason to believe that when the school is once freed from the expense which appears essential for the procuring casts, examples, desks, &c. &c. &c., it will be entirely self-supporting. I append the provisional rules.

PROVISIONAL RULES FOR THE CENTRAL SCHOOL.

THE entire management of the school is under the direction of the Committee.

Students may enter the School of Art without any qualification in drawing.

Mechanics and artizans, and others of a like class, must pay the sum of 2s. entrance fee; which fee, if they attend the school regularly for forty-four weeks, shall be received as payment for instruction for the last four weeks of that time.

Mechanics and artizans, and others of a like class, must pay in advance 6d. a-week for instruction, consisting of three lessons a-week of two hours each. All entrances and payments by the mechanics' class can be received only at the Monday meetings.

Ladies and gentlemen forming classes for instruction, must pay in advance one guinea a quarter, consisting of eleven consecutive weeks. Pupils under sixteen years of age will be admitted for 10s. 6d. the quarter. Two lessons a-week of two hours each.

The parents of young ladies shall have the option of placing their children in the ladies' or the children's class; boys above fourteen must enter to the gentlemen's class.

Every student must provide himself or herself with a drawing board, paper, and pencil; all of which may be obtained at the school, at the cost price.

Any student absenting himself from the school for a month, without producing a satisfactory reason for such absence, must pay a second entrance fee on re-commencing his attendance at the school.

The master is directed to report immediately any case of misconduct to the Executive Committee, who shall direct the entrance fee to be forfeited, or the student to be removed from the school, as the circumstances of the case may require.

Any public school for the education of the children of the poor will, with the consent of the Executive Committee, be attended by the master, once a-week for one hour, on the payment of five pounds annually, in advance.

The terms for the attendance of the master on private schools are arranged by the Committee according to circumstances.

E. DOUGLAS TINLING, Chairman.

R. WILBRAHAM FALCONER, M.D., Hon. Sec.

The following is from the report of the Drawing Master, upon the two National Schools under inspection, and the Blue Coat School:—

“The children at the public schools take great interest in their drawing lessons, many of them have improved very much, particularly those of the Blue Coat School.

(Signed) A. STANNERS, Master.”

Mem.—The boys of the Blue Coat School remain longer at school, and are older boys than the boys at the other schools.

If equal encouragement could be given for the formation of singing classes, I believe that much benefit would be done, and that it would be greatly appreciated by the poorer classes.

I have the honor to be, &c.

E. DOUGLAS TINLING.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

SUMMARY A.

Number of Schools <i>actually</i> inspected between 1 September 1853 and 31 August 1854.									
No. of Schools, i.e., institutions held in separate buildings, and separately ma- naged.	Number of School-rooms in which separate Teachers are employed.				Amount of accommodation, in square feet, in Schools enumerated in first column.*	Number of children in average attendance in those Schools.	Number of children present at examination in those Schools.	Number of <i>Certificated</i> Teachers in those Schools.†	Number of <i>Pupil-teachers</i> in those Schools.†
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.					
310	103	92	37	146	234,818	25,616	23,654	113	351

Per-centage of Children *present at examination*, learning ‡

Sewing.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Drawing.	Music from Notes.	History.	Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmetic as far as				
									Fractions and Decimals.	Proportion and Practice.	Compound Rules and Reduction.	Multiplication.	Simple Addition.
22·0	0·12	49	-	2·51	5·02	14·05	27·04	40·68	3·21	5·95	13·79	16·91	18·79

To write			To read			Liturgy (as adapted to Age).	Catechism.	Holy Scriptures.
From Dictation.	On Paper	On Slates.	Books of General Information.	Easy Narratives.	Letters and Mo- nosyllables.			
32·05	39·23	35·55	29·42	29·05	38·36	19·85	77·04	72·12

Per-centage of Children *on the School Registers*.

Aged								Who have been in the school					
Under seven.	Between seven and eight.	Between eight and nine.	Between nine and ten.	Between ten and eleven.	Between eleven and twelve.	Between twelve and thirteen.	Between thirteen and fourteen.	Over fourteen.	Over four years.	Four years.	Three years.	Two years.	One year.
33·26	14·31	11·43	13·81	10·40	7·19	5·07	2·66	1·78	6·48	5·01	9·67	14·4	39·83

* The amount of accommodation in square feet, divided by 8, will give the number of children who can be properly accommodated. Calculations of area in school-rooms, as compared with the average attendance of scholars, should be made upon this basis.

† At the date of closing this return.

‡ These per-centages are confined to boys' and girls' schools, and do not include Infants.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 257 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-pence.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 1,811 6 8½	£ s. d. 9,113 3 10½	£ s. d. 5,019 3 4½	£ s. d. 5,368 2 3½	£ s. d. 21,311 16 3

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of 257 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 14,220 1 1½	£ s. d. 1,434 4 4½	£ s. d. 4,726 6 9½	£ s. d. 20,380 12 3½

General Report, for the Year 1853-4, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. M. MITCHELL, M.A., on the Schools inspected by him in the Counties of Essex, Suffolk, Cambridge, Norfolk, and Huntingdon.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honor to present to your Lordships a report on the schools inspected between the 1st of September 1853 and the 31st of August 1854.

The number of places visited has been 126, and 4 twice, total 130, in which were inspected:—

Boys	-	-	-	72
Girls	-	-	-	50
Mixed	-	-	-	50
Infant	-	-	-	29
Total	-	-	-	201

The total number of children in these schools when inspected was 18,361.

The number of miles travelled has amounted to 3,969.

Appoint-
ment of
Assistant
Inspector.

I have to thank your Lordships for the appointment of the Rev. W. C. Campbell as Assistant Inspector of the district. The number of places he has visited is 45, and the number of

Boys' schools	-	-	-	7
Girls' schools	-	-	-	10
Mixed schools	-	-	-	30
Infant schools	-	-	-	7
Total	-	-	-	54

The total number of scholars is 3,309, which, added to the number inspected by myself, makes 21,670.

There have been 25 days occupied in the central examinations of pupil-teachers and revising the papers, and the remainder of the time has been employed in examination of papers (758) worked by candidates for certificates; on religious knowledge, 21 days; report, 20 days; examinations at Norwich, 12 days; lost days and journeys, 6; conference, 3; Good Friday, fast day, Whitsunday, and vacation, 28.

Attendance
diminished.

There are few circumstances connected with the district that call for observation. The attendance at the schools generally was diminished, in consequence of the high price of provisions; but the progress of the scholars, favourably reported of last year, is still maintained.

The managers of schools are becoming reconciled to the change of the floor from brick or stone to wood, and when once it is effected acknowledge the advantage. The schools at Trumpington and Billericay have ceased to require pupil-teachers.

New buildings have been raised at Lowestoft (girls), Bury St. Edmunds, Lakenham (infant), Swanton Morley, Lynn, St. John's; Lynn, South (infant), Witchford, Littlebury, Warboys, Overton Longville. New school.

New fittings have been put into the schools at Lakenham (boys and girls), Fakenham (boys and girls), Burgh Castle, Great Baddow, Lynn, St. Margaret's (boys and girls), Castle Rising, Thorney Abbey, Steeple Bumpstead, Waltham Abbey, St. Giles', Cambridge; St. Peter's, Cambridge; Brampton (boys and girls), Halstead, St. Andrew's, Kesgrave, and I have reason to know that the increase of prices has prevented other schools from being refitted. New fittings.

The managers of schools in Colchester have applied for the assistance of pupil-teachers and the other advantages to be derived from Government inspection. They propose to build new schools and to refit the present ones, and I have no doubt their new plans will restore to the town the educational reputation it held among the foremost rank of the old National system of instruction. New applications.

The whole of South Suffolk is on the advance. The schools at Hadleigh, Bentley, Bures, Sudbury, Geldestone, may compare with any of their class; and I hear that the young men of the Suffolk villages have begun to be alive to their uneducated condition, and that the night-schools are well attended by not merely loungers, but pupils eagerly anxious to learn and improve their status. South Suffolk.

I have visited night-schools in various towns, but am of opinion, that though useful in their way, they are generally conducted with so little system and order as to be very much less so than they might be made, and frequently the damage they do to the appearance of the rooms in which they are held, the dirt they make, the ink they spill,* the breakage they occasion, is hardly compensated by the good they are Night Schools.

* I insert the following for such masters as wish to keep up the appearance of their desks.

METHOD OF EXTRACTING INK.

Mix in a bottle with one quart of hot water,—

- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of citric acid.
- $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of tartaric acid.
- $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of oxalic acid.

This will not only extract ink from wood, but also cleanse the tops of the ink-stands if brass or copper. The cost of a quart is 5d.

supposed to effect. A school without discipline, whatever may be the age of the pupils, can never be successful. The introduction of assistant teachers has, I trust, been beneficial to this class of instruction.

Desire for
new fittings.

I may remark that a sort of enthusiasm now prevails through the district to have schools not merely *well fitted*, but excellently, and the desks of Mr. Atkins, of Norwich, and Mr. Leverett, of Ipswich, are much sought for. The appearance of the schools so furnished, the ease of the working, and the success that accompanies it, as shown at West Ham, Cambridge, Ipswich, and Norwich, cause managers and schoolmasters first to be dissatisfied with their own furniture, and next to desire the best for themselves. These makers tell me they obtain extensive orders from other districts, and there was no set of desks at the Educational Exhibition to be compared with theirs.*

Girls' Model
School,
Norwich

The model school for girls at Norwich is now entirely and well fitted; the desks are not of the same construction as those of the boys: they are adapted for either sex, and for mixed schools, but are more expensive. Visitors are surprised at the improvement that is visible in the dress, cleanliness, and appearance of the children in schools thus arranged, with attention not merely to comfort, but even elegance. The work of education in such schools, with lively and intelligent teachers, with good supply of books, apparatus, and pictures, becomes, not a task, but a pleasure, and is looked on not merely as a duty, but a delight. Nothing can be prettier than the school at Fakenham—excellent birch desks, nice green moreen curtains separating the classes, easels of birch, black-boards, birch cupboards, with glass doors to show a museum of specimens and objects of interest, and the elegancies of china flower-pots, disposed with enviable taste, must elevate, one might almost hope ennoble the feelings of those educated therein. No doubt the scholars will be happier than those that have gone before them: I think there can be none: they will better.

Fakenham

Defects.

Defects alleged against the construction of these parallel desks may be mostly referred to the want of practical knowledge of the teacher, and most suggestions that have been made overlook some reason for which they have been arranged on their present plan, and it must also be remembered that no system can be applied till it has been learned,* and that every system.

* I reckon now more than 100 schools thus fitted or re-fitted in the district. Mr. Tollemache, M.P. for Cheshire, had his schools at Helmingham furnished by Leverett. He was so much pleased that he sent sets of the desks and curtains to his school in Cheshire, and he told me the effect was considerable; they had never seen anything like them in those parts. Mr. Atkins also has supplied schools in the Midland Counties and Wales.

when learned, supposes energy, zeal, and faith, in the person that uses it.

Various minor improvements may be made in the system pursued now both in the Model Boys' and Model Girls' schools at Norwich, according to the wants of the time, or perhaps the taste of the party who adopts it; but I believe, that in the main features, it will be found to be the best and completest system yet devised. I speak this from experience, for I have made a point of visiting, where practicable, all the best schools of the kingdom, and of France, and some in Germany. The system is, in fact, eclectic; it takes the German parallel desks, the Glasgow gallery; it reduces both the classes and gallery to convenient teaching size; the desks containing as many children as the pupil-teacher can instruct at once; the gallery, as many as can be commanded without wearing out the master. It combines the desks of the British and Foreign system for writing, the standing of the National Society's plan, only in parallel ranks; the black-boards and easels of the Scotch schools, and the curtains for separation of classes of the plan originated at Battersea. It forms also the best and cheapest arrangement on Mr. Moseley's tripartite system, and the whole so managed as to economise space in the room, and exertion in the teacher, and to add to the comfort of the children. This method is also equally adapted for the most numerous school, as for the mere country village; it combines the excellences of the class-room with that of the large open school, and enables the teacher to group all his pupils together, or to teach a single class, or even a single individual, which latter he never ought to want to do. It is upon these accounts, my Lords, that I have felt justified in recommending the adoption of this plan of arrangement into all the schools of the district. I have to thank most of the managers for the considerate way in which they have received my suggestions, and for the expense and trouble they have incurred to carry them out, and it is no small reward for my own labours in the matter to meet everywhere thanks and approbation, even from those who once as heartily opposed these plans, as they now heartily concur in and recommend them to others.

Advantage
of new
system.

The echo in many rooms is such as to materially interfere with the education conducted in them. There appears to be no remedy at present discovered for this defect; but I have observed in old buildings that echo seldom occurs, and that the walls are seldom built parallel or in straight lines, either perpendicular or horizontal, but generally in a wavy curve, and that mostly this slight curve is carried forward into the roof. Some architects have been under an impression, that

Echoes.

these curves are defects in the building, either in the original plan, or occasioned by subsequent dilapidations; the unsalubrity of these curves in all old buildings, the beauty of their effect, and the fact of the absence of echo, might make us pause in giving such an opinion, even were we not persuaded that the men who reared them were giants in their work, and that their knowledge was much too potent and too subtle to permit them to overlook defects of ignorance or carelessness. How many of the nicest beauties of refined art may the want of faith of an ignorant and presumptuous age have turned to blemishes!

Blinds.

There so many schools deficient in blinds, that I must call your Lordships' especial notice to the fact. Nothing can possibly be more injurious to the health and habits of the children than the sitting beneath the blaze of a full summer sun. It is of such consequence to attend to this neglect, that I should almost feel inclined to recommend blinds to be made a *sine quâ non* of your Lordships' grants. The expense is so trifling, and the inconvenience so great, it is matter of wonder there should be cause for these observation.

Lattice windows.

My opinions of lattice windows have received a remarkable confirmation from a distinguished medical gentleman connected with a county lunatic asylum, who is of opinion that they have a decidedly injurious effect on the brain. This has been, I understand, so much perceived in Bavaria, that there is a law against such windows in that country.

Attainments of schools.

The attainments of the several schools afford no new topic of report. Drawing is beginning to be cultivated at Yarmouth, and has made some way at Norwich, where the school of design gives it much assistance. I fear music is on the decline, and I must add that the great number of subjects now taught in our large schools is likely to be productive of an evil, which

Inaccuracy.

I should be glad that teachers would guard against—namely, a general inaccuracy in all subjects; and a careless, slovenly, method of working; injurious, not only to the intellectual, but to the moral character of the scholar.

Reading.

In Norfolk, I have to report unfavourably of the reading, to which more attention should be paid; and I find the cause to be, that in some of the chief schools the time is so occupied in other subjects, that only half an hour a day is set apart for this, which surely is a great mistake.

Firmness of management, and steadiness and smartness of discipline, ought to be much cultivated, and system and method, especially by untrained teachers.

Industrial employment.

None of the schools that have attempted industrial employment have made any way, indeed they have all gone backward, or abandoned their plans. Saffron Walden and

Redenhall have given up gardening, and at Winterton the success this year has been very undecided. The parents say they can teach digging and gardening themselves better than the masters of schools, and that they do not pay the school fee for that sort of education. What they desire is book learning, and on the whole I agree in their opinion. The industrial school at Cambridge is an exception to this case, being established almost solely with industrial intentions, and is intended as a reformatory institution for youths.

There are two schools (one reported on last year) in the district founded on the principle of increased payments for higher classes of scholars, and which are kept distinct from each other, yet with a single instructor; neither of them are working satisfactorily, and I hardly think in reason it could be expected they should, as this plan really involves the conducting of two schools with one master. In other cases, where a difference has been established in the payment, but none in the rank of the scholar in the school, the operation is most advantageous for all parties, and such schools have mostly a higher tone and relative intellectual vigour. Where objections, and there may be serious ones in some places, exist to this latter arrangement, I am of opinion it would be better to establish two separate and distinct schools, under separate teachers, as it is impossible for one man to conduct successfully a school divided arbitrarily by payments, and not by the qualifications of his pupils.

Among the subjects that might most profitably occupy the attention of masters in common schools is drilling. If done according to the proper system, much time of the militia recruit might be saved, and it would well answer the purposes of the State to grant small gratuities to those masters whose schools show proficiency in this matter. It strikes me it should, in these days, form part of the educational system of all male training colleges.

The main difficulties in our schools are, first, the early age at which children leave them; and, secondly, the fluctuations of the scholars, some schools admitting in the year as many children as their whole total of average attendance. A proposition has been made that certificates should be issued from the Council Office to all children above 13 who have attended the two years previous to the inspection, signed by the managers of the school and the Inspector, which, as I think, deserves consideration, as it might possibly have a good effect.

I have long been of opinion that our infant school system, as at present conducted, fails of accomplishing its object, and

Schools paying different school fees.

Drilling.

Fluctuation of scholars.

Certificate to scholars.

Infant schools.

the introduction of the certificate examination has had an injurious effect upon schools of this class, very few certificated teachers being willing to devote themselves to infants, and the peculiar methods devised for carrying them on having almost fallen into desuetude, training schools now engaging their students in higher, I wish I could say, more useful attainments. There are several good infant schools in the district; only two have certificated teachers, and few of the other teachers have had any training. Nothing of its sort can be better than the schools for infants at Lowestoft, or a most delightful one at Fakenham, and the ones at Norwich, Bampton, and especially St. Clement's and St. Peter's, Ipswich, merit high commendation. Still I feel there is a want in all of these—a something I cannot express tells me their usefulness stops in themselves—that the work is too much drill, too much got by rote, too mechanical, that it has relation to and affects, in too slight a degree the after life of the boy, the youth, the man. The infant scholar becomes a machine and not a thinking animal. The extreme youth at which children are removed from school causes me to think that we are wrong not to devote much, *much* more attention to the infant school, to its apparatus and means of instruction, to its teachers and their methods of influencing children. To make a good infant teacher, first-rate accomplishments are necessary, but they are rather personal than those of acquisition, though they may be greatly improved, as what may not, by a knowledge of the accumulated experience of mankind, and of those who have devoted themselves to the subject. It is, however, not so much learning as “tact” that makes an infant school teacher. A wide, an extensive, a deep knowledge of human nature, of human passions, of human ways of thought, of secret and silent influences of home, custom, association, a power to read the unread and apparently unknown page of the human heart, an instinctive knowledge of what is to succeed some certain expression of a child's thought or act, of *what has* preceded it? a knowledge founded on observation of children's character, which can tell a child's thought by the quiver of a muscle, the compression of a lip, the turn of a head, the twitch of a nerve, which has studied, in the form of a brain or the development of the physique, certain mental bearings and influences sure to be at work, and silently either to be called out into action or repressed, and the proper conduct of which leads the future man or woman to all that we praise as virtue, or detest as vice;—such should be the knowledge of an infant teacher, and for this such a one we are content to substitute a weak, unskilled, almost unweaned girl of

What an infant teacher should be.

16, that has no range beyond her mother's cottage door, and hope success may attend our choice. Hence the numerous failures in such schools. But not only is the teacher defective; almost every arrangement is equally so. There is a scarcity of books, some spoiled, faded, and torn pictures, fittings and civilizations, all mean and neglected; and the children huddled together, for the most part dirty and ill-cared for, and fretful until the longed-for hour of relief arrives.

Having this experience of infant schools, and this sense of what they ought to be, it was with undisguised delight I hailed the commencement of what I hope may prove a new era for our infant life—the introduction to this country of a plan successful in Saxony, which owes its origin to Herr Froebel, and was among the few novelties of the Educational Exhibition. Herr Hoffman brought with him his simple apparatus, and his own pleasing manner of displaying it ensured a success, which its merits, great as they are, might not have been equal to secure. This system, though intellectual, is truly infantile; it treats the child as a child; encourages him to think for himself; teaches him, by childish toys and methods, gradually to develop in action or hieroglyphic writing his own idea, to tell his own story, and to listen to that of others; there is no use of hard names, no singing of “perpendicular” or “horizontal,” but whatever is said, and whatever is done, is totally and altogether such as belongs to a child. It is a stretch of no mean mind that can thus lower a man's thought and action to the comprehension of infancy, which seeks to create, as it were, an elevated child, not to transform the babe into a dwarfish, deformed, unnatural sort of youth; in which the artlessness of the one is lost, and the power of the other is not gained.

The grand feature of the system is “occupation,” such as suits a child. He is taught little; he simply creates for himself forms and fancies. He has toys given him, of the simplest sort, straight bits of stick, peas soaked in water. He is shown how to use them, and he becomes an architect, an inventor; churches, towers, houses, mechanical adaptations swarm from his excited brain; again, with cubes of wood, his ideas take a more solid form; he learns the weight and size of articles, he adapts them to their places, he fits them together with strips of coloured paper, he weaves webs of varied beauty, and of certain significances of form, he pricks out patterns with a needle, he even cuts clay and models it, and tells some history of his life, as those old Egyptians, or the men that Layard has dug up,—those infants of an infant world,—might have done thousands of years ago, stories which the elder parent loves to

read, combined with this are songs and games, and downy beds of sweet repose when nature's soft nurse has called its senses home. The chief improvement is that the child learns everything itself, that there is no forcing of its mind, that when tired it leaves off its labour, and having reposed returns to it with vigour, or proceeds to something else. All that is required is tact and patience in the teacher, the art of knowing when to speak and when to be silent, a pleasing person, a pleasing voice, and a great love of children.

I have said enough of this system to attract attention to it. To learn more, the student must go often to visit an establishment thus conducted.

Apparatus,
&c. for in-
fant schools.

To return to our own infant schools, the fittings of which are seldom appropriate to the size of the children, and often occasion unnecessary exertion to the teacher.

At the new schools at Warboys, a very pretty and complete gallery has been furnished by Mr. Atkins, of Norwich, slightly circular, and measured to suit the height of the little ones. In large infant schools there should be two galleries, one at either end of the school, not holding more than from 60 to 80 children, and very much lower than those now in use. There should also be a class-room with another gallery, and in which should be a range of cribs, similar to the sleeping-berths on board ships.* There should also be one or two groups of desks, similar to, but smaller than those of the Norwich girls'. The infant school of Lady Olivia Sparrow, at Brampton is thus fitted. A plentiful supply of prints, coloured, chiefly of animals, and customs, &c., and of Scripture subjects (Roake and Varty and Herring supply them), a box of objects for lessons, Roake and Varty's Reading Made Easy, the books of the Irish Society, 1st, 2nd, and sequel to 2nd, also a library of small story books for the teachers to read to the gallery, also black-boards and easels, and slates to draw and write on for at least two-thirds of the children, the various toys and toy-boxes of the model system, and gymnastic apparatus for the playground; the slates should be framed to prevent noise. The pupil-teachers of all girls' schools should be sometimes employed in the infant school, and those of the infants' in the girls' school.

Daily report-
book.

In each school a daily report should be kept of the instructions actually given collectively to the whole school, and individually to each class, stating the subject of the lesson, the notes of which should be preserved; also in classes, what book was read, what page or pages of it, what sums worked,

* See mention of one exhibited by Rev. J. G. C. Fussell, Her Majesty's Inspector.

what maps drawn, what writing of dictation, what sentence parsed, &c. Such reports in a copy-book kept by the pupil-teachers would be at once useful to the masters and managers, as showing them by comparison the actual progress made in their schools, and preventing a repetition of trite and tame subjects, and would be a help to the Inspector in determining the condition of the school. I am induced to recommend this, as from the examinations in the gallery on geography, grammar, &c., I am often pained at the mindless and got-by-rote style of question and answer one is too frequently condemned to listen to.

I am of opinion that in very few schools are the lower classes pushed sufficiently forward, that too much of the school-life of a child is unnecessarily occupied with mere elementary instruction in alphabet and monosyllable, and I am often inclined to say to the framers of plans of elementary teaching, "Never mind what your system, only DO it; the truth is, energy and life are the chief qualities for teaching early childhood."

Lower classes not sufficiently advanced.

Reading, writing, ciphering, map-drawing, may all be taught in the very lowest classes, and ought to be; and little girls may, in addition, be taught to sew and knit; and there is a way of doing all this earnestly, and yet with pleasure, both to child and instructor, if the teacher be an artist, *i. e.* has his soul in his work, and feels that it is a work for God. I believe among the educators of my district there are many such.

What ought to be taught in them.

There is a subject of instruction which seems to be going out of fashion, and which it would be desirable to revive—I mean "learning by heart." The committing even of texts to memory is now quietly almost abandoned. This, being a great schooling of the mind, should not be thus set aside; rhyming poetry, especially of which children are so fond, and for elder ones, passages from Shakespeare, Young, Pope, Dryden,—thus learnt, would give a tone and character to after-life which cannot otherwise be attained; and the old couple at the chimney side would more rejoice at Ibrus' proficiency therein, than they now wonder at his astonishing progress in "counting."

Learning by heart.

I am happy to report favourably of the religious condition of our schools: we may be sure of this, that there is such truth in religion, such excellence in the Bible, that these studies will ever form the joy of the youth as they do the comfort of the aged; and their blessing is only the more apparent the more of other knowledge is acquired. It may be a different religious feeling,—nay, it must be,—for it is higher and deeper; the root of its faith is reason, not superstition.

Religious state of schools.

Oral
teaching.

I have in former reports adverted to oral teaching: there can be no doubt of its being a great means of education; but I think it is only first-rate teachers that can make profitable daily use of it, and, as now too frequently attempted, it had better be left alone, or used very sparingly. No lesson should be so given, except it has been well got up beforehand; and the subjects should be chiefly Scripture, geography, or physical science. Sometimes the master would do well to read and explain passages out of a good writer, as Shakespeare or Milton,—analyse a play of the former or a book of the latter; or even he might attempt a simplification of Warren's Blackstone, or exemplify matters of health and social economy. Mistresses might vary their subjects by cookery, descriptions of dress and materials, of manners and customs of older times, and the habits of modern civilization.* There would be little harm if the children so taught should introduce such knowledge to houses where they commence domestic service, where it is still too often a desideratum.

School
books.

In regard to reading-books for schools of the working classes, there is still much to be done: the Irish books are perhaps the best, but need correction, and often treat of subjects which should form rather separate matters for lessons,—such as geography and grammar,—which ought not to intrude into reading-books. The working class want home knowledge and descriptions of habits and pursuits of animals with which they are acquainted, and which they see, but do not observe. On the contrary, I could mention books on alligators, elephants, sword-fishes, with strong dash of the marvellous, and such details of cows and horses and chickens as every one knows, but nothing that culls out habit of thought or teaches to investigate recondite and subtle qualities or actions. If your Lordships could be induced to sanction the application of grants in aid of school libraries it would be the greatest additional boon you could offer to prospering and successful schools.

Registers.

In consequence of the new Minute relative to agricultural places, it will be necessary that school registers should be kept with more accuracy than in most villages is now done, and I would suggest that the complete filling up of those already

* There is a fund of educative power in the "Illustrated News." We are often asked what is the use of teaching geography in common schools? The following extract from a letter in the "Times," December 15, 1854, will give a certain sort of reply to the question:—"A week ago a poor woman from Cornwall, New York, with eight fine children, all under 11 years of age, arrived from Quebec quite destitute, on her way from Plymouth to join her husband, who was in Georgia. Poor woman, she had, in her ignorance, with eight children, been mis-sent somewhere about 1,000 miles (1,000 miles!)—out of her way! Such things often occur. Because she did not arrive at this port, she had no legal claim on the authorities here for her support."

submitted to the inspectors from the office should be made a necessary test of the fitness of every school to receive grants from the public funds. I do not see how without some such check it will be possible to test the accuracy of the statements made by the managers and masters, and which often at present is little more in many cases than mere conjecture. There cannot possibly be any hardship in enforcing this matter, inasmuch as the expense and trouble is small, but the advantages gained from Government help by the schools and the managers is large. It might even be advisable to send such registers down from the office to schools requiring aid, and to demand that they be each year returned previous to the grant being paid.

The object contemplated by the Government in all its exertions relative to schools has been the advancement of the education of the people. I have always felt that immense responsibility was laid upon the inspector, that he should advise not alone good but the very best plans, and that he should urge the managers to the utmost to obtain the highest results; and I have conceived that the public funds ought not to be applied to schools where the managers showed backwardness in this respect. Your Lordships are aware that it has required some firmness to battle this point. In most cases, however, the managers have come forward themselves to aid the cause, and only been anxious to complete what was lacking on my part. Great progress has in consequence been made in all such schools.

Schools improved.

I am still, however, obliged to report on twenty-eight schools, and some in populous places, as inefficient, and as carrying out the process of education in very imperfect manner, —some of them indeed as more harmful than useful.

Indifferent schools.

I regret to add that the number of failures of trained masters and mistresses, with certificates, calls for especial remark. I have recorded, of no less than twelve so circumstanced, most indifferent reports of their schools. This number forms a very large portion of the trained teachers of the district. I have also to warn your Lordships and the managers of schools that a species of minor fraud has been discovered by me in two cases, in which masters have represented themselves as having been duly trained, when, on investigation, it appeared that they had only been at some National school at York or Winchester, before the establishment of training-schools, properly so called, had been founded in either place. It is necessary to guard against this species of imposition, as the inefficiency of such persons tells not only against the character of the training institutions they assume to have come from, but against training-schools altogether.

Failures of trained masters.

A similar imposition is sometimes attempted by men professing to belong to the College of Preceptors, but who seem never to have been subjected to any sort of examination. Being unacquainted with the nature of that institution, I can only suppose that such men are impostors, as I conceive that some examination must take place on matriculation, or to be a member would hardly imply an honour.

Certificate to
masters of
endowed
schools.

The masters of endowed schools will appreciate your Lordships' kindness in rescinding the regulation that prevented them attending at examinations and becoming candidates for certificates. It has raised them to a level with the teachers of other schools of elementary instruction, and reconciles them to their position; for though the certificate thus obtained does not entitle them to pecuniary advantages, still it has become a point of scholastic honour that a teacher should possess one; and I am convinced that many of the trustees of endowed schools will be now anxious to enrol their establishments on the inspection list, a matter to which they have been previously indifferent.

Commenda-
tion of
masters.

Personal dis-
tinction.

It is most satisfactory to me to commend the zeal, intelligence, earnestness, and devotion of the great body of the teachers of the district. They work as Englishmen, conscious they have a noble work to do, and often under circumstances that are very discouraging. I have sometimes to regret that their exertions are neither sufficiently paid nor sufficiently appreciated, and I have been led to reflect whether some personal distinction might not be devised, not so much as a stimulus, but as a recognition of their services by the State. If medals and crosses are considered prizes worth all price by those engaged in defence of the country, I see no reason why they should not be equally valued and stimulative to those who make that country worth preserving. The patient labour of a man who toils to raise up a troop of young children for the great battle of life, may be compared, "*magnis componere parva*," to that of the officer who labours to perfect the discipline of a regiment for the war.

Testimo-
nials.

I hear everywhere the greatest complaints of testimonials. If ever a teacher is decidedly bad, he is sure to obtain a great number of them, and some of high authority, but chiefly from persons whose acquaintance with the duties of a schoolmaster are most confined. The only advice in cases of testimonials is, to ascertain that the writer actually means what you want him to mean. A man may be able fairly to conduct a small village school, but totally unequal to a large town; and one would be cautious of receiving a testimonial of school qualification from a person who never entered a school or trouble

himself to examine one. In reading testimonials, one should rather dive to observe what is *not* stated than what is.

If it could be possibly done, a register of masters wanting situations, and of managers needing teachers, kept in the Privy Council Office—for which a small fee might be demanded from each party—would be of great practical use, and save a good deal of time, as well to managers and masters as to the Inspector.

While I am pained to state that many teachers are incompetent to the performance of the duties they undertake, I am also obliged to acknowledge that not unfrequently the managers of schools are unreasonable in their expectations, that they often require in their teachers a perfection, an intelligence, and a power of work, warranted neither by their age, experience, nor the salary accorded.

Managers
expect too
much.

To the labours of the school are superadded a night school, a Sunday school, a clothing fund, an organ, a choir, a collection of subscriptions, &c. &c., for a salary of 30*l.* or 40*l.* a year, and we cannot afford more; and he must be a man of excellent character, of powerful voice, of civilized habits—have a good certificate of merit, an excellent temper, a love for children—be patient and tractable, and above all, not given to change. Your Lordships may smile at this account, but I think the principals of training schools might be able to show that it is hardly exaggerated. I myself have one or two letters I could produce that would go far to prove its truth.

It is seldom advisable to obtain a highly-trained master for a village school. He is mostly above his work, and soon neglects it. A good mistress is a far preferable arrangement.

Most of the pupil-teachers in the district are going on satisfactorily. None have had their indentures cancelled for inability to do their work, and only two from other causes. The general examinations are as follows:—

Pupil-
teachers.

—	Boys.	Girls.	Master.	Mistress.	Assistant.	Total.
Norwich	21	19	3	3	1	47
Yarmouth	14	12	1	1	1	29
Fakenham	6	3	—	2	—	11
Lynn	23	11	1	—	—	35
Whittlesea	5	5	—	1	—	11
Ely	8	2	—	—	—	10
Cambridge	19	22	2	—	—	43
Saffron Walden	15	11	1	—	—	27
St. Ives	18	8	—	1	—	27
Chelmsford	11	11	—	2	—	24
Colchester	16	12	3	2	—	33
West Ham	14	16	—	2	—	32
Ipswich	30	31	1	3	1	66
Lowestoft	6	2	—	—	—	8
	208	165	12	17	3	406

These numbers include the candidates. The papers have been mostly satisfactorily worked, but greater accuracy must be cultivated and more rapidity of execution. Euclid and girls' arithmetic is too often a failure, and extra subjects in general are moderately got up, I mean such as are not taught in the school. With the general rating of the pupil-teachers of this as compared to other districts, we have every reason to be satisfied. The papers of candidates for apprenticeship are now generally so worked they would pass the first year; this is a consequence that might be expected from the improvement that should follow the Minutes of 1846; and, indeed, I almost think it would be advisable to increase the standard of this class in the examination.

I have now presented to me on inspection very handsome dolls, well dressed by the female pupil-teachers, in almost all the schools inspected. Managers are beginning to discover that in this requirement there is no triviality, but that to dress (cutting out and making the clothes of) a doll is a very sufficient proof of the industrial power of the pupil-teacher, and a means of forming a good taste and correcting a bad one in their own style of apparel. Some say there is no use in this sort of work. If we were to confine ourselves to the mere useful, we might live in clay huts and clothe ourselves in sheepskins. Everything that amuses, delights, and calls out forethought and invention, is useful in education; and were this work only regarded as a pastime (I have shown it is something more), it would possess no mean value.

Pupil-teachers and candidates should be trained up by their teachers with paper work for the examinations.* Want of this special sort of training often loses much time; and both masters and mistresses of all schools should attend the general pupil-teachers' examination of the neighbourhood, that they may learn both what is to be done and how to do it in shortest method.

Satisfactory.

Dolls.

Teachers to attend general pupil-teachers examinations.

It would be advisable if the teachers were to keep a book, to be certified each week by themselves and their pupil-teachers, of the actual number of hours of teaching and of the subjects and parts of the subjects taught the pupil-teachers in each period. Such a book would satisfy the managers and the inspector that the right time, an hour and a half daily, had been so employed, and prevent disputes if failures from any cause should take place.

A pupil-teacher time book.

If certificates could be issued to pupil-teachers at the end of their apprenticeship, giving an account of their progress each year, signed by the inspectors and managers, it might afford a stimulus to increased exertion on the part of the apprentices. These would show also the points in which their knowledge was chiefly defective or the contrary.

Certificates to pupil-teachers.

I regret the papers on school management set by me to the pupil-teachers have seldom been satisfactorily replied to. It is a subject which demands much attention. The art of pedagogy is in fact the teacher's profession. The knowledge of how to rule masses, and how to influence individual character, is the chief source from whence he draws his power. A pupil-teacher can only be directed to this knowledge by others' experience, which should be diligently acquired by getting up the different systems that have had, or are having, a sway and influence in the world at large.

Art of teaching.

I regret that to a question I have put to the pupil-teachers and candidates—Why are you a member of the Church of England?—the answer has very seldom been satisfactory; and I would direct the attention of the clergy to this point. The absolute heresies often included in the replies create as much grief as astonishment, and this even in well-taught schools.

Domestic management and cookery* should form part of the education and examination of the female pupil-teachers. I regret to be obliged to think that many of them wanting this instruction are likely to prove very dawdly and inefficient managers of houses when their time comes. Instruction in some way of giving gallery lessons in such matters should form, I think, a chief feature in the training of mistresses in training schools.†

Female pupil-teachers' subjects.

I fear mistresses do not cultivate this branch of study through a false pride. They imagine it would lower them to be

Cookery to be taught.

* Knowledge of cookery is not without its use, even in other ranks than those sent out from common schools. A letter from an Estonian, an officer in a Light Dragoon regiment out at Varna, says, "tell him that his Finchley Manual caused me to be promoted to the office of troop cook, till our duties became so heavy, I was obliged to resign in favour of a woman, and that I am still looked up to as an authority in all culinary matters, thanks him."

† I hear the people of the coast feed chiefly on half-raw herrings, and on hard dumplings, and that they are totally ignorant of any means of turning simple articles to nutritious and palatable provision.

thus useful. They are, however, mistaken, as I believe the parents of the children will hold *that* mistress in highest esteem who, in addition to her other qualifications, is in advance of themselves in that they only profess to understand. The means of lecturing on these subjects is now available wherever schools are furnished with gas, as gas-stoves might be used, placed on the mistress' table, and the lecture on cookery becomes a lecture on chemistry. I know this is practicable. I have done it myself at the Norwich Training School, and with the assistance of the governesses, cooked three mutton chops and made an omelette. If to cookery was superadded instruction in carving also, it might be desirable. I have seen lately a student in a training-school cut up a shoulder of mutton into oblong bits, three inches by two, and one deep, and a person of higher grade commence operations with a fillet of veal, by cutting it vertically through the middle.

Carving.

Educational
exhibition.

Your Lordships will allow me refer to an event of the year in which I was privileged to take a part, the educational exhibition at St. Martin's Hall, brought together by the Society of Arts. Fourteen of the days set down in my diaries as vacation were spent by me in rendering aid to the Society in the arrangement of this exhibition, and the Committee were pleased to express in a letter of thanks, an honourable sense of the services I had rendered them, and the Lord President in a very handsome communication graciously allowed me to consider those days as devoted to the public service. Complaints were made at the time of the want of method in the exhibition. I believe these arose chiefly because the arrangement adopted was not understood sufficiently, and that they will be sufficiently answered by making known the difficulties laboured under. The Society sustained a great loss in the sudden illness of Mr. Dodd, who had most efficiently undertaken the office of Secretary to the exhibition. His illness, brought on by over exertion, totally incapacitated him from rendering any subsequent assistance in its formation, and occurred at the most unfortunate moment, about three weeks before it was advertised to open. The objects of exhibition also came into the building without any order, and many even did not arrive till it was closed. It was impossible, therefore, to have made a complete arrangement, and the one found necessary to adopt was, that each exhibitor should display in his own place the articles he furnished. In a permanent museum a different plan may be, and I should hope will be followed, or the scheme originally proposed by the Society, and which was not carried out simply because it was not possible to do it. The public may be surprised to learn that only three persons received any remuneration for the services performed, if we except the porters and labourers.

Much of the labour was given gratuitously, and the Principal and Students of the National Society's Training School, Battersea, and the Military College, Chelsea, with several schoolmasters I could name, afforded such help as alone enabled the Society to complete their engagements, and open the exhibition to the public on the very day they had originally advertised. Great credit is due to the Secretary of the Society of Arts and Mr. Chester, for the manner in which the numerous difficulties attending such an exhibition were overcome, and which insured a success, not perhaps so great as might have been hoped for, but still not mean nor inconsiderable, when taken in all its bearings. The loss to the Society was only 320*l.*, and the result has been, the awakened attention to the subject of education, and the foundation of an educational museum under the patronage of the Government.

Having had the opportunity of making many visits to the exhibition, and examining the articles sent by the different nations, I came to the conclusion that in this country the education of the common people was not so deficient as had been suspected, compared with foreign states; and that there were few material helps of education used abroad, of which we had not similar or even superior in our own schools. There was, in fact, no great novelty offered to notice.

This country
as compared
with others.

I was struck by the appearance of the school buildings of Sweden and Norway, not by their architecture so much as for their complete adaptation to the purposes for which they are used. The rooms are lofty and well ventilated, and above all, the windows are large, admitting plenty of light. The very reverse of this seems to have been the rule in constructing our own normal schools.

School
buildings.

The gymnastic apparatus of Norway also seems to be especially good, and such as might most advantageously be adopted in our own schools.

Gymnastics.

The models of wood and card of machines from Darmstadt and Paris were beautifully executed, and admirably adapted for higher class schools; their expense will prevent their introduction into schools for the working classes in this country. A collection of stuffed birds and animals from Sweden, seemed more suitable for a school of design, or a college, such as King's or University, London, than for the class of schools inspected by the Government, but nevertheless afforded an idea of what might be done in our own schools in the way of making collections of such grasses, animals, minerals; &c. as are to be found in respective neighbourhoods. A set of dried leaves from Norway are doubly useful as a means of botanical knowledge, and as furnishing most beautiful drawing copies.

Models.

The electrical and mechanical apparatus is better, and quite as cheap, in this country. Some of the German maps and

Maps and
globes.

raised maps were very excellent. These latter were of all sorts of material, wax, plaster of Paris, wood, papier maché, gutta percha; and I subsequently saw at the exhibition at Munich, to which I went this year, some executed by the galvanoplastic process, which bids fair to beat all others out of the market, both for durability and beauty of execution.

Among the English contributions, I am happy to say that raised maps were exhibited by one of the National schoolmasters of this district, which gained much approbation, being charts of England and of Europe. There was another English map on the same plan, and as Mr. Brion of Halstead, the deviser, has been encouraged to perfect his design, I wish him all the success his patience and energy seem to me to deserve. There was also a most beautiful map of the world floating in space, which had a novel effect. It was called Orthographic Projection.* Most of the other maps exhibited by societies and publishers have already acquired a world-wide fame, and therefore may be omitted in so scanty a notice as this must be.

Fine Arts.

There was nothing that particularly called out attention in books, or the fine arts. The Government Institution at Marlborough House had no reason to feel ashamed when placed beside the exhibition of its rival and neighbour, an elder institution of Paris.

Casts.

Mr. Bruciani exhibited several beautiful casts; these are so reasonable in price, they may be well introduced into schools, even of the working classes, and must have an elevating tendency.

Education
Societies.

The several educational societies took advantage of the exhibition to display the material helps they individually afford to schools taught upon their system. There was considerable general uniformity in their apparatus,—maps, globes, books, drawing articles, writing material, models of machinery, models of schools, sometimes exhibited for mere usefulness and cheapness of price, sometimes in a sort of luxury of getting up and finish, together with object boxes, forming little museums of educational study, show at least that the instruction of the poorer classes has taken a decidedly more elevated character than it held twenty years back, when it was thought almost a crime to teach geography in schools, and to attempt grammar was deemed an absurdity.

Results.

Not the least useful part of the exhibition was that devoted to "results." I believe that could an exhibition similar to

* I would mention, also, an astronomical globe by Dr. Silgestrom, as likely to give children a good idea of the relation of the earth to the planetary bodies and fixed stars. The earth being in the centre, and the fixed stars being set on an outer globe of blue lacé, so that the earth and the planets could be seen within. The idea was perhaps better, though more expensively developed, in an instrument exhibited at Munich, the ethereal being represented by a large glass globe, with stars engraved.

this be got up each year it would afford a stimulus to progress, that would amply repay the expense. I regret that so numerous were the articles sent in it was impossible fully to display them, still less to point out those of most merit; and it is agreeable thus to dispose of a task which might have proved invidious. I may, however, be permitted to say, the productions of the Eastern district in no respect came behind that of other parts, and that I was personally much gratified not only with excellence of the goods but with the hearty zeal with which the managers and masters and mistresses and pupil-teachers and scholars took up the matter, and the labour and pains they bestowed to maintain a worthy position. I should, however, wrong my own feelings if I did not speak in terms of highest commendation of the models of the boys' and girls' schools at Norwich, executed by the teachers Mr. Bellamy and Miss Nott, and their pupils; and which were so creditable as to command the greatest attention, and gain for the modellers the highest approbation.

The apparatus of Atkins and Leverett, and of the school at Apparatus. York, promises to produce a revolution in school-fittings,—being at once appropriate and elegant, and not very expensive; the former work in American birch, and the latter in mahogany, polished; and it is difficult to understand how they are produced for the price.

For infant schools, an excellent sort of three-shelved cribs Infant cribs. for those inclined to sleep was exhibited by the Reverend Mr. Fussell, Assistant Inspector, and should form part of the fittings of all infant schools.

There was a work-table also displayed by the National Society that seemed to be very well fitted for its purpose.

I had the pleasure of issuing a notice to all the teachers of Week with teachers. the district that I would devote a week to explain to them the various articles in the exhibition, and accompany them through the principle objects of interest in London. Nearly 120 were enabled to join our party, and, I trust, the week was one of as much pleasure and profit to my companions as it was of satisfaction to myself. I have to thank the managers of schools for in most cases liberally assisting their teachers and pupil-teachers to come up on the occasion, and to express a belief that such liberality was in no wise thrown away. Taken as an experiment to show the good conduct and perfect trustworthiness of our teachers, the success was most entire. They on all hands seemed to appreciate the week's work, as a means of pleasant but most useful instruction.*

* I have the more pleasure in remembering this week with gratification, as the teachers of the district at its close were good enough to present me with a gold pencil case, which obtains additional value from the manner of its presentation, and the numerous friends from whom it came.

I have to renew my own obligations to the Lord President for the liberality manifested to myself in all matters connected with the exhibition, and to testify that whatever my personal labour may have been, it was amply rewarded by the approbation and kindness of the exalted and distinguished personages who visited the hall.

School rate.

In former reports I have alluded to the burden that the maintenance of schools imposes on the clergy, and of the possible necessity of providing some other means than mere voluntary contributions for their future support. I receive many letters from the clergy on the subject, to which I now allude chiefly because the venerable Archdeacon Ormerod, than whom no one is a more zealous educationist, or has better acquaintance with the facts relating to schools in Norfolk and Suffolk, has been so good as to lend me his unpublished charge, delivered to the clergy of his diocese, and received by them with approbation. He says,—

Archdeacon Ormerod.

“To dwell on the difficulties of maintaining a school would be mere waste of time—here it would be doubly so, the auditory being mainly composed of the witnesses to the fact. But long and careful consideration of the case would seem to lead to the conclusion, that the urgent necessity of making such provision can only be met by rate or assessment. From solitary efforts no great additional resources can be expected. So far as the clerical support of parochial schools is concerned, in the great majority of cases, the means of particular pastors may be considered as permanently taxed to the utmost by conscientious and benevolent obligations in support of particular schools. May all good results attend on what has been already done—their promoters desire no better reward. But it can hardly be expected that in so vital a question as is that of education, the welfare of so many should be left in dependence on the means, inclination, or ability of individuals or localities. The most effective, perhaps the only means for meeting the difficulty would appear to be in a rate or assessment.”

He then goes on to point out how difficulties which might be raised could be met or overcome—or even never actually arise, and with unusual power answers all objections.

I bring this matter forward chiefly to show the progress this opinion is making in the district. You are aware that it has been my own opinion, from the first year of my inspection, that some measure for relieving the clergy from the burden of national education would sooner or later be called for; and many are of opinion that when such measure be passed, it should be accompanied with a clause making education compulsory.

I have the honor to be, &c.

M. MITCHELL.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

SUMMARY B.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 159 of the Schools
enumerated in Summary (A.)

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-pence.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 2,640 3 2	£ s. d. 6,106 8 11½	£ s. d. 4,433 9 11	£ s. d. 3,640 3 1	£ s. d. 16,820 5 1½

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers,
of 159 of the Schools enumerated in Summary (A.)

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 11,772 16 1½	£ s. d. 1,223 5 10½	£ s. d. 3,646 5 10½	£ s. d. 16,642 7 10½

General Report, for the Year 1854, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. J. J. BLANDFORD, B.A., on the Schools inspected by him in the Counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, Rutland, and Northampton.

MY LORDS,

IN presenting my report for the year commencing 1 September 1853, and ending 31 August 1854, I must first express my thanks to your Lordships for the important aid I have received in the discharge of my duties through the Rev. E. P. Arnold, who was appointed Assistant-Inspector to me in April 1854. By means of his assistance all the schools in Leicestershire and Derbyshire which have received grants have been visited, although a considerable number of the latter do not appear in my report for this year. In my next I trust we shall be able conjointly to give an account of every school in my district which has invited, or is liable to, inspection, and so to present a fuller account of the progress of education in the East Midland District than hitherto I have had it in my power to give.

In 1847, when I first entered upon the discharge of my duties, there were 217 schools under inspection in my district; there are now 386. The following table shows the increase in each county:—

County.	No. of Schools under inspection in 1847.	No. of Schools under inspection in 1854.
Derby	86	122
Lincoln	43	96
Leicestershire	38	63
Northampton	24	50
Nottingham	24	44
Rutland	2	11
Totals	217	386

There is, consequently, now an increase of 169 schools, compared with the number under inspection in 1847. This additional number consists partly of newly-built schools, and of those which, having received assistance from the public funds towards the salaries of teachers, or the purchase of books and maps, have thus become liable to inspection.

I have reason for believing that the managers of more schools will invite inspection, now that provision has been made for their being regularly examined, there being naturally a dislike to the inspection when it took place at long and uncertain intervals.

A new feature in the pecuniary assistance that is now given from the public funds towards the support of schools, and

Appointment of Assistant Inspector.

Increased number of schools under inspection.

Capitation grants.

which in the agricultural districts at least will become of more importance every year, is the operation of the Minute of 2 April 1853, by which additional pecuniary aid is conditionally offered to schools situated in the foregoing localities. The Minute in question is thus worded (*vide* p. 11, Vol. I. Minutes of Committee of Council on Education, 1853-4):—

“MINUTE as to grants for the support of schools in the agricultural districts and in unincorporated towns (not containing more than 5,000 inhabitants) in England and Wales.

“Resolved—That any school now admissible, or which shall hereafter be admitted, to grants under the minutes of August and December 1846, may receive a grant towards the expenses of the preceding year, at the rate per scholar set forth in this following table:—

No. of Scholars.	Boys' Schools.	Girls' Schools.
Under 50	6s.	5s.
Above 50 but under 100	5s.	4s.
„ 100	4s.	3s.

“ Provided that the rate shall not diminish on account of any increase in the number of scholars, until the increase is such as to make the reduced rate for the higher number balance the unreduced rate for the smaller number, *e.g.* 100 scholars at 5s. per scholar is equal to 25*l.*, but 101 scholars at 4s. is equal to 20*l.* 4s.; the sum of 25*l.* therefore is to be continued until the number of scholars reaches 126, which at 4s. per scholar is equal to 25*l.* 4s., and so on to other quantities.

“ Provided that no such grant shall be claimable in respect of any year preceding the date at which the visit of one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools shall, according to the regulations now in force, be due to the school in question.”

There then follows the conditions on which such assistance is offered. The number of schools that from January 1854 to 31 August 1854, have availed themselves of this Minute appears in the following table:—

LIST of SCHOOLS in the Counties of LINCOLN, NOTTINGHAM, LEICESTER, and DERBY which have received CAPITATION GRANTS, with the average attendance in each school, amount of Grant, and number of children upon whom such Grants have been claimed, from 1st January 1854 to 31st August 1854.

SCHOOL.	Grant.	Number of children who have attended 176 days and upwards.	Average attendance.
LINCOLNSHIRE:—			
Welton-le-Wold	£ 9 4 0	52	72
Brocklesby Park	5 15 0	20	74
Skirbeck	12 9 0	46	126
Messingham	5 13 0	19	61
Scotter and Scotton	2 16 0	10	52
Saxilby	2 10 0	10	74
Harmston	9 13 0	34	87
Pinchbeck, West	2 8 0	8	84
Winteringham	13 6 0	48	78
Weston, St. Mary's	4 17 0	17	44
Pinchbeck, East	6 3 0	22	85
Spittlegate	4 5 0	17	75
Welton	3 6 0	11	39
	83 14 0	294	951

LIST of SCHOOLS—continued.

SCHOOL.	Grants.	Number of children who have attended 176 days and upwards.	Average attendance.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE:—	£ s. d.		
Carrington - - - - -	3 18 0	13	66
Hyson Green - - - - -	4 9 0	15	47
Southwell - - - - -	10 4 0	34	112
Barnby - - - - -	4 12 0	16	32
Ollerton - - - - -	19 2 0	83	255
	42 5 0	161	510
LEICESTERSHIRE:—	£ s. d.		
Quorndon - - - - -	4 4 0	14	94
Wigstone Magna - - - - -	4 2 0	14	83
Kibworth Harcourt - - - - -	9 0 0	32	73
Barkston - - - - -	2 3 0	8	84
Sheepshead - - - - -	12 6 0	41	160
Queeniborough - - - - -	1 9 0	5	61
Waltham - - - - -	3 4 0	11	49
Wyneswold - - - - -	0 17 0	3	30
Market Harborough - - - - -	5 10 0	22	47
Burbage - - - - -	8 14 0	20	62
Sheepy - - - - -	5 5 0	19	45
Broughton Astley - - - - -	1 10 0	7	43
Barnford - - - - -	1 16 0	5	35
North Kilworth - - - - -	4 9 0	16	33
Gilmorton - - - - -	7 0 0	23	36
Normanton-le-Heath - - - - -	0 10 0	2	18
Belgrave - - - - -	11 12 0	41	134
	83 11 0	294	1112
DERBYSHIRE:—	£ s. d.		
Crich - - - - -	2 1 0	7	—
Wirksworth - - - - -	9 19 0	36	140
Tansley - - - - -	5 4 0	18	75
Derby, St. Paul's - - - - -	12 5 0	43	74
Shardlow - - - - -	13 19 0	50	91
Smalley - - - - -	1 8 0	5	85
Ilkeston - - - - -	11 19 0	45	160
	56 13 0	204	625

TOTALS.

ds.	Amount of Grants.	Number of children who have attended 176 days and upwards.	Average attendance.
	£ s. d.		
	226 5 0	953	3198

The first point worthy of notice in the foregoing details, is the small number of schools which have taken advantage of the assistance thus offered. The following reasons may be assigned for this:—In the beginning of the present year, when the Minute came into operation, many managers of schools were not aware of its existence; others who knew of it, imagined that unless a school was conducted by a certificated or registered teacher, it was not eligible for the grant, being unaware that this condition (provided the school was reported

Reasons why a larger number of schools have not availed themselves of the Capitation grant.

to be in a tolerably satisfactory state, and the teacher not wholly incompetent) did not necessarily apply to the reception of the first payment, although it might to the second. Another obstacle to the receiving of this assistance, was the imperfect state of the registers. In some schools, otherwise in an efficient state, no regular account of the daily individual attendance during the preceding year had been kept, and consequently the number of children who had attended the specified number of days (196—16) could not be accurately ascertained. I may here remark, that the system in which the registers of a considerable number of schools in my district have been kept is very imperfect, neither teachers nor managers being aware how important an element accurate registering forms in school-keeping.

In the course of another tour of inspection, I have no doubt that many more schools will avail themselves of this form of assistance.

Small number of scholars returned by the managers as having attended school the required number of days.

But your Lordships will not only notice the small number of schools thus benefited, but also the small number of children whom the managers are able to return as having attended the required number of days. In every annual report which Her Majesty's Inspectors are called upon to make, there is one point to which your Lordships' attention is invariably directed, as in no slight degree unfavourably affecting the measures now being taken for the promotion of education amongst the labouring classes—and that is, the early age at which the child of the working man is removed from the elementary school; but this evil is enormously exaggerated when the frequent absences from school for one excuse or other during this short period is taken into account. The Minute to which I have alluded will, it is to be hoped, act upon the schools it is intended to benefit not simply in a mere financial view. It will induce the managers to be more careful in selecting competent teachers, and to inquire more closely and regularly into the repeated absence of the children from school, when they find that the funds will materially benefit by regular attendance: it will necessarily compel a better and more accurate system of registering. I do not think it practicable to introduce anything like the compulsory half-time system into the agricultural district; but it is not improbable that if prizes in money were awarded after competition to those of the most deserving scholars who had attended school regularly, a certain number of days in the preceding year, the parents might be induced to send their children with greater regularity, and to allow them to remain for a longer period under instruction. This method has been adopted with a fair amount of success in Mr. Norris's district

Effect of the conditions under which the Capitation grant is offered

in the Potteries, and there seems to be no reason why a similar plan might not be introduced into the agricultural districts with the prospect of obtaining equally beneficial results: it would be necessary for the managers of schools in one locality to form a common fund to defray the necessary expenses.

The schools in which the certificated teachers are employed, Certificated
teachers. are certainly among the most efficient in my district, and I am in justice bound to say, that general satisfaction is expressed by the managers with their character, conduct, and attention to duty; but I also hear remarks made on the want of common sense, the display of vanity, and overweening estimate of self exhibited by many of the young teachers of either sex who have been students in training schools, and I have no doubt that the exaggerated importance attached to the possession of the parchment certificate has had a tendency to encourage these feelings. Needless offence is not unfrequently given by teachers on their first taking charge of schools to the parents of the children, by not adopting a mild and conciliatory manner to the former, who are keenly alive to the expression of any little kindness and courtesy on the part of the teachers to them. It is of great importance for masters and mistresses when they take charge of their schools, to secure the good will, and to obtain as far as may be the co-operation of the parents; and this may be done by the exercise of a little common sense, without any compromise or sacrifice of authority on the part of the teachers. They would do well to remember, upon their being appointed to a school, that they are in all probability perfect strangers to all with whom they are brought in contact, who will not be disposed to give them credit for superiority in teaching or in anything else without seeing proofs of it. They should bear in mind, especially in localities where a school has been opened for the first time, or when one long established has been neglected, that they will have many prejudices to encounter which are not to be removed in a day; that measures right and proper enough in themselves cannot be introduced all at once; that the circumstances under which they have hitherto been accustomed to teach, and the rules and regulations by which the model or practising school in the Training Institution they have just left is conducted, may not be applicable for the present to the elementary school where they are now employed. Above all, they should studiously avoid giving offence by their conduct and demeanor to any one with whom, as teachers, they may be connected. The observance of a few particulars, like these, when united with diligence in the discharge of duty, is the true way to gain influence, to assert the dignity of their position, and to make their school popular.

and efficient : nor is such conduct on the part of the teacher in any way inconsistent with that due liberty of action and feeling of dependence upon self, which all judicious managers of schools would not only be ready to concede, but also to encourage. No one will, I trust, mistake the tenor of these observations, or suppose I am undervaluing the services of teachers who, as a body, are doing their work well ; still less are any reflections intended to be made against the Training Schools, whose exertions in the cause of education are so well known ; but an incorrect estimate is too often formed of the value of these institutions, and of the principles upon which they are conducted, by the injudicious conduct of some of the students who have been trained therein, when they take charge of their schools ; and it is as well to direct the attention of those to whom the management of normal schools is entrusted to this subject.

Associations
of teachers.

Several associations of schoolmasters have been formed in my district, and I believe they will be productive of good, so long as the work of the teacher, and not the teacher, (a line somewhat difficult to draw,) is put first.* The formation of these associations is so far satisfactory as being an indication of life, and of an anxiety on the part of the promoters for mutual improvement ; their success and usefulness will be in proportion to the prominence given to the discussion of subjects strictly connected with the profession of a teacher, and of those "common things" which should be taught in elementary schools.

Pupil-
teachers :

The number of pupil-teachers apprenticed is 194 ; 23 male and 10 female apprentices completed their apprenticeship in the course of the year, and were therefore eligible to compete for Queen's scholarships at the Christmas examination held in the respective training schools.

their con-
duct ;

I have again to report favourably of the behaviour and attainments of the apprentices. I can call to mind very few instances where qualified or unfavourable certificates of their conduct have been given by the clergymen and managers of their schools, and in the few cases where such certificates have been given the apprentices, with one or two exceptions, have manifested by their subsequent behaviour the sense they have had of their error, and of a desire to correct what was wrong, and to give satisfaction for the future. It is also satisfactory to see the attachment and good feeling that exists between them and their teachers ; it is commonly a source of

* *Vide* an Address entitled "Faith in the Work of the Teacher," delivered to the Metropolitan Association of Church Schoolmasters, by Professor Moseley, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

deep regret to both parties when the connexion is severed by the termination of the apprenticeship.

I have not found that the health of the apprentices suffers ^{their health.} from their employment. When they have failed, and been obliged to resign through ill health, it may in most cases be traced to a predisposition to disease, combined with a want of care as to getting fresh air and to taking proper exercise.

And here I wish to animadvert strongly upon a reprehensible practice, which has been adopted by some teachers, of <sup>Improper time at which some-
times the
extra in-
struction
has been
given.</sup> giving their apprentices the required extra instruction, or at least a considerable portion of it, between the morning and afternoon school, that is, between the hours of twelve and half-past one or two o'clock. There is no point in which the managers of a school would be more completely justified in interfering than in this—by forbidding, under ordinary circumstances, any portion of the foregoing time to be thus occupied. When a regular practice is made of it, it must be injurious to both the teacher and pupils; the instruction is probably given in the school-room, in a dusty and vitiated atmosphere, to purify which every window available for the purpose ought to be thrown open as soon as the children have left; the lesson is given by the teacher to the apprentices when the mind and body of both, wearied with continued exertion, especially require rest and relaxation to enable them properly to discharge their school duties in the afternoon. The best time for giving the extra instruction is undoubtedly before school in the morning, either before or after breakfast, whichever is most convenient, and this might be done during the greater part of the year. I think I am correct in saying that in our public schools, and in those of a private description, it is customary to secure one hour for instruction before breakfast, generally from seven to eight o'clock, and there seems to be no valid reason why this time might not be occupied by the teachers in giving at least a portion of the instruction to their apprentices during a considerable part of the year; habits of early rising would be informed, and the practice could not but be conducive to the health of both parties.

There are only two assistant masters engaged in this district. I expected there would have been a larger number, but as soon as the apprenticeship of the pupil-teachers is completed, those who intend to continue in the profession generally try at once for a Queen's scholarship. The certainty of obtaining that distinction on the condition of remaining three years as assistant teacher in some school under inspection does not prove a sufficient inducement to remain for so long a time; if two years were required instead of three, it is

probable that the number of assistant teachers would increase. One great use of teachers of this class, and a mode of assistance contemplated by your Lordships, would be their employment in assisting to conduct night schools, of which there are many connected with the day schools that I inspect; but being superintended chiefly by voluntary teachers of little experience themselves, they are not regularly organized nor capable of producing those beneficial results which might be effected by a trained teacher. When the early age at which the children are taken away from school is considered, the chief means of carrying on the education thus interrupted appears to be the giving them the opportunity of attending efficient night schools.

Hitherto no schools of an industrial character have been established amongst those that I visit, but a clergyman in Lincolnshire, the Rev. E. S. Bosanquet, Incumbent of Old Bolingbroke, contemplates doing so on rather an enlarged scale, and has corresponded with your Lordships on the subject. I visited the place with my colleague, Jelinger Symons, Esq., who has reported on the case, and whose advice and assistance I take this opportunity of acknowledging.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. J. BLANDFORD.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

SUMMARY B.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 151 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-pence.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 715 9 8	£ s. d. 5,828 7 3½	£ s. d. 5,259 19 11	£ s. d. 3,121 14 8½	£ s. d. 14,925 11 7

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of 151 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 11,197 5 11½	£ s. d. 990 9 7½	£ s. d. 2,525 2 3½	£ s. d. 14,712 17 10½

General Report, for the Year 1854, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. W. H. BROOKFIELD, M.A., on the Schools inspected in the Counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, and in the Channel Islands.

MY LORDS,

January 1855.

THE following Table, relating to 173 schools, under separate teachers, inspected by myself during the year ending 31 August 1854 (besides about 298 visited by my colleague, the Rev. R. L. Koe, within the same period), will present, I hope, a comprehensive and intelligible view, not only of the actual educational condition of my district (so far as it may be represented by these schools casually selected), but also, of the *comparative* estimate which I have been able to form of schools variously circumstanced; as, for instance, schools under male and female, certificated and uncertificated, teachers; schools regularly inspected, as being in the receipt of annual grants and co-operating with the Minutes of Council; and such as from a variety of causes are hitherto precluded from that advantage, and therefore inspected only occasionally, and as time and opportunity may serve. The standard which I have adopted, it is true, may be considered arbitrary. It may be a trifle higher or a trifle lower than another Inspector might have used for a similar purpose; but, judging from the number of certificate augmentations in my district, the number of paid pupil-teachers, and of successful candidates for Queen's scholarships, I have no reason to think that the standard of instruction prevalent in the counties of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex falls at all below that which on the same tests will be found to exist throughout the kingdom. The Table comprises a few inspections—not more than twelve—which took place in Hampshire just before Christmas 1853, when it was separated from my district. They are too few to affect the general estimate of the south-eastern counties in any appreciable degree; and the comparative estimates they do not affect at all.

Tabular
statement of
character of
schools
inspected.

TABLED STATEMENT relating to 173 Schools (under separate Teachers) inspected by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools,
Rev. W. H. Brookfield, in Year ended 31 August 1884.

SCHOOLS.	Excellent; rated at 50 marks each.	Good; rated at 40 marks each.	Fair; rated at 30 marks each.	Moderate; rated at 20 marks each.	Imperfect; rated at 10 marks each.	Very Bad; rated at Zero.	Total number of Schools inspected.	Total value of marks at which appreciated.	Average value at which ap- preciated, taking 30 as a medium of par.
BOYS' AND MIXED SCHOOLS UNDER MALE TEACHERS.									
Schools visited for simple inspection, and not in receipt of any annual grant	1		2	3	2	4	12	180	15'0
Schools receiving annual grants for pupil-teachers, but held by uncertificated teachers	9		8				17	600	35'0
Schools receiving annual grants for pupil-teachers, and held by certificated teachers	11	24	9	2			46	1,820	39'5
Total of above-mentioned schools under male teachers	11	34	19	5	2	4	75	2,600	34'6
SCHOOLS UNDER FEMALE TEACHERS.									
Girls and mixed-schools, visited for simple inspection, and not in receipt of annual grants			3	10	2	3	18	310	17'2
Infants' schools, visited for simple inspection, and not in receipt of annual grants		1	10	6			17	460	27'0
Girls, mixed, and infants' schools, receiving annual grants, but held by uncertificated teachers	1	3	17	3			24	740	30'8
Girls, mixed, and infants' schools, receiving annual grants, and held by certificated teachers	2	16	16	4	1		39	1,310	33'5
Total of above-mentioned schools under female teachers	3	20	46	23	3	3	65	2,820	28'7
Total of male and female schools visited for simple and casual inspection	2		15	19	4	7	47	950	20'2
Total of male and female schools receiving annual grants and regular inspection	14	52	50	9	1		126	4,470	35'4

For the purpose of indicating the character of the schools to which the preceding Table relates, I have availed myself of terms found convenient in examination papers, as representing six gradations of merit. By the middle term "Fair," I understand a school of average creditable kind, but with nothing to boast of. In such a school,—say of seventy-five children,—a first class of fifteen in number (average age twelve) would read a page of natural history,—about an elephant, the cotton tree, or a crocodile,—with tolerable fluency and intelligence, and with scarcely a mistake; they would answer collateral questions upon it, not well, but not preposterously ill; they would have a general knowledge of the distribution and conventional divisions of land and water over the surface of the globe; most of them would name the counties on an unlettered map of England, and the kingdoms on one of Europe; they would work a sum in compound addition—two thirds of them without mistake; they would write out a short account of any object mentioned to them which they had seen or read about,—an animal, a tree, a flower,—intelligibly, and not without thought and observation, but with trifling errors of grammar and of spelling; they would have a pretty fair knowledge of the leading incidents of the Book of Genesis and of the Gospels, but with very imperfect notions as to their order of time; they would repeat the Church Catechism with verbal accuracy, but with very faint apprehension of its meaning; they would be able to repeat a few (but in my own experience, very few) texts of Scripture, and those chiefly of prophetic or doctrinal application;—for which, with unaffected deference to better judgments, I should be glad to see substituted (if there be not time for both), and *copiously* substituted, the preceptive, the warning, the consolatory. For the general purposes of edifying the church at large, I should be far from daring to say that one fragment of an inspired whole is more or less important than another; but, for little children, twelve years old, and those the children of the labouring poor,—if, of such texts as "There be three that bear record, &c.," and such as "Come unto me all ye that labour, &c.," or "Suffer little children, &c.," there be really time and opportunity to learn only very few,—I should venture to suggest a preference for those of the latter class. In such a school as I have been adverting to,—marked "Fair,"—the remaining four or five classes would show attainment proportionably graduated from that which I have represented as usually belonging to the first. With respect to acquirement, boys are ordinarily a little in advance of girls, because they have more time for it. The girls compensate by a somewhat livelier intelligence, by prettier reading, by better discipline, and by needlework, on which two fifths of their time are spent.

General character of these schools described.

Schools marked "fair."

Schools
marked
"excellent."

In a school of the same size, marked "Excellent," I should find a class of the same number (fifteen), but perhaps a little older (twelve and a half or thirteen), who would fill a slate with an extemporaneous account of flax, or sugar, or a river, or a brewery, or a flour mill, or a zoological garden, showing good observation, memory, reflection, faultless spelling, rarely deficient grammar, and writing* that might awaken, not the envy, but the approbation of a Government department; their reading would be perfectly fluent and articulate, and usually very pleasing,—that of the girls remarkably so. Perhaps the latter may possess a more delicate organization, both for the apprehension and the reproduction of sounds. Easy fractions and decimals with boys, and, with girls, easy rule of three, would be worked without a blunder. A general acquaintance with the surface of the earth, its people and productions, would close up into one more particular of Europe, and still more detailed and accurate of Great Britain. Co-ordinately with all knowledge of facts and detail, I should find coherency and reflection cultivated. Nor would the refinements of instruction be wanting. A little singing and a little drawing, where nature had furnished an aptitude for such accomplishments, would be cultivated according to time and opportunity. Throughout the school there would be committed to memory a few pretty hymns and select pieces of secular poetry, adapted to the capacity of the learner. The clergyman would have taken care that there should be, not perhaps a minute, but, a competent and intelligent acquaintance with Old and New Testament history. The first class, as here represented, is only a type of the rest in their several degrees. Whatever is taught throughout the school is well taught, and judiciously graduated to each class, according to its measure, down to the little inarticulate learners of the alphabet; unless, indeed, the infant school relieve the upper one of these interesting embarrassments. With the managers, of whom the clergyman is most frequently the sole representative, the bodily health and comfort of the children have been no secondary consideration; complete warmth and ventilation have been secured; well-proportioned desks and forms have been so adjusted as neither to cramp nor crowd the little disciples: the walls are covered with pictures, with illustrations, and with colours which can make even maps attractive; the room is filled with healthy, frank, and happy faces; and the discipline, which for occasional purposes can be almost regimentally exact, is habitually unrestrained, cheerful,

* This commendation applies, however, only to writing upon *slates*. On cheap woolly paper, and with cheap steel pens, which might as properly be called needles, the penmanship is of course indifferent.

and quiet ;—easy and free, without being free-and-easy. Supposing such a school to turn out annually twenty-five children, and that only one third of them should have attained such instruction as is here described, the remaining two thirds being such as might be found respectively in the second and third classes of the school and supposing them all transferred to menial and mechanical occupations, will they not fill those occupations more ably, more pleasantly to themselves and their employers, more contentedly and in better heart, for having had both their minds and bodies kept in vigorous health? Do not common sense, reflection and intelligence connect themselves with the most vulgar and ignoble task of life,—if anything appointed by the “Great Taskmaster” could be ignoble? and, should opportunity suggest that Providence designs for any amongst them a lot somewhat less obscure and depressed, will they not have been fitted to rise to such an opening, and to fill it honourably and with advantage to mankind? Would it not have been selfish, cruel, and unjust to withhold from them such cultivation as a well-conducted school supplies? and, even if sordid apprehensions about setting the menial class above their work should interpose to hinder the bettering of their condition, need we fear that the crimes, the follies, the misfortunes of mankind, the irreclaimable stupidity of some and the inevitable inequality of all, will ever leave us without abundance of fellow-creatures who can only be hewers of wood and drawers of water to the rest?

The other gradations marked upon my Table—“good,” “moderate,” “imperfect,”—will be easily inferred; but there is one which neither inference nor imagination can go low enough to appreciate;—I mean that which comes under the term “bad.” I have affixed to it “zero,” as indicating its relative numerical value compared with the average 30; but it is in truth far worse than nothing. It is absorbing into its cold, ill-ventilated, and unfurnished room, and into its still colder and more barren charities, a crowd of boys *who would otherwise have found another and an efficient school*. Here they learn nothing but what idle boys are prone to teach one another,—nothing very edifying it may be guessed. Their only books are a few torn Testaments, which they learn to read with precisely the same amount of intelligence as if they were attempting to read the Greek language in English character. They have no more idea whether Jerusalem was in Palestine, or Palestine in Jerusalem, than they have of the inside of the moon; or whether the event from which all Christian time is reckoned occurred before or since the Battle of Waterloo. Very few indeed of them can work the humblest multiplication sum correctly. Their writing, if legible, is rendered unintelligible by the spelling. While their minds are thus left utterly

Schools marked
“good,”
“moderate,”
or “imperfect,” and
“very bad”
schools.

uncultivated, their morals can be deriving no advantage from their communion with each other about their street experience. They are perpetually engaged in eluding and cheating the master; and I must say that the master,—and not he alone,—may take to himself whatever comfort is implied in a seventy times seven-fold retaliation. How utterly repulsive to every one of these boys in after-life must be any person, place, or thing, that reminds him of a school! And if, on being released from the mere irksomeness of such undisciplined restraints, he should, through the Divine pity and protection, be preserved from the quagmire that is ever gaping on such wayfarers, will any portion of his thanks be owing to a scheme (for I cannot dignify it as an institution) which, under the name of a school, has inveigled him within its walls by false pretences of instruction; and, while it accepted his weekly pittance, or expended the bequests of ancient piety on his behalf, has wasted for ever the earliest, the best, perhaps the only opportunity of teaching him one useful salutary thing? It might perhaps be guessed that such a school as this was only to be found in some primitive and secluded hamlet, remote from the clatter of a railroad, and to which a newspaper never penetrated. The conjecture would be far from correct. Thanks to the clergy there is no nook in the land so sequestered but they are zealous to link it with the centres of light, and knowledge, and advancement. The schools of which I speak are to be found in a city,* of near three million souls, which boasts herself the queen of civilization; within a stone's throw of every warning, and of every incentive to educational exertion; of the symbols of religion, and ostentations of beneficence; the thriving factory; the grim prison; the prosperous street of shops; the squalid alley, festering in misery and vice; the church; the printing office; the electric telegraph; and walls plastered with announcements of charitable dinners;—within a stone's throw, too, of other schools which at once offer to them the benefit of example, and force upon them the disadvantage of contrast; such schools as might help them to see both what they are, and what they might be; such schools as are really doing their appointed work; as are truly training children in their due nurture and admonition, an honour to their teachers, evidences of pastoral fidelity, and a blessing to the land.

There is indeed something more than consolation in the thought that these last-mentioned commendable and efficient institutions so far out number those of which, after long

Recapitulation of schools inspected.

* I must not be supposed to refer to London *proper*, or to any portion of it of which I have no official knowledge. I refer to the metropolis as comprising the suburbs, of which an enormous portion, with a population of more than half a million, lies within my district.

silence, I have thought it right to speak. It will be observed with satisfaction that, out of 173 inspections of all kinds (casual and regular), while 7 schools (indeed of *separate* institutions *only* 4) are pronounced bad, 5 imperfect, and 28 but moderate, no fewer than 65 are recorded as exhibiting fair and average efficiency, and a still larger number (68) are found to range above that line. Separating, however the schools in receipt of annual grants (for pupil-teachers and augmentation of salary),—those schools, in short, which co-operate with the spirit of the Minutes of Council, and which are annually inspected,—the numbers appear in a very much more favourable ratio. Out of 126 such schools, I find 1 only that approaches the most unfavourable verdict; 9 that, without being much to be complained of, are but moderate; 50 of fair and average efficiency; 52 decidedly good; and 14 excellent. I have no reason to doubt that my own 173 cases present a fair and not too favourable sample of the whole South-eastern district. My colleague, the Rev. R. L. Koe, has visited 298 schools. Taking the total of inspections, casual and regular, at 471, it would follow that about 180 of them are of fair efficiency; 185 decidedly good; and 106 somewhat below the standard. These 471 schools have an average of 77 children in actual attendance in each. Eliminating the cases of *simple* inspection, and confining the calculation to those which are co-operating with the Committee of Council, the result would be very much more favourable to the beneficial working of your Lordships' Minutes.

Adopting 30 as a convenient number to represent *par*; or fair efficiency, I beg leave to invite attention to the last column in my Table, in which is stated the *average* value, relatively to that medium, of schools variously circumstanced; noting only here that, calculated with relation to that medium number (30), schools not co-operating with the Minutes rate, on an average, as 15, while those receiving annual grants average 35; and those under certificated masters, 39½. The former number (15 below *par*) indicates the kind of school of which the large majority consisted in my district, when I first entered upon its duties, seven years ago. It indicates now a small and rapidly decreasing minority. The latter number (35, or 5 above *par*) represents what most of those then inspected for the first time have since become; and what three fourths of the 500 schools actually inspected in my district are at the present time. That this majority is rapidly rising, both in number and in character, I record with no less confidence than satisfaction.

It will not seem inappropriate to this part of my subject if I here venture to express the gratitude which I feel (in common, doubtless, with the parochial clergy of the diocese) towards the Lord Bishop of Winchester, for the lucid and elaborate "Con-

Comparative value at which schools are appreciated.

Bishop of Winchester's "conspectus."

spectus" of his diocese which appeared last autumn. The importance of that record, with reference to educational statistics, is only exceeded by its moral value, as showing the intimate acquaintance of its author with the wants and the provisions of his charge.

Encourage-
ment of
practical
ability in
teaching.

I have no doubt that progress will be much promoted by the encouragement to actual teaching and school keeping which will be afforded in the working of the Minute for revising certificates of merit once in five years, according to the annual verdicts recorded on those documents by Her Majesty's Inspectors; as also by making the first classification of certificate, as regards its pecuniary advantage, dependent upon the *practical* ability as a teacher exhibited and reported in the first two years immediately ensuing on the acquisition of a provisional certificate. I am sure, also, that the encouragement now afforded to a second year's training in the normal schools is a measure of incalculable advantage, the rather as I infer from Mr. Moseley's letter (2 May 1854) that the second year is to be devoted to perfecting the student in subjects which have been treated during the previous year, more than to multiplying the subjects, and enlarging the surface of attainment. I wish, however, that a place could have been found somewhat earlier than in the *third* year (a year which I apprehend few normal students will attain) for the special promotion of what is now universally understood by the term "common things." That students will be overtrained in two years for a profession which requires so copious an equipment in general knowledge and adroitness as that of school-teaching, I have not the smallest apprehension. But that in such training the element of exact science may not obtain an undue preponderance, or become too much insulated from practical and common things, I am by no means so confident.

Knowledge
of "common
things."

In reviewing lately some examination papers in English History, I came upon the following passage:—"The literary propensities and intellectual superiority of Alfred were in nothing more conclusively evinced than in this circumstance, namely, that, while residing as a common peasant in the hut of a poor herdsman, he was found to be utterly incompetent to the humblest duties of domestic life;"—alluding, of course, to those unlucky cakes. The examination papers returned by candidates are usually now-a-days so remarkably good that it is very rarely indeed that anything ludicrously otherwise can be extracted from them. Indeed, whether the above was written in simplicity or as a quiet sarcasm, I can scarcely tell. At all events, intentionally or not, the words are (as it seems to me) significant and worth recording. They embody a mistake prevalent not only amongst the adversaries of progress, but—what is more unfortunate—prevalent also amongst persons

of learned professions, namely, that science stands aloof from "common things." Of course it is not so with the wiser sort, nor with the truly learned. But pedantry is no novelty; and knowledge has still a tendency to make its cruder and more shallow votaries disdain those vulgar things of every day into which the nobler sons of wisdom look so heedfully. In these days a great many people are thinking that "the humblest duties of domestic life" are not made sufficiently prominent in our elementary teaching. I trust that they mistake; and I trust that I shall be permitted to avail myself of such legitimate opportunities as may present themselves to discourage that mistake and to remind my professional friends of the South-eastern district that Alfred, whose memory, as the teacher's friend, they should regard with special veneration, would have been the last man, notwithstanding that disaster of the cakes, to advocate a disconnection between uncommon lore and "common things." It may, perhaps, be fair to counterpoise the above quotation from an examination paper by another (occurring in the same series) of a totally different purport, and which, though not historically correct, is not without a glimpse of moral truth. It is this:—"To that best of monarchs (Alfred) we are indebted for the first introduction of baths and washhouses."

I ventured, upon my own responsibility, last Easter to devote a day at Southampton to the examination of male candidates for the prizes amounting to 70*l*., so liberally offered by Lord Ashburton for promoting the knowledge of common things. At the same time a similar examination was held by my colleague, the Rev. W. P. Warburton, at Salisbury, for female candidates. I had been fortunate enough to secure the valuable assistance of the Dean of Hereford in furnishing the papers. The scheme excited, and continues to excite, extensive interest. The result of the examination was very satisfactory to Lord Ashburton—to the Dean of Hereford—to the competitors (I believe)—and to myself. I shall give it, with permission, in an Appendix.* I believe the experiment is to be renewed.

Lord Ashburton's prizes.

I wish to conclude this report by expressing my conviction that the cause of elementary instruction has made steady, increasing, and very satisfactory progress in the South-eastern district. I do not mean that any fresh and startling phenomena have developed themselves year by year. I do not mean to say that the good schools of three years ago have become twice as good as they were six years ago; that would not be true. Even the good schools, however, have improved in discipline—in methods—in attainment—in influence upon their neighbourhood.

General progress of inspected schools.

—but not in the same ratio as in the first three or four years of the operation of the Minutes of 1846. So rapid an advance could scarcely be expected. Their population of scholars has changed perhaps three times since I first visited them. Under the best instruction, therefore, a school of this class will reach its limit for the present, or at least a limit beyond which, in the present order of things, it cannot proceed very far. What I mean then, is not that such individual schools have largely and visibly and palpably advanced year by year, but that the number of such schools has very greatly increased; that the number of bad ones has very greatly diminished; that there are more fair schools than moderate; more decidedly good than only fair; and that there are an increasing number excellent, which I hope may ere long out-number all inferior designations. I find in all the cardinal subjects of instruction much improvement. Reading, penmanship, arithmetic, geography, Scripture, needle-work—in all these there has been great progress.

Geograph. There is no department of instruction in the character of which I have observed greater improvement than in geography. As it used to be taught—a mere verbal enumeration of countries north and countries south, of long rivers and rivers not quite so long, of boroughs that returned two members and boroughs that returned but one—without the slightest attention to coherency, or the relation of such subjects to each other, I do not think that geography was of any more use in schools than that sort of Scriptural instruction which taught little more than how many chapters there were in Genesis, and how many verses in each chapter. But in this there has been a very marked amendment. And that geography should now have become so much more interesting and practical than it used to be,—that it should have been brought into connexion with animal and vegetable nature, with commercial relations, and with the history of man,—that it should have expanded into something better than sterile map-making and mere *topography*,—may fairly be traced in part to the excellent books of Mr. Edward Hughes, which, if not much used in schools for class purposes, are at least familiar as text-books to their teachers.

Grammar. In three subjects only I do not see much advance, namely English grammar, English history, and the Church Catechism. Grammar perhaps I should hardly except, if judging by the children's practical exhibition of it. In writing and speaking grammatically they certainly do improve—which is perhaps the main object to be realized; but in answering questions about its rules I do not see much improvement. I do not know, indeed, that my anxiety to see it has amounted to the painful. Finding that the better instructed children acquire its principles unconsciously by reading and writing under the correction of their teachers. I have not thought it needful to perplex them

much about the abstract rules and theory of a science which is so little fixed.

With reference to a cognate subject, I wish I could see Mr. Trench's two little volumes—upon “Words” and “English, Past and Present”—in the hands of every student and advanced pupil-teacher. The former, indeed, was written and first addressed expressly to the students of a training school. I do not take upon me to say that they should occupy the place of books on grammar; but I think that they would be very useful reading as supplementary to such treatises, and would, I suspect, be read much oftener, and with more appreciation, than any grammar which it has been my fortune to encounter. They are exceedingly interesting—no less instructive—and leave upon the mind much besides philology. They are short (at least the reader does not wish them shorter); and are the best practical refutation, with which I am acquainted, of the popular assumption that language is a barren and repulsive study.

I ought also to except English history from the subjects in which I have witnessed any signal progress in our schools. I am not speaking of pupil-teachers, but of ordinary scholars. They certainly do not, in my experience, exhibit that improvement in this interesting, and I should think advantageous, branch of reading which its nature would lead one to expect. I can attribute this only to the circumstance that the size and cost of most “English Histories” of any merit, with which I am acquainted, place them entirely beyond the reach of school classes, to whom the only accessible acquaintance with the subject is to be found in the fragments interspersed in the Irish and other lesson books, which are not usually read consecutively, and are not of a character to awaken the curiosity and interest of the children. I have long felt that a short history of England, not tedious, nor unjust, nor dull, nor was a great desideratum. There are some very instructive longer ones; but a work of 500 pages is too long, and at 5s. too expensive, for class purposes. What is wanted is something brief and cheap, which should be also candid and amusing. I chanced a few days ago, at a railway stall, to pick one up recently published, which seemed to me the nearest approximation to this that I had met with. It is not, I think, above the apprehension of a well-instructed first class. It is entertaining, without compromise of fidelity, and humorous, where humour is suitable, without a scoff. It is sketchy, as its title indicates, but the outlines are very judiciously adjusted. The style is graphic, eloquent, unaffected, occasionally rising into poetry; and the book is thoroughly free from cant. It is called “Landmarks of English History,” by the Rev. James White, of Bonchurch. It is a 12mo. of 200 pages, published by Routledge,

English
history.

and the cost is eighteen pence. Of larger and more detailed histories, and yet not too large nor inaccessibly expensive, the best which I have seen is that by the Rev. Thomas Milner, published by the Religious Tract Society. It is a 12mo. of 800 pages, and the price is 5s. The matter is copious, well selected, and authentic; the manner clear, candid, and impressive. It seems to me to be a good book; and, together with the one before mentioned (for they do not supersede each other), well adapted for the use of students such as are here contemplated.

Church
Catechism.

With regard to what appears to me the scanty and (so far as I observe) unprogressive *intelligence* of the Church Catechism, on which so much time is spent, and of which the *verbal repetition* is the most extensive of all school attainments, the subject is too important for me to feel justified in lengthening this report by mere conjectures as to what may be the cause of a phenomenon for the existence of which I can appeal, at present, only to my own unsupported observation. Happily this deficiency by no means extends to Scripture. And in all other particulars, excepting as already stated, the improvement in the schools is undeniable, in kind, and in extent, and in practical bearing.

Conclusion.

By the time that this report is printed, one half of the inspected teachers in my district will bear certificates; and there are 600 apprentices. Of this latter body I have often taken occasion to speak in terms of high commendation. They are scrupulously chosen; they are carefully taught, and vigilantly trained; and might be expected to be what, happily, they generally, almost always, are. Nor will any words that I can use express too cordially my personal esteem for the teachers themselves, and my grateful appreciation of their labours. I could have no greater satisfaction than to see how much the irksomeness of their employment is diminished, its facilities increased, its success more manifest, its rewards more palpable, and their own social position and domestic comfort more commensurate with their conscientious exemplary toil. Nor do I forget to whom we are indebted for the introduction of these estimable persons to their several spheres of duty. The clergy hold the keys of their parishes; but with anything like obstruction from that quarter my acquaintance has never at any time been otherwise than inappreciably small. I now experience from them nothing but welcome, furtherance, and co-operation; and I beg permission here to render to them once more my cordial thanks.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. H. BROOKFIELD.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARIES OF TABULATED REPORTS, FOR 1853-4, ON SCHOOLS
INSPECTED BY REV. W. H. BROOKFIELD AND REV. R. L. KOE.

SUMMARY A.

Number of Schools <i>actually</i> inspected between 1 September 1853 and 31 August 1854.									
No. of Schools, <i>i.e.</i> , institutions held in separate buildings, and separately man- aged.	Number of School-rooms in which separate Teachers are employed.				Amount of accommodation, in square feet, in Schools enumerated in first col- umn.*	Number of children in <i>average</i> attendance in those Schools.	Number of children present <i>at examination</i> in those Schools.	Number of <i>Certified</i> Teachers in those Schools†	Number of <i>Pupil-teachers</i> in those Schools‡
272	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.	344,287	36,270	36,834	196	572

Per-centage of Children *present at examination*, learning ‡

Arithmetic as far as									
Sewing.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Drawing.	Music from Notes.	History.	Grammar.	Geography.	Fractions and Decimals.
33.35	0.36	0.24	0.22	7.81	11.91	45.16	42.57	60.1	4.35
To write									
From Dictation.	On Paper.			To read					
49.4	On Paper.	On Slates.	Books of General Information.	Easy Narratives.	Letters and Mo- nosyllables.	Liturgies (as adapted to Age).	Catechism.	Holy Scriptures.	
	55.41	60.7	44.20	33.06	32.92	23.89	95.3	90.13	

Per-centage of Children *on School Registers*

Aged								Who have been in School					
Under seven.	Between seven and eight.	Between eight and nine.	Between nine and ten.	Between ten and eleven.	Between eleven and twelve.	Between twelve and thirteen.	Between thirteen and fourteen.	Over fourteen.	Over four years.	Four years.	Three years.	Two years.	One year.
22.12	15.85	15.21	15.01	12.52	9.13	5.86	3.04	1.26	4.76	5.46	8.32	12.7	19.9

* The amount of accommodation in square feet, divided by 8, will give the number of children who can be properly accommodated. Calculations of area in school-rooms, as compared with the average attendance of scholars, should be made upon this basis.

† At the date of closing this return.

‡ These per-centages are confined to boys' and girls' schools, and do not include infants.

SUMMARY B.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 256 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-pence.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 3,073 16 4	£ s. d. 18,651 16 6½	£ s. d. 8,826 17 4	£ s. d. 4,119 16 9½	

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of 25 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 23,837 0 4½	£ s. d. 2,583 3 6½	£ s. d. 9,480 9 1½	£ s. d. 35,900 13 0½

APPENDIX B.

ASHBURTON PRIZES, 1854.

SCHOOLMASTERS.

MORNING.

(Three Hours allowed for this Paper.)

Two Questions to be answered out of each Section, and others as time may permit.

Section 1.

1. Define the following words and phrases, and illustrate your meaning by their usage in matters of social life:—skill—industry—economy and forethought—wealth—money—value—price—labourers and employers of labour—capital and capitalist.

2. What is the usual consequence of an abundant or deficient harvest upon the price of food? and upon the wages of labour?

3. What is meant by division of labour? and show the importance of this in advancing the wealth and well-being of a nation.

4. What are the principal conditions of industrial success among the labouring classes, and what kind of training in early life is most likely to lead to it?

5. What are the necessary qualities of the food of a people, in order that the supply may be permanent? and how do foods for man and beast vary in this respect?

6. What metals are the most useful? Mention the particular properties which make them so; and give the outline of a lesson on iron, lead, and its uses, from the state of ore up to a knife-blade or sheet-lead.

Section 2.

1. Point out the different ways in which the air in a dwelling-room is rendered impure, and the best way of ventilating the room.

2. What are the best materials for building a cottage; the necessary conditions of health with reference to the building; and which is preferable, a slated or thatched roof, and why?

3. What vegetables are usually cultivated in a garden? Which do you consider the most nutritious? and why? What rotation of crops would you recommend in a garden of one rood in extent?

4. What is the difference between porous and retentive soils, and how would you treat them? Explain the principle on which soils pulverize after frost, and the advantages of this.

5. Explain what is meant by a proper rotation of crops—by exhausting and non-exhausting plants. How would you ascertain what substances plants draw from the soil? and, having done this, how would you manure the land?

Section 3.

1. What are the essential properties of matter? Define and explain some of them.

2. Explain what is meant by the attractions of cohesion and gravitation, and exemplify by giving instances of each.

3. Give Newton's three laws of motion, and illustrate the last by experiment.

4. What is meant by centripetal and centrifugal forces? and show how in different latitudes the weight of bodies is affected by the latter.

5. A body let fall from the top of a tower is three seconds before it reaches the ground; how far did it fall in each second? and what was the height of the tower? If the action of gravity ceased at this point, how far would it fall in the next three seconds?

Section 4.

1. To which of the mechanical powers do the following implements belong:—a spade and fork in digging—the plough—the saw—the axe—a pair of scissors—a pump handle—the screw? Give your reasons in each case.

2. Explain the principle of a pair of scales, and of a common steel-yard.

3. Explain the principle of the wheel and axle, and show how it is applied in raising up water from a well.

4. Show the use of the plumb-line, the square, and the spirit-level to the bricklayer and carpenter.

SCHOOLMASTERS.

AFTERNOON.

Section 1.

1. What are the principal bones of the human skeleton? How are they kept together at the joints; and of what substance are they composed?

2. Explain the construction of the spine, or of the hand, and the mechanical contrivances for the different movements which they are intended to perform.

3. How would you judge of the habits and food of animals from their jaws and teeth? Illustrate your answer by examples.

4. What are muscles and tendons, and their uses in the animal frame? And, in the movement of one bone against another in the joints, how is it they are not worn away?

5. What is the cause of a defect in vision in what are called short-sighted and long-sighted persons, and what kind of glasses are required to correct it in each? What are the purposes of the eyelids and eyelashes?

6. Point out any differences in the eyes and ears of animals which show adaptation to their respective wants.

Section 2.

1. What is the difference between an artery and a vein, between arterial and venous blood; and why is the cutting or rupture of an artery more dangerous than a vein?

2. Give your reasons for thinking that exercise is necessary, and generally beneficial to all the animal functions.

3. What is meant by respiration? Explain how the chest expands and contracts in this process? And in what does the air breathed out from the lungs differ from common atmosphere air? What experiment would show this?

4. Does the blood undergo any and what change in circulating through the body? And explain the functions of the heart, arteries, and veins, in this circulation.

5. What are the properties of milk as a food, and the substances it contains? Is it equally good at all periods of life?

6. What analogy is there between the blood of animals and the sap of vegetables? In each case mention as many substances as you can for forming which they must contain the materials?

Section 3.

1. What are the constituent parts of the atmosphere? How are they combined, and in what way are they subservient to the wants of animal and vegetable life?

2. What is meant by the specific gravity of bodies; and under what conditions is water taken as the standard? How would you ascertain the specific gravity of substances heavier and lighter than water.

3. Explain the principle and construction of the common barometer. When the mercury stands at 28.7 inches, at what altitude would the water stand in a water barometer?

4. Describe a common suction pump or syphon; and explain the principle of its action.

5. A vessel will float on water whose specific gravity is 1, with a burden of 200 tons; what weight of cargo would it carry if floated on sea-water whose specific gravity is 1.035—or on mercury?

Section 4.

1. What is meant by the terms "warm" and "cold;" and why do not all substances of the same temperature feel equally so when touched?

2. What is the general effect which heat has upon matter; and what are the different ways in which solid and fluid bodies are heated?

3. What are the phenomena attending the melting of ice, and heating the water till it boils away in steam?

4. Explain how dew is formed, and its effects on vegetable life. Why does it not fall equally on grass and gravel?

5. What is meant by the number of inches of rain which fall during the year at any particular place; and how is this ascertained?

6. What is meant by the solvent powers of water? Enumerate the substances you know to be solvent in it. How does it affect the growth of plants and animals?

SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

MORNING.

Section 1.

1. Define the following words:—skill—industry—economy and forethought—wealth—money—and illustrate your answer by their application in matters of social life.

2. What are the principal conditions of industrial success among the labouring classes, and what kind of training in early life is most likely to lead to it?

3. What are the advantages of paying ready money in your dealings, and the disadvantages of the contrary practice?

4. What are the advantages of clothing clubs for the labouring classes, and how ought they to be conducted?

Section 2.

1. What are the necessary conditions of a cottage, in order that it may be healthy and comfortable? What is the use of a fire-place in a bed-room?

2. Mention some of the various ways with which you are acquainted of preserving meat or vegetables, so as to lay them up in store for future use.

3. Of the modes of cooking animal food—roasting, boiling, stewing—which do you consider the most economical, and why?

4. What are the nutritive properties of milk? Explain the processes of making butter and cheese, and the way in which they must be treated in order to make them keep.

5. What do you consider a proper and economical diet table, for a week, for a family consisting of a man, his wife, and four children, earnings 12s. a-week?

Section 3.

1. What is the difference between an artery and a vein—between arterial and venous blood?—and why is the cutting or rupture of an artery more dangerous than a vein?

2. Does the blood undergo any and what change in circulating through the body? And explain the functions of the heart, arteries, and veins in the circulation.

3. What are muscles, tendons, and nerves, and their uses in the animal frame?

4. How would you treat a scald or a burn?

5. Give your reason for thinking that exercise is necessary and generally beneficial for health.

6. What are the advantages of cleaning the teeth daily? And what are the disadvantages of losing them or of their decaying in early life?

SCHOOLMISTRESSES.

AFTERNOON.

Section 1.

1. Draw out a series of lessons on domestic economy, such as you think would prove useful to the elder girls of your school, and describe one lesson in the way in which you judge necessary to impart it.

2. In what respect do you perceive the homes of your scholars to be deficient, and the teaching of your school to act as a remedy?

3. Describe the manner in which you conduct the needle-work of your school. What distinction do you make between the useful and the fancy work which the children do?

4. Give an outline of a lesson on soap, and its uses.

5. Give your reasons (if any) for regarding a popular knowledge of the atmosphere, water, heat, gases, animal economy, &c., as not unsuited to girls.

Section 2.

1. What is meant by "hard and soft" water? What is the cause of it? And what are the effects of hard water in cooking and washing?

2. What kind of substances are removed by filtering and by boiling water? Explain the process in both cases.

3. Why do woollen things shrink when washed?

4. What are the advantages of woollen cotton things, as clothing for the labouring classes, over linen? And why is cotton preferred in warm climates?

5. What is the best tea-pot to use, and why?

ADJUDICATION.

Ashburton Prizes for instruction in Common Things 1854.

Though all the competitors' papers, with scarcely an exception, are entitled to much commendation, yet, owing doubtless to the short interval for preparation which elapsed between the first proposal of these prizes and the examination for them, no set of answers has this year quite reached the standard which had been fixed for the first-class prizes, and from which it is not thought expedient to depart. For the second class, however, the standard has been exceeded in a remarkably creditable manner by more than one competitor. While for the first class, therefore, no award is made, two additional prizes of the second rank (7*l.* each), and for schoolmistresses three (5*l.* each), have been adjudged instead of the unawarded prizes.

Schoolmasters.

Three prizes, of 7*l.* each, adjudged to:—

Equal and named alphabetically { Mr. E. Goddard, King's Somborne, Hants.
Mr. W. Pettit, Brown Candover, Hants.
Mr. J. Sterndall, Wellow, Hants.

One students' prize, 8*l.*, divided (4*l.* each) between:—

Equal { Mr. A. C. Clarke, } Winchester Training School.
Mr. F. Earle, }

Schoolmistresses.

One prize, 7*l.*, to Miss Burningham, Cholderton, Wilts.

Three prizes, 5*l.* each, to:—

Equal { Miss E. Cox, Stockbridge, Hants.
Miss C. Davy, Old Alresford, Hants.
Miss E. Maton, Fordingbridge, Hants.

Students' prize, 8*l.*, divided (say 3*l.* each) between:—

Equal { Miss R. J. Smith, } Salisbury Training School.
Miss E. S. Spreadbury, }
Miss H. Wyatt, }

The prizes may be taken in money or books (with an inscription), or both, or indeed in any suitable form, at the option of the claimant, who should signify what would be most acceptable.

(Signed on behalf of the examiners) W. H. BROOKFIELD.

General Report, for the Year 1854, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. W. J. KENNEDY, M.A., &c., on the Schools inspected in the County of Lancaster, and in the Isle of Man.

MY LORDS,

Preston, 10 January 1855.

I HAVE the honor to present my annual general report respecting the schools visited by myself and my colleague, Mr. Birley, in Lancashire and the Isle of Man, during the year commencing on the 1st of September 1853, and ending on the 31st of August 1854.

Remarks relative to the principal circumstances connected with each school, and tables of the main statistical facts respecting each school, are herewith subjoined as an Appendix. The few preliminary observations which I propose now to offer, will relate almost entirely to the general impressions left on my mind by a review of all I have witnessed and heard during the course of the whole year. Indeed it has always appeared to me that in the present state of national education, one of the most useful parts of the Inspector's labours might be, to record freely and candidly the general impressions left on his mind; speaking rather as a commissioner giving the results of his experience about some of the problems which vex the education question, than as a mere investigator and reporter of the details of each individual school.

I cannot but think that the impression left on the mind of every thinking person who has been engaged long and constantly in any business, even if he could not analyse those impressions, are more to be relied on than the results deduced from what are called "statistics," and which are almost always collected in a bare official way by persons not thoroughly familiar and conversant with the business about which they are collecting "statistics." With reference to educational statistics in particular, and the results commonly deduced from them, I never saw any yet which had not fatal flaws in them.

Before uttering any complaints of the evils and shortcomings of our National schools, I am glad to be able to state what I have probably said before, and can confirm from the experience of the past year, viz., that the progress which is being made in the character and quality of National schools is very great. I have been familiar with these schools from childhood, and for the last fifteen years have been conversant about little else; and the advance made is undoubtedly large and gratifying. It is mere justice also to add that this improvement has been going on in a greatly accelerated ratio

Great improvement in National schools of late years.

Especially since the establishment.

ment of the
Committee
of Council
on Educa-
tion.

Many defi-
ciencies still
exist.

Our ulti-
mate diffi-
culty will be
non-atten-
dance and
irregular
attendance.

Our imme-
diate diffi-
culty is
want of an
adequate
and perma-
nent income
for schools.

The capita-
tion fees
granted in
rural dis-
tricts are
very valu-
able and
popular.

Similar aid
is wanted
for large
towns.

We must not
resort to
high fees in
schools for
the poor.

since the establishment of the Committee of Council on Education, and more particularly since the Minutes of Council of 1846.

Still in many particulars there are great evils and defects, especially in the internal condition of our schools, and in some matters improvement is at a stand-still, not to say at a dead-lock.

At the root of all the shortcomings of our schools lies the difficulty of getting the children to attend school at all, or if they come, to attend with regularity. Non-attendance and irregular attendance may be called the ultimate difficulties, which will have to be grappled with.

The next most serious difficulty, and one which will have to be dealt with before any further great progress is made, is the want of adequate and permanent funds for the annual support of schools. This must ever form the burden of my cry till the want is supplied, because it is the one great and pressing want which meets me at every turn.

This is true of the schools I have to inspect, which are the most flourishing and the best in the district. If the teacher is indifferent, or the supply of books and apparatus insufficient, or if the school-room is ill furnished or dirty, the excuse in most such cases is the scantiness of funds. This is an unquestionable fact, and the one which must ever take precedence of all others in my consideration till it is amended. There are some schools which have ample supplies of everything, but they are quite the exceptions. And in a large proportion even of these cases the supplies are precarious; they result from the liberality of the patron for the time being, or from the great efficiency and popularity of the teacher for the time being. This fact will be recognized at once by many persons in my district, if the assertion should meet their eye. I am happy to say that the grants made by the Committee of Council, in the way of capitation fees, under the Minute of 2 April 1853, is doing very great good. No kind of grant is more popular, or perhaps more useful; but it is limited to rural districts, or to towns where the population is under 5,000; and the schools of my district are mainly schools in large towns, which cannot avail themselves of this valuable aid. I look forward therefore with great anxiety to some measure which shall afford to districts like mine the same valuable kind of aid, viz., an increase of annual funds available for the general expenses and purposes of the school. Until such aid comes the schools in Lancashire will continue to be, generally speaking, in a comparatively languishing condition. The devices resorted to for obtaining funds, such as raising the ordinary fees, or taking in children of a higher grade

in life at higher fees, continue to fail egregiously; or if they are successful as regards the school income, they are at the same time successful in driving away the poorer class of children from the school, and confining its benefits to those of a higher grade. The question of raising considerably the school fees, even for the poorer classes, has been very much mooted lately, especially during the past year, in other districts as well as in mine. I read a report of a meeting in Kent, in which that plan was recommended by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and I see that a Committee of Inquiry have recommended it in the diocese of St. Asaph. I can only say that, as far as my experience goes, there is no one thing which I consider more pernicious, if the interests of the children of the labouring classes is under consideration.* If the parents find their children's copy-books, an uniform 2*d.* a week from each child is, for the most part, the best fee which can be exacted in Lancashire; and in agricultural districts 1*d.* a week is, most frequently, all that ought to be required, especially where the labourer has more than one child to keep at school, as is generally the case. But if the opposite system, viz., one of high fees, ranging from 4*d.* to 6*d.* a week, be generally adopted, and if the labouring classes should be found able and willing to pay such fees, there is a result to be looked for which has not been calculated upon. I think, by the persons who so strenuously advocate the plan of rendering schools self-supporting by means of high fees: I mean that the parents of the scholars will claim to have an influential voice in the management of schools which they entirely support; and I do not see how their claim could be refused. I venture to think, however, that no plan will ever succeed in getting our schools fully and permanently provided with sufficient incomes, save one involving some organic change, such as an educational rate. I fear that no mere development of the present system in any direction can ever meet the wants I refer to.

But if want of adequate funds be a general characteristic even of those schools which have been able to avail themselves of the Minutes of Council, and to obtain annual grants, what is the case of those schools which have not been able to avail themselves of any of the annual grants, and which in the rural districts are still a majority of our schools for the poor? I see, officially, comparatively few of such schools, but I receive numerous communications respecting them; and they may be described in a word, simply as defective in every particular.

There are still many schools whose poverty prevents them from getting certificated masters, &c.

* It is well remarked by the Rev. C. Richson, in his evidence before the committee on education in Manchester and Salford, that nothing "will remove the hard fact that in a very large number of instances a parent has more than enough to do to provide sufficient food and clothing for his children."

While even the majority of our best schools are not institutions to be proud of, and such as would lead us to display them to foreigners as doing honour or credit to the country, the schools I now refer to, viz., those which cannot avail themselves of the annual grants, are almost wholly ineffective, and a positive disgrace. And yet how painful it is to reflect that a majority of our National schools are inefficient and discreditable, yet such I believe to be the simple unvarnished truth.

The new Church Education Society helps schools to avail themselves of the grants of the Committee of Council.

I am happy to observe that a society has been established in the last two or three years (chiefly through the exertions of the Rev. Edward Gridlestone, Vicar of Deane, in this county), called the Church of England Education Society, the main object of which seems to be the helping and enabling the poorer class of schools to avail themselves of the annual grants made by the Committee of Council. I cannot conceive a more useful object than this; it is an actual and pressing want. Aid from a society towards building school-rooms is now, in the present stage of the educational question, comparatively worthless.

Case of small endowed schools.

Very many of these inferior schools, not availing themselves of the annual grants, are schools with small endowments; which endowments, while insufficient for the efficiency of the schools, prevent their obtaining aid from the Committee of Council. I am most strongly of opinion, that it would be well to repeal the decision which excludes such schools from the benefit of certificated masters, and consequently from the benefit (henceforth) of pupil-teachers. I am aware of, and feel grateful for, the relaxation made during the past year, which allows the masters of endowed National schools to try for places in the classes of certificates of merit; but I fear this will be comparatively of little use, unless the masters are also allowed to receive the augmentation of stipend continually due on a certificate. Certificated masters will naturally be anxious to obtain that augmentation; and endowed schools will not, as a general rule, be able to obtain the services of certificated masters, unless the masters can receive the augmentation. The case stands thus:—Here is a village school, with an endowment (say) of 30*l.* a year; this endowment, with the help of the children's payments, and of a few subscriptions such as can be scraped together, enables the village to maintain a school. Without the endowment there could be no school at all. Yet, because this school is supported mainly by a small permanent endowment, instead of by the same amount of precarious annual subscription, a certificated master is still precluded from receiving any payment on his certificate. Hence it follows that certificated masters will not take charge of such schools; and hence the schools will, for the most part, be con-

denied to have inferior masters, to have no pupil-teachers, and similar advantages; and will, in short, be deprived of all hope of efficiency. I cannot but entertain strong hope that your Lordships will take the case of such schools—they are numerous in my district—into consideration, and will admit them to the full benefit of all the Minutes of Council, upon the same terms as all other schools are admitted, save that the endowment will be accepted in lieu of an equivalent amount of annual subscriptions. Considering all the checks there now are on small endowed schools, especially those arising from the new Charity Commissioners; also, considering that the grants of the Committee of Council to certificated masters and their pupil-teachers would only be made if they were found duly efficient, I am clearly of opinion that a small endowment is a far better thing than the same amount of precarious subscriptions, and deserves every encouragement, instead of the present great discouragement.

The reason assigned for ignoring such endowments is, that the Parliamentary grant is “in aid of voluntary contributions.” I believe that this general rule is not adhered to in some matters; and I venture to think that the case of these small endowments also might now be advantageously made one of the exceptions to the rule. Moreover, it is capable of being shown that the non-recognition of such small endowments checks “voluntary contributions.” I presume that the investment of 1,000*l.* in the funds, for the benefit of a school, would be as much “a voluntary contribution” as the donation of a guinea a year.

But as the matter at present stands, if a person will say, “I must not endow this school with 30*l.* a year, as I should otherwise be inclined to do; for if I do so, I shall preclude it from the benefit of a certificated and good master, and from pupil-teachers, and other similar advantages.” In brief, if this rule should be rescinded, I think that a great many of the inferior schools in my district would be great gainers by it, and that no counterbalancing injury of any kind would result from its abolition.

Having thus recorded the impression left on my mind by the experience of the past year, on the points which I deem most worthy of notice, I proceed to offer a few remarks on what may be called the special ties of the past year in my district.

The first point under this head which deserves notice is the “lock-out,” or “strike,” which prevailed more or less in Lancashire during more than six months of the year now under review. Though Mr. Birley and myself have not referred to the “lock-out” in the details of the schools given in the tabulated reports, I desire here to state generally that part at

Reflections
upon the
“Lock-out”
in Lanca-
shire during
the

least of the short comings and defects of our schools recorded in the tabulated reports are owing to that most unfortunate affair. The principal ways in which the schools were directly and injuriously affected by the "lock-out" were, in some cases, by making the parents unable to pay the school fees; in other cases, by flooding the schools with the young people thrown out of employ, for they were received into some schools gratuitously, in order to keep them out of harm's way, as well as to give them some amount of instruction.

And here I beg leave to refer to one or two points connected with this "lock-out," which seem to illustrate the work of education. It was remarked by everybody, that no disturbance or violence of any kind to person or property was committed or attempted during this unprecedentedly long quarrel. In 1837, the military had to shed blood in Preston streets; in 1854, not a shot was fired, nor a blow struck. On the contrary, the chairman of the associated masters remarked recently at a public dinner, that he thought he was treated with more than usual respect during that exciting and irritating period. Another very noticeable feature was, that no political agitation or feeling got itself mixed up with this dispute, a circumstance which also, I believe, never occurred before. And, generally speaking, there was are markable diminution of crime in the district throughout the lock-out.

It is impossible not to connect these facts, with the progress and improvement of education; and the following remarks put forth last January (1854), by Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth,* on the subject are, I believe, perfectly just. He says:—

"In a manufacturing district the ignorance of the operatives of their interest in the protection of capital and the application of science to the improvement of machinery, imperils everything. . . . I have myself seen crowds of machine breakers dispersed, not without bloodshed. . . . The advantages of the instruction of the masses in a knowledge of their true interests, in this part of the relations of capital and labour, is proved by the fact that machine breaking is at an end. A mob of machine breakers would be treated like banditti, by the operatives of the first mill which they attacked. So great a change has occurred in this respect in the popular conviction that I believe the time is not distant, if it has not arrived, when we might rely on our *mill hands* for the defence of factories and mill sheds."

The fact that we are indebted to increased education for this happy result, with respect to the "*mill hands*," is almost demonstrated by the fact, that the contemporaneous strikes of the *colliers* in this county were attended by extreme outrages and fatal violence. Now, the "*mill hands*" are all educated, at least up to a certain point—thanks to the *Factory Acts*; but most of the *colliers*, for whom no education is secured by Act

* "Education essential to the Success of Trade and Commerce," by Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, Bart.

of Parliament, are particularly uneducated, and especially those about Wigan, where the rioting took place, for that neighbourhood is, I think, at present, the most uneducated part of my district. Still greater light is thrown on the connexion between education and good order by the fact, that there was no disturbance or discontent manifested among Lord Ellesmere's colliers. And why? Undoubtedly, because that noble Lord has taken a special interest, and special pains, in educating his mining operatives.*

At the same time it must be admitted that if education has extinguished, or greatly mitigated the old evils concomitant upon strikes, it has not abolished strikes themselves, but would even seem to have produced a greater tendency to them, more systematic schemes and organization of them, and more prolonged struggles. This may perhaps merely result from the fact of the operatives not being *sufficiently* educated, especially in the principles of political economy; but it must be admitted that the tendency to well organised combinations of workmen against masters is far from being diminished in Lancashire, and it would be unwise to claim for education more than it has accomplished. It has long been admitted by all sensible persons in Lancashire, that one of the most effectual and certain methods of restraining operatives from combinations against their masters, is for the employer to feel and manifest a personal interest in the welfare of his workmen, and that one of the very best modes of manifesting this interest, is in providing them with reading-rooms and books, and sometimes joining kindly and familiarly in their evening discussions. I believe that no strike has ever occurred where this genuine feeling of anxiety for the workmen's welfare has been thus displayed. Apart from its value in abolishing strikes, it is of great value as an educational work. I visited with great satisfaction two reading-rooms, built in connexion with his mill, by a most intelligent millowner at Bolton, Mr. Peter Martin. The chief object of the second room was to allow those workmen who were addicted to their pipe in an evening to indulge in that luxury, without interrupting or annoying the mere readers. It is to the credit of Bolton also that it established a free library and museum, directly the Act of Parliament gave facility for it. The strikes and lock-outs of the past year, so prevalent in the neighbouring towns of Preston, Bury, Barnley, &c., never extended to Bolton.

The free libraries, to which I have just referred, promise to be a very great help in the work of educating the people.

The Free Libraries Act a great help to education.

* During the past year, Lord Ellesmere has provided night schools for all the young people who work in his mines; and he has enforced their attendance by stopping out of their wages the weekly school fee of 2d., whether they attend or not.

They are already established in several towns in the district, viz., in Manchester and Liverpool, and Bolton, and subscriptions are entered into for one in Preston. Other towns in Lancashire are likely to follow these examples. I regard them as a part, a necessary part of national education. I have always contended that the work of the elementary school should be much more directed towards developing and strengthening the powers of the intellect, than towards imparting information and a knowledge of facts. The end and aim of the elementary school is not so much to infuse knowledge, as to cultivate within a child the power to acquire knowledge. Considering the very early age at which a child leaves such a school, we cannot educate him, but we may, I think, so train him as to make him a self-educator. And here it is that these admirable free libraries step in to supply the exact want of the artisan. By means of the lending libraries now happily being attached to elementary schools, and still more by means of these free libraries and museums, which are to contain works of reference as well as works for home perusal, the youth who has been early compelled to leave school, and to help at least to maintain himself, will be enabled to carry on the work of self-education in his leisure moments; if only the elementary school has done its duty by him, and infused into him the taste and the power for private study.

Status of
school-
masters.

A point which has been very much pressed upon my notice during the last year is the status of the schoolmasters. I have long perceived that there was some feeling of dissatisfaction with their position and prospects, but never so strongly as during the past twelve months. And, indeed, considering the excellent and high education which they are now receiving, one might have foreseen that they would not remain content with the condition their class has hitherto occupied. Their qualifications have been universally raised, but their status has not been raised proportionably. The certificate does something for them, but they seem to doubt whether their salaries really gain much by it; they value the certificate more for the honour than for the emolument, because they fancy, at least, that occasion is taken to lessen their local stipends in consideration of the certificate. The dissatisfaction to which I refer, is, I think, two-fold; partly at the low rate of remuneration, and partly at the want of social status and influence.

Out of several communications which I have received, I may select the following extract from a letter of one of the better certificated schoolmasters in my district, as illustrating the feeling to which I refer. He says,—

"The very precarious position of a master, liable to be cast on the world, has impressed me with the conviction that I had better seek employment in a sphere where my tenure of office will be more secure. I therefore intend seeking a mercantile situation."

Now this letter is from a trained and successful master, and one with whom I have ever felt satisfied; and it is not a solitary case. It may be worth while to consider whether more cannot be done to better the condition of teachers. Until your Lordships came forward to aid in building and maintaining training schools, next to nothing was being done to provide a competent race of teachers. Numbers of persons used to understand the value of a purely local school, and to feel the want of a good master when the day arrived for obtaining one. But what they did not duly understand and feel was the necessity of preparing for that day by providing a regular succession of well-educated masters, to meet the local demands as they occur. All this your Lordships have provided for. By the stimulus and the aid of the Committee of Council on Education all that is necessary is being done, in order to form the master before he teaches. What I venture to believe is not yet done, nor in the course of being adequately done, is the providing due honours and rewards for him while he is teaching; nor yet, I might perhaps add, sufficiently good support for him when he is compelled to cease from his laborious vocation. I cannot but consider that these points are deserving of your Lordships' serious and early attention.*

While on the topic of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, I am glad to be able again to express the great satisfaction which they give, as a body, in every respect, both to Mr. Birley and myself. I must again accord to Mr. Wrigley, the master of the Parish Church School at Rochdale, the pre-eminence, as, on the whole, the most successful schoolmaster in the district; a pre-eminence which he has maintained during the six years I have inspected Lancashire schools. This school is certainly a remarkable and interesting instance of the way in which a population learns to appreciate a good school. So great was the eagerness among the Rochdale people to get admittance into this school for their children, that during the past year the managers found it expedient to double the size of the room, so as to enable it to hold, with tolerable convenience, more than

Rochdale
Church
school.

When the educational profession is held in the honour it deserves, it is probable that even elementary schools will assume a rank as separate and independent institutions, and cease to be regarded as mere appendages to a church, with its congregation. It is little more than three hundred years since the legal profession had no separate and independent existence, but was regarded as within the province of ecclesiastics. I incline to think that as great a severance between the clerical and educational professions is insensibly taking place as has taken place between the clerical and legal professions.

500 children at once, and that number is, I believe, now in attendance. This is interesting, because it shows that, to a very great extent at least, parents do appreciate a good school; and we may fairly infer that if all schools were raised to the level of the Rochdale Parish School, our schools would be very much better attended. I admit that there will always be many parents who, under the present optional system, from indifference or poverty, will not send their children to a school, however good. But still we have here great encouragement to improve our schools, with a view to a larger attendance. And I cannot repeat too often, that one of the most important ways of improving schools, is to secure for them an adequate and permanent income, in order to secure a good master; good supplies of desks, books, and apparatus; and good cleanly, healthy, rooms. I may add that all these advantages exist in the Rochdale school.

School-buildings should be attractive.

While speaking of good and wholesome school-rooms, I cannot help putting in a word in favour of erecting handsome and attractive, as well as commodious and well-ventilated school buildings. I am of opinion, that elegance of outside is an element of usefulness in bringing children to school, and in helping them to become attached to their school. Moreover, I cannot understand persons having any real and adequate belief in the importance of education, and a consequent love and veneration for it, without desiring to consecrate and manifest that love and reverence by shriming it in buildings, whose beauty indicates the measure of value and attachment felt by the founders. I do not think the founders of new schools would ever have cause to regret some little extra effort and expense which might be employed in rendering the buildings worthy in all respects of the great work of education.

School-rooms should not be too narrow and confined.

On the head of school-buildings, I am anxious to state to your Lordships that all persons with whom I have conversed on the subject in my district, are decidedly of opinion that the rooms are being made too narrow and confined in many of the plans recommended from the Privy Council Office; and in this opinion I concur. The old fault was often to build rooms larger than was desirable. The present reaction from that fault is, I conceive, running into an opposite extreme. In too-confined rooms the noise is excessive, and there is not adequate room for changing the classes about, and otherwise manœuvring them on wet days. There are a few points of detail, also, from which inconvenience is experienced. Your Lordships' architect frequently sketches two long sets of parallel desks, running down the centre of a room, perhaps together twenty-four feet long, with only an inch or two of division between the two sets; I think there should always be a space of a foot

and a half, at least, between two classes, and that this space should be marked out, and preserved by keeping such an interval between any two sets of desks and benches. If it be desired to group all the children close together for a simultaneous lesson, pieces of wood can be made to span over the interval between the benches, as is done in the Kirkdale Industrial school.

Another point of detail relates to having room in every school for having the lowest class on the level floor, and not perched up between desks and benches. In case of the lowest class, it is desirable to have readier access from the child to the teacher, and from the teacher to the child, than can be obtained when the children are at desks; and this facility is not obtained where desks extend along the whole length of a narrow room, and no room is left for a square-shaped class on the floor of the room.

I must also beg leave to state to your Lordships that, from some of the plans I have lately seen emanating from the office, I fear lest, in working some theory about the points for obtaining light in a school, the rooms will often be too dark. Local obstructions in towns will often render it necessary to get the light from some point which theory might condemn. But even in an open country district like Kirkpatrick, in the Isle of Man, the school built according to a plan sent from the office is ridiculously dark: the school could not be carried on in it, and I was compelled to recommend the managers to make a new window, which I fear may be theoretically incorrect in every respect, but which cannot practically be dispensed with. I incline also to think that, with regard to teachers' residences, the smallest scale recognized by your Lordships is too small, and the minimum size of rooms should be increased. Looking at a residence built on the minimum scale, I did not wonder at the schoolmaster's dissatisfaction with it.

The minimum for teachers' residences is too small.

There is another point connected with school buildings on which it is my imperative duty to convey frankly to your Lordships the state of opinion and feeling in my district. I refer to the question of school floors. Tile or stone floors are very common in Lancashire, on account of the almost universal custom of the children to wear wooden clogs. It is a mistake to suppose that these clogs injure the feet. I have inquired from medical men on the point, and I learn that no injury ensues; and they are considered rather beneficial to the general health, as keeping the feet dry. However that may be, there is no prospect whatever of abolishing these wooden clogs from Lancashire. Now it is alleged, and with truth, that tile floors may be and will be kept cleaner here than wooden floors, and that the clogs cause an extremely inconvenient noise on wooden

School floors.

floors. For these reasons the people in Lancashire generally, I think, very much prefer in schools tile floors, with a substratum of dry sand, to wood floors; and they are of opinion that the teachers might avoid any greater degree of cold engendered by the tiles (if they be colder) by wearing very thick shoes or goloshes, or by using a mat under the feet: they think this would be better than introducing noisy and dirty wood floors, even if they could afford to pay half the expense of the new floors, which in some cases they cannot do. For these reasons, among others, a very strong feeling of regret—not to say annoyance—is felt at the requirement made this year by your Lordships, of a substitution of wood for tile floors within a year, as a condition of further annual assistance of any kind out of the Parliamentary grant for education; and I fear the dissatisfaction is not greatly lessened even by your Lordships' offer to pay half the cost of the new wood floors. Even if the people here were satisfied that wood floors were an improvement in Lancashire schools, which they are not, they would not like the requirement being introduced as an absolute condition, instead of in the shape of a recommendation. I should be disguising an important fact if I did not state that the affair has seriously discomposed the feelings of many well-disposed persons in these parts, and will probably retard for many years the improvement of many Lancashire schools; that is to say, many school managers cannot, and many more will not, attempt to avail themselves of certificated masters, pupil-teachers, &c., in consequence of the new terms respecting wood floors. As an illustration of the feeling in question, I append the two following letters which I have received on the subject from a worthy Lancashire clergyman:

"MY DEAR SIR,

"My master has shown me a letter from you this morning in reply to some inquiries of his respecting the flooring of schools where pupil-teachers are admitted. I was aware that the Committee of Council had come to the decision on the subject which you announce to my master, but I did think that it would not be deemed imperative where clogs are worn, and where the black mud and dirt must render a boarded floor as black as our roads; keeping such a floor clean is impossible, and I feel that I ought to be willing to submit to any inconvenience rather than exchange a bright, clean-looking and noiseless tile floor for that now proposed to be enforced by the Committee of Council. The consideration of warmth is really a mistake. We have in one of our schools in the district of the New Church, a boarded floor, and that school (I can speak from experience) is intensely cold. Here I spend an hour and a quarter on Monday evening, an hour and a half on Wednesday, three quarters of an hour on Friday, and an hour and a quarter on Saturday; and three quarters of an hour four mornings in every week; and I have never felt the slightest inconvenience from cold. I am quite satisfied that a boarded floor can hardly ever be air-tight. In my own home on a windy day the carpets used to heave like a sea till we pasted paper over all the seams. I shall be sorry if the Committee persist in the condition you mention; at the same time I am thankful to say, that my master is satisfied

that he can conduct the school efficiently with the help of monitors, to whom he gives separate instruction in the evening. I have an impression that a certificated master will not be allowed the grant where the school in which he is engaged has not a boarded floor. Am I right in this impression?

"When I built the school here I chose tiles as being the warmest as well as the cleanliest and most noiseless floor; and I see no reason to change my opinion. I was speaking the other day to a lady who used to teach in the school before referred to as having a boarded floor, and she said it was so cold that she often wished it had been a tile one. Our children, with scarcely an exception, wear clogs. All the houses of the parents have stone floors, so that in point of comfort all will allow that our school surpasses their houses.

"I am, &c.

— — — — —."

In reply to this letter I endeavoured to combat some of the objections here offered to wood floors, and pointed out in particular how drafts through the interstices of the planks might be obviated, by the system of "tonguing," as joiners call it. In reply, I received the following letter:—

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I AM much obliged to you for your kind attention to my communication. I am sorry to find that the Committee's *new* requirement is imperative. I had thought that where, as in Lancashire, the children, with rare exceptions, stand on wooden floors of their own, my nice, clean, dry tile one would have been no hindrance to my reception of Government aid. I am aware of tonguing, and could we be pretty sure of tolerably seasoned timber—a great difficulty—that would do away with a good deal of the objection arising from the admission of air; but that from filth* and noise would still remain. I do not see what good could arise from my writing to the Committee. I must do the best I can without their aid.

"I am, &c.

I could wish that your Lordships would make the substitution of wood for tiles a recommendative instead of an absolute condition in Lancashire, otherwise it will retard improvement here. I dare say that 100 Lancashire schools will cling for twenty years to their tile floors; and I should feel this as a heavy blow and great discouragement to my district.

I have expressed the great satisfaction I have felt with the body of teachers in my district, and I do not desire to qualify that statement. I cannot but refer, however, to some proceedings which have come to the knowledge of Mr. Birley and myself, which I desire to mention, in the hope of checking their recurrence. I cannot better explain the practices in question than by inserting the following letter sent to me by a schoolmaster:—

The unfair practices of some few teachers.

* The plan of "dry-rubbing," suggested by the Secretary of the Board of Health for our schools, is found to be useless and impracticable. It may suit the clean oak planks on the staircase of a private mansion; it is not precisely adapted to the deal floor of a Lancashire National school.

“REV. SIR,

“I HOPE you will bear with me while I state to you a few facts worthy of your attention. I believe you are sometimes in the habit of giving the same passages and almost the same questions to different schools, in order to compare their efficiency.

“You examined our school the first in the town, I think, and of course we were tolerably unaware what style of questions you would put: else what would be the use of examination?

“Indeed, within the last week or two I had devoted far more time to Scripture than Catechism; when Miss — told me that Mr. Kennedy *might* ask nearly all the questions in Catechism.

“Now, I have been told of teachers, Mr. — for instance, sending their pupil-teachers to ours to try to fish out of them what questions had been given at our examination, and thus prepare their children for your visit.

— has thus given a good insight as to what their examination would be if similar to ours—even told them the *very sums* in arithmetic, though not without much pressing.

“I have no doubt, though you give the same questions, you will be able to detect at a glance whether or not the subjects are well grounded.

“Such conduct causes us to stand the brunt of the work, and they escape with comparative ease, and yet pass as good or better examination.” I felt, therefore, it was my duty to acquaint you with such proceedings, for I consider them very dishonest.

“I remain, &c.

It is impossible to express too strongly one's disapprobation of the practices referred to in the foregoing letter. For a teacher to incite his pupil-teachers to deceit, is perfectly frightful; such teachers cannot surely reflect on what they are doing. It will be vain for such teachers to inculcate the truths of religion; the pupil will copy what the teacher *is*, not what he says. It is the pupil-teachers thus brought up who will be likely to attempt to copy at their examinations, and who, apart from the moral evil attending their conduct, will imperil in a moment the prospects of their life; for I know that it is your Lordships' intention to punish inexorably any proved attempt to copy in any way.

Pupil-teachers.

I am glad to turn from this dark side of the picture to one which I can regard with satisfaction and pleasure; and I can with perfect confidence affirm that the very large majority of my pupil-teachers, as well as of the schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, are discharging their duties in school with zeal and fidelity, are pursuing their own studies with industry and perseverance, and are thus in the way to become excellent head teachers themselves. Indeed the result of the recent examinations for Queen's scholarships (Christmas 1854), which I have just received from your Lordships, will be a matter of congratulation to all of us in Lancashire, to the Inspector, and to the head teachers and their pupil-teachers. The female apprentices in my district, I see, have specially distinguished themselves. Out of 138 Queen's scholarships awarded to the female apprentices of Church schools in England and Wales, girls from my dis-

trict have obtained 23, or one-sixth of the whole number; 13 of these are in the first class: 8 are in the first 23 of the first class, 4 are in the first 8 of the first class, and we have the first in the first class, viz., a girl apprenticed in the practising school of our excellent training institution at War-
Warrington training institution.
 rington, an institution of which I cannot speak too highly, and which possesses my entire confidence in every respect.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. J. KENNEDY.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

SUMMARY A.

Number of Schools *actually* inspected between 1 September 1853 and 31 August 1854.

No. of Schools, institutions in separate built and separate, in ed.	B.		Mixed.	Amount of accommodation, in square feet, in the Schools enumerated in the first column.*	Number of children average attendance in those Schools.	Number of children present at examination in those Schools.	Number of Certified Teachers in those Schools.	Number of Pupils in those Schools.†
194	195	41	28	385,151	30,851	31,723	179	547

Percentage of Children present at Examination, learning:‡

				Arithmetic as far as										
Te	—	di	—	Te	G	D	History.	Grammar.	Geography.	Fractions and	Proportion and Practice.	Compound Rules and Reduction.	Multiplication.	Simple Addition.
28.48	0.14	0.09			0.06	1.95	7.86	25.1	39.21	1.35	4.26	14.12	17.51	22.24

To write

To read

On Paper	On
43.17	35.9

Books of Cu
Infant

29.66

C
57.27
59.46

* The amount of accommodation in square feet, divided by 8, will give the number of children who can be properly accommodated. Calculations of area in school-rooms, as compared with the average attendance of scholars, should be made upon this basis.

† At the date of closing this return.

‡ These per-centages are confined to boys' and girls' schools, and do not include infants.

532 *Schools inspected in Lancashire and Isle of Man. [1854.*

Per-centage of Children on the School Registers

Aged									Who have been in School				
Under seven.	Between seven and eight.	Between eight and nine.	Between nine and ten.	Between ten and eleven.	Between eleven and twelve.	Between twelve and thirteen.	Between thirteen and fourteen.	Over fourteen.	Over four years.	Four years.	Three years.	Two years.	One year.
24.85	14.47	14.87	14.79	12.81	8.85	4.03	3.01	1.32	3.14	4.26	7.16	12.0	22.68

SUMMARY B.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 180 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-pence.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,121 2 0½	8,626 2 3½	11,414 7 0½	3,786 17 10½	24,948 9 2½

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of 180 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
17,701 17 3½	4,728 15 5	5,449 3 5½	24,882 16 2

General Report, for the Year 1854, on the Schools inspected in the Counties of Chester, Salop, and Stafford, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. J. P. NORRIS, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

MY LORDS,

December 1854.

IN presenting to your Lordships my fifth annual report on the inspection of Church schools in Cheshire, Shropshire, and Staffordshire, it may be well to state generally the extent to which the claims upon your Lordships' annual grants have increased in the last five years in these counties.

Increase of annual grants in last five years, under Minutes of 1846.

At the close of 1849, when I entered the district, I found 272 Church schools liable to inspection; the number now exceeds 400.

In 1849, 71 schools were credited with annual grants, in payment of certificated or apprenticed teachers; the number has now reached 180.

In 1849 there were employed in the district, 44 certificated teachers (35 masters, 9 mistresses), and 171 apprentices (106 boys, 65 girls); at the present time, I find 180 certificated teachers (117 masters, 63 mistresses); 356 apprentices (187 boys, 169 girls),* and 23 assistant teachers.

Perhaps the simplest way of exhibiting the progressive operation of the Minutes of 1846 in these counties, is to compare the amount of money granted on account of teachers, in one year, with the amount granted in another year.

Counties.	Population in 1851.	Annual Grants to Church Schools in	
		1849.	1854.
			£
Chester -	455,725	1,718	3,339
Salop -	229,341	465	1,097
Stafford †	656,931	1,120	3,800
Total	1,342,000	3,303	8,236

* Among the pupil-teachers during the past year there have been, I am sorry to say, four cases of serious misconduct. Six apprenticeships have ceased from disinclination for the work. Of the 44 who have completed their apprenticeships not more than 15 have, I believe, presented themselves this Christmas as candidates for Queen's scholarships. P.S.—Of these, 12 were successful.

† The school-district of Staffordshire includes Dudley and Oldbury.

From this table it appears that Staffordshire has made more progress than either of the two other counties, having more than trebled its share of annual grants in the last five years. But, taking population into account, Cheshire seems to be still in advance, receiving $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ a head on its population, while Staffordshire receives not quite $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, and Shropshire something short of $1\frac{1}{4}d.$

Educational
statistics of
district.

Although my own statistics are necessarily confined to such of the Church schools as have sought inspection, it may not be uninteresting to bring into connexion with the above statements some of the results of the Census of 1851, relating to these counties.

It may be stated generally that the population of the district is a million and a third; that it has rather more than 1,000 public day schools, of which 800 belong to the Church; and that, of these 800, one half are under inspection.

In the following table the figures relating to schools under inspection, whether in receipt of annual grants ("A.G.") or not ("not A.G."), are taken from my own returns. The rest depend for their authority upon the Education Report presented to Parliament by the Registrar-General in the spring of this year.

In the first column, I have assumed, in accordance with the most moderate computation, that one eighth of the population may be reasonably expected to be attending schools of elementary instruction.

Counties.	Number of children who ought to be attending some school.	Number of children attending <i>Public</i> day schools				Number of children attending <i>private</i> day schools.	Totals of children attending some day school.
		In connexion with the Church.		Not in connexion with the Church.			
		Under inspection.	Not under inspection.	Under inspection.	Not under inspection.		
Chester	53,967	355	4,535	13,430	8,898	19,187	55,685
Salop	23,638	594	3,100	8,706	2,829	6,395	25,234
Stafford *	82,117	11,871	6,515	17,028	12,139	23,158	79,711
Total	167,750	25,100	14,150	38,864	23,866	48,710	151,050

Thus it would appear that, taking the whole district, out of every hundred children who might fairly be expected to be attending some day school—

- 15 are attending Church schools improved by the Minutes of 1846.
- 9 " Church schools not so improved, but under inspection.
- 23 " Church schools not under inspection.
- 14 " schools not connected with the Church.
- 29 " private schools, chiefly dames' schools.
- 10 " no school.

I do not wish to make any comments on this most unsatisfactory analysis of the schooling that is going on in this district. It is due to the operation of the Minutes of 1846, that the 15 children in the first group, and some of the 14 children of the fourth group, have had at least the opportunity of securing a good education placed within their reach; and it may be hoped that this number will continue to increase as it has done, until it absorb many who at present appear to be so ill provided for.

• When I have spoken of annual grants in the above remarks, I have purposely left out of account the capitation grants, which have come into operation during the past year, being desirous to exhibit the results due to the Minutes of 1846 exclusively.

With regard to the Minute of April 1853, in which your Lordships offer annual grants, proportioned to the number of children in regular attendance, to schools in small towns and rural districts, I have to report that the effect of these grants has been already most salutary. Not only has increased aid of a most acceptable kind been given to schools previously in receipt of annual grants, but several other schools, hitherto unable to fulfil the conditions of public assistance, have been in this way stimulated to further exertion and improvement. To reach schools of this description was the express purpose of the Minute. It is to be hoped that, as the advantages of the measure become more generally known, a large number of the schools which I have still to report below the annual grant standard may be encouraged to qualify themselves to receive this kind of assistance.

Capitation
grants under
Minute of
2 April 1853.

The schools to which this Minute especially addresses itself are schools in agricultural districts, where neither the amount of annual subscriptions, nor perhaps the number of children, has hitherto appeared to the managers sufficient to justify them in engaging the services of a superior teacher. To the managers of such schools, if they will at once procure a certificated teacher, and engage to do what they can year by year to increase the efficiency of their school, an annual grant is offered of 6s. for every boy, and 5s. for every girl, who can be shown to have attended regularly during the year. And if the managers find that the demand for the labour of the older children is so great that they cannot secure such regularity, the Committee of Council will accept a *half-time attendance* from such scholars, a definite scheme having been previously settled for the alternation of schooling with labour.

Encourage-
ment of
half-time
scheme,
under
Minute of
29 April
1854.

The desirableness on all accounts of such a half-time scheme in agricultural districts, has often been urged in my reports, and will receive some further notice in the latter part of this report.

Need of
stimulating
humbler
class of
schools.

In visiting, as I have been able to do during the past year, a larger number than heretofore of the humbler schools of my district, I have been very frequently made sensible of the difficulty of reconciling the duty of maintaining a given standard of efficiency, on the one hand, with the duty of encouraging schools which fall below this standard, on the other.

No inspector can fail to be aware of the many and great difficulties that have to be overcome before a school can be established and maintained on an efficient footing. In some hundred parishes, in the course of each year, these difficulties form the subject of his conversation with the managers. Confronted, as he is at each visit, by all the peculiar difficulties of the place; sympathising, as he cannot fail to do, with the anxiety and exertion of those with whom he is thrown; viewing the question, in short, from what may be termed the country side, he is often strongly tempted to wish the conditions of aid somewhat relaxed, and to ask in his report for some indulgence in behalf of a school struggling to attain the annual grant standard, though still falling short of it. But, notwithstanding the apparent rigour of the rule, and notwithstanding the frequent unpleasantness of having to enforce it, it is my belief that the refusal of your Lordships' assistance to schools under teachers who fall short of a given standard of efficiency is working well for education in my district, and that in nine cases out of ten a concession to the demands of an inferior school would be no real kindness to the children of that place. To the managers of such schools I would say, with a confidence that gains strength from each additional year's experience, "It is not increased pecuniary assistance that is chiefly wanted; an efficient school is not more expensive, but rather less expensive, than an inferior one. What is needed is the courage to engage a superior teacher, who will not only make the school more self-supporting, but will also secure to it the benefit of annual grants from the Government."

Fallacy of
supposing a
good school
more expensive
than a
bad one.
Statistical
proof that
the reverse
is the case.

There is, I believe, a wide spread notion in my district that, in order to qualify a school to receive annual grants, so large a yearly expenditure is required, that *poor* schools, which most need it, are virtually debarred from Government assistance. Convinced that this is an entire misapprehension, and knowing that it is discouraging many from endeavouring to reorganize their schools on an efficient footing, I have been at some pains to compare the expenditure of *annual-grant* schools with that of *non-annual-grant* schools, in the country as well as in towns; and the following tables give the result of my inquiries.

SCHOOLS *not* in RECEIPT of ANNUAL GRANTS

In Rural Districts.	No. in attendance.	Cost per child per annum.	Amount of fees per child.	In Towns or in Mining and Manufacturing Districts.	No. in attendance.	Cost per child per annum.	Amount of fees per child.
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Alton - - -	50	32 0	4 4	Brockmore - - -	150	17 4	8 8
Bebbington - - -	109	18 10	7 4	Congleton, St. Stephen's - - -	102	21 1	7 4
Beckbury - - -	47	29 7	6 4	Dudley, St. John's - - -	170	11 8	7 4
Chetwynd - - -	57	25 0	5 4	Fenton - - -	122	13 8	3 10
Danebridge - - -	70	21 4	4 7	Gornal, Lower - - -	193	9 4	4 8
Delamere - - -	60	25 0	1 0	Handsworth, St. James' - - -	115	16 10	4 0
Eastham - - -	63	30 0	6 2	High Lane - - -	72	16 4	9 4
Hanbury - - -	71	23 8	7 1	Holtingworth - - -	58	24 0	15 2
Hodnet - - -	80	16 8	4 6	Leek - - -	117	20 5	8 4
Kinver - - -	166	15 0	7 1	Moxley - - -	75	24 2	10 0
Neston - - -	101	24 9	1 8	Pelsal - - -	70	15 3	7 6
Pontesbury - - -	90	12 0	3 2	Quarry Bank - - -	112	14 6	5 6
Rushall - - -	65	35 4	7 6	Shrewsbury, St. Chad's - - -	89	22 0	4 10
Ryton - - -	50	24 1	5 9	Stafford Forebridge - - -	90	16 8	4 4
Tarvin - - -	89	17 3	3 7	Staly Middelbrook - - -	70	24 7	14 0
Tilstock - - -	65	14 2	1 10	Walsall, St. Peter's - - -	173	17 0	9 0
Weaverham - - -	57	37 8	0 4	Wolverhampton, St. Marks' - - -	178	22 2	7 8
Wem - - -	105	19 8	3 9	St. Andrew's - - -	200	14 4	8 9
Whittington - - -	167	21 6	5 6	St. James' - - -	278	9 4	4 8
Wombourne - - -	111	19 4	7 2	Worsley - - -	281	15 8	7 10
Averages - - -	80	23 2½	4 8½	Averages - - -	138	17 6	7 9

SCHOOLS in RECEIPT of ANNUAL GRANTS

In Rural Districts.	Attendance.	Cost per child per annum.*	Amount of fees per child.	Amount of grant per child.†	In Towns or in Mining and Manufacturing Districts.	Attendance.	Cost per child per annum.	Amount of fees per child.	Amount of grant per child.†
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Acton - - -	280	15 0	6 11	9 7	Burslem - - -	221	16 1	9 7	7 3
Aldreaw - - -	58	28 6	5 6	12 0	Chances, Spon Lane - - -	321	16 8	14 0	8 3
Arley, Upper - - -	73	24 6	8 4	5 6	Chester, St. Oswald's - - -	127	7 4	10 0	11 0
Astbury - - -	110	25 0	8 0	10 7	Congleton, St. James' - - -	253	13 0	7 8	10 0
Betley - - -	75	23 0	9 2	12 8	Coseley - - -	150	22 0	12 3	11 9
Brockton - - -	34	41 0	10 1	8 0	Crewe - - -	195	17 8	8 10	9 8
Chesterton - - -	118	14 8	7 10	8 0	Dudley, St. Thomas' - - -	183	17 2	10 6	6 6
Essington - - -	62	29 10	7 9	5 8	Dukinfield, St. John's - - -	279	15 6	10 5	6 0
Freehay - - -	91	22 0	5 4	16 0	St. Mark's - - -	246	14 8	10 0	5 10
Grappehall - - -	131	22 6	6 5	11 6	Kiddergrove - - -	185	15 3	10 2	10 0
Ipsstones - - -	56	29 0	6 1	17 0	Macclesfield, St. Paul's - - -	110	16 1	12 6	5 5
Lilleshall - - -	111	23 3	6 8	9 11	Huddersfield - - -	320	11 0	7 6	5 6
Lostock Grail - - -	80	16 7	6 0	8 0	Sutton, St. Geo. - - -	216	19 0	11 0	2 11
Milwich - - -	70	28 2	11 3	11 5	Newcastle - - -	231	13 7	7 6	6 5
Roecester - - -	136	17 10	7 3	9 4	Staley, St. Paul's - - -	248	10 8	10 8	5 0
Rodington - - -	80	19 2	7 9	3 9	Stockport, St. Thomas' - - -	100	21 1	12 7	13 0
Stratton - - -	101	25 6	8 11	11 9	Stone, Ch. Ch. - - -	216	12 3	8 8	6 0
Tarpole - - -	95	22 4	13 2	6 7	Tunstall - - -	276	11 10	7 1	3 7
Worthen - - -	70	19 0	6 4	9 0	Wednesbury, St. Bartho. - - -	182	14 3	10 9	16 2
Wrockwardine - - -	59	33 0	9 6	23 0	West Bromwich, St. Jas. - - -	260	14 0	8 0	10 0
Averages - - -	95	24 2	7 11	10 0	Averages - - -	225	15 6	9 10	8 0

* Exclusive of grants from the Committee of Council.

† In this column, grants to teachers alone are taken into account.

By the help of these tables we may easily ascertain the comparative expensiveness of these four classes of schools.

- Subtracting the average amount of income derived from the children's payments from the average expenditure, we have a remainder which represents the sum required to be raised in the way of voluntary subscriptions or otherwise.

Thus it appears, that for the class of schools which have *not* taken advantage of the Minutes of 1846, subscriptions to the amount of 18s. 6d. per head in the country, and of 9s. 9d. in manufacturing districts, have to be raised to defray the school expenses; while for schools which have taken advantage of the Minutes of 1846 subscriptions to the amount of 16s. 3d. per head in the country, and of 5s. 8d. in manufacturing districts, are sufficient.

In other words, it is evident that, irrespectively of any annual grant, a school which has been raised to the standard of efficiency required by the Minutes of 1846, is *less* expensive than the school which has not been so improved.

When the Government grants are taken into account, the contrast is still more striking. For, whereas, the latter class of schools have nothing but the children's pence to add to the subscriptions, in the former class, to meet a *smaller* amount of subscription, there is, in addition to the children's payments, an annual grant of 8s. or 10s. per head from the Government.

Comparison
between
town schools
and country
schools, in
respect of
school fees,
and prospect
of their
becoming
more self-
supporting.

The explanation of this very satisfactory result of the comparison of these two classes of schools is to be sought, I believe, in the two following facts:—

1. A trained and certificated teacher, with a prospect of receiving 20l. or 30l. per annum from Government, will not require a much higher local salary than an inferior teacher would expect without such additional grants.

2. Experience proves that the better the school is, the more cheerfully will the parents pay, especially when they find their children taught by pupil-teachers instead of the little monitors, whom they always dislike. Moreover, the superior teacher generally attracts to the school some few children from a class that can afford to pay a higher rate of fee; and thus, in both ways, the annual-grant school becomes more self-supporting. The measure in which schools may hope to become self-supporting varies, of course, not only with their efficiency, but also with their locality and size.

Of the schools inspected by my colleague, the Rev. H. Sandford, and by myself, during the past year (340), one-half have now raised the school fee for some portion of their scholars to 3d. or more, per week. And out of 275 schools of whose income I have detailed returns, I find that in fifty-five

cases the children's payments constitute more than half of the income; and in three cases the schools are self-supporting.

I was hardly prepared to find the almost uniform contrast between the town schools and country schools in this respect. Of these fifty-five schools, fifty-two were situated in mining or manufacturing districts; and from the latter, of the two tables given above, it appears that in the twenty town schools the children contribute *two* thirds of the income, while in the twenty country schools their payments only amount to *one* third.

Country schools much more expensive than town schools.

Thus it would appear that the towns have no fair reason to complain of the additional measure of relief, in the form of capitation grants, being confined to country schools. For from the tables given above, it may be seen that while a rural district, with a school of 95 children, has to subscribe 77*l.* per annum for its maintenance, a town district, with a school of 225 children, need only subscribe 6*l.* The difference would barely be covered by the capitation grant, even if the country school could claim it on account of half its children.

The difference between the expense per child of a town school, and the expense per child of a country school, in favour of the former, is at once explained by the town school being on an average more than twice the size of the country school; for the same staff of teachers is often wanted for a small school that would well suffice for a larger school.

Reasons of this.

The difference in the average annual amount of each child's school fees cannot of course be so explained, but may be understood, I think, very clearly by reference to the subjoined table, in which I have analyzed the rates of payment in the twenty town schools, and in the twenty country schools respectively.

Rates of payment per week -									
1 <i>d.</i>	1½ <i>d.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	2½ <i>d.</i>	3 <i>d.</i>	3½ <i>d.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	5 <i>d.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Over 6 <i>d.</i>
Number per cent. of children paying each of the above rates									
In Town schools -					In Country schools -				

From these figures we see that in the town schools the mass of the children pay the middle fees (2*d.* 2½*d.* and 4*d.*) whereas in the country schools, though there are more paying the highest fees, the majority pay a much lower fee. This is what would be naturally expected from the composition of the population in the town and in the country respectively. In the former we have a large middle class of small shopkeepers and artisans sending their children, while in the latter we have a mass of labourers with a few tenant farmers, perhaps, who have the good sense to find out that their children receive a

better education in the Church school for 6*d.* a week, or 6*s.* a quarter, than they would in the commercial academy for a much larger sum.

Another inference may, I think, be drawn from this last table, which experience would confirm. Striking an average, we find that the mean rate of fee for the town schools would be 2*½d.* a week, and for the country schools 2*¼d.* Referring to the former tables, it appears that the average amount paid by each child in the year is 9*s.* 10*d.* in the former, and 7*s.* 11*d.* in the latter. Hence we may see that the children pay on an average for forty-three weeks in the year in the town schools, and for only thirty-eight weeks in the country schools. From which it would appear that country schools need not only the relief, but also the stimulus to greater regularity of attendance, afforded by the capitation grant, in a greater degree than town schools.

My chief purpose in instituting this inquiry into the expenditure and income of the better class of schools under my inspection, has been to convince school managers that by engaging certificated teachers, and so qualifying their schools to receive annual grants from the Government, they do not increase their pecuniary liability, but rather diminish it. If this were generally understood, I feel sure that many of the schools which are still being carried on upon the old monitorial method, would be at once reorganized upon the improved system.

Even if all schools were to become annual-grant schools, great difficulty of retaining children would remain.

But even supposing all the schools in the district were raised to this standard—a very distant prospect—the work of education would be only half accomplished. Of the 15 per cent., whom I have reported to be attending annual-grant schools under my inspection, how few remain long enough to profit by the means of education there offered to them! By referring to the summary of the ages of the children appended to this report, it will be seen that after the completion of their ninth year they begin to leave; of the 1*½* or 15 per cent. who are found at school of this age, some will fall off in each succeeding year, and not more than two or three will continue to attend until they are thirteen.

I believe I was rather above than below the mark when I said, at the close of my last report, that out of every hundred children in my district, not more than six or seven were really profiting by the improved education introduced by your Lordships' measures. It cannot be too often repeated that the great difficulty now is, not so much to provide good schools, as to persuade the people to take advantage of them when established.

Until some further legislation, upon the principle of the

Factory Acts, shall protect young children from the unnatural demands made upon their immature strength by the need or cupidity of their parents, and by the imperious requirements of industrial competition, all that can be done to meet the evil is to supply them with opportunities of further schooling in the intervals of employment. It is with this view that evening schools have been established in several parts of my district. In my report on the Staffordshire Prize-Schemes, which appeared in the Minutes of the Committee of Council last year, will be found (Vol. I., p. 408) some account of the Messrs. Bagnall's evening school at Capponfield. Notices of Messrs. Chance's evening schools are included in the tabulated reports. I regret that I have been unable to visit the evening school carried on in connexion with the National school at Much Wenlock. The vicar (the Rev. W. H. Wayne) reports very favourably of its progress. For the following reports of some other night schools in the district, I am indebted to the kindness of my colleague, Mr. Sandford.

Evening
schools.

Runcorn, Holy Trinity, 6 December 1853.

I visited a small night school held in the boys' school-room here, where about fifteen lads and men were being instructed by the Sunday-school teachers. The school seemed to be conducted on no particular system. Many of the scholars seemed anxious to learn.

Coseley, 20 March 1854.

There is a school here in connexion with Messrs. Bagnall's works, close to the furnaces, which is used for the purpose of Sunday and weekly prayers for the workmen, and in which a night school also is held three or four days in the week. I was invited to visit the school, and found about thirty lads from the collieries and works adjoining, under the charge of a young master (formerly a pupil-teacher in Coseley National School). The school was not organized on any regular plan, nor conducted with much method. Many, however, of the boys employed about the furnaces seemed to have profited from the pains taken with them, and were pursuing their tasks with the zeal generally displayed by boys who have so much lost ground to recover. Those employed in the pits seemed to have been rendered incapable, through bodily fatigue, of much mental effort.

The clergyman, who acts as chaplain to the Messrs. Bagnall here, complained much of their ignorance, and was contemplating a plan for getting them to school on the days when the colliers usually *play* in these parts (the second and perhaps third day in the week). Many of the more intelligent of them took part in a simple choral service which was held in the school chapel twice a week (about twenty of the boys, from thirteen to sixteen years of age).

Bridgnorth, St. Mary's, 18 May 1854.

I was invited to visit a night school in connexion with the above, where a large number of girls and young women, employed in the factories of the town (in carpet weaving), were being taught by the clergy and some ladies of the parish, the master of the day school assisting occasionally. Great difficulties had been overcome in getting the school into fair order. Many of the scholars, grown-up young women, seemed most assiduous in their efforts to learn, and the first class had attained considerable scriptural knowledge. Many of the girls showed quickness, and a readiness which the experience of

life perhaps had given them, but seemed to want reflection, and the power of concentrating their attention on any subject.

The assistance of a teacher instructed in methods of training and disciplining the mind would be a great benefit to this school.

As there were seventy or eighty present even at the season of the year at which I visited it, the school must be an important one.

Macclesfield, Old Church, 28 September 1854.

An assistant teacher, who gives instruction in the day school in the afternoon, undertakes the chief part of the work in the night school here. It is held five nights in the week, two hours each time. Boys and girls from neighbouring silk factories are taught as one school, with this precaution, that they leave the school at different hours. I found about forty present; in the winter there are upwards of sixty; about twenty-five of these would be from thirteen to seventeen years of age. I was pleased with the lesson, an elementary one on geography, given by the assistant teacher (Mr. Roberts). There seemed to be a disposition to take pains on the part of the scholars. The school might have been organized on a better plan.

Hurdsfield (Lower), Night School, 14 September 1854.

There were twenty or thirty boys present in this school when I visited it. The assistant-teacher, Mr. Wheeler, has charge of it, and it is held, like the last, five nights in the week. Several of the old (day) scholars attend this school. In the winter the average number is forty, I believe. The instruction was, of course, elementary; but the first class—from having, I suppose, observed the engines in the factories—showed some intelligence during a short lesson on the steam-engine, given by the master (for the first time). I should be glad to see boys of a more advanced age attending the night schools in this town; about thirteen in this school were between thirteen and sixteen, the rest were younger.

Bollington, 19 September 1854.

There is a night school both for boys and for girls here. That for boys is conducted chiefly by the assistant master, Mr. Topham. It is held on four nights in the week, and has an average attendance of forty or fifty in the winter. Several of the elder boys showed intelligence. The school is fairly arranged. The night school for girls is only held two nights in the week. A great part of the instruction is given by the clergyman himself. The mistress of the day school superintends the needlework, and gives occasional lessons. The average attendance is about forty or forty-five. I am glad to hear that since my visit an assistant teacher has been appointed to the school, as the work was too much for the mistress. A right spirit was evinced by the factory girls attending this school. At Bollington Cross (near this) the needlework of the night scholars, who are girls of the same class, goes a great way towards the support of the day school. This work they give gratis.

Congleton, St. James's, 5 October 1854.

The night school (for boys only) in connexion with the day school here seemed to be ably conducted, and with more method than usual, by the assistant-teacher, Mr. Tilley. The managers expressed their admiration of the Minute (July 1852) which authorizes the appointment of such teachers. This school, which is held on four or five nights in the week, had an attendance of about fifty boys when I visited it. The elder boys seemed to possess considerable scriptural knowledge, and were receiving simple instruction in geography, as well as in reading, writing, and arithmetic. There is a cricket club in connexion with this school. A kind and hearty spirit seemed to exist between the clergy, teachers, and scholars here.

Stoke-upon-Trent, Night School, 13 November 1854.

only found thirty scholars present; last year there were about seventy, of both sexes. The school was in better order than I found it in last year, and

the girls were being taught in a separate room from the boys. I was sorry to find that in other respects the school had not made more progress. An assistant teacher is much wanted here. Two untrained teachers, assisted occasionally by the clergy and the master, have charge of the boys' school. There were about eighteen present, between the ages of thirteen and sixteen. The extreme youthfulness of the scholars was a painful proof of the early age at which children are taken to work in the Potteries. The school is held on five nights in the week.

Hanley (National) Night School, 27 November 1854.

Another night school in the Potteries, for boys only, kept in excellent order by the indefatigable master of the day school, Mr. Chell. There were eighty-two present—many of them old scholars from the day school—who showed in their work the neatness usually evinced by Mr. Chell's pupils, though but few of them had attained much power of expressing their thoughts in writing. Efforts had chiefly been made to ground the more backward ones in religious knowledge. The introduction of some secular instruction would, I think, have tended to open their minds more, and would have rendered them more accessible to religious teaching. The school is occasionally under the sole charge of an assistant teacher (paid by the pence, I believe), but the master usually superintends it himself. It is open on four nights in the week. About sixty-five of the boys were from thirteen to eighteen years of age.

Mayfield, 30 November 1854.

The night school is held here in the same room for boys and girls. When I visited it there were only thirty-two present, who were being instructed by two ladies, assisted by the master and clergyman. Much pains had been taken to get the school into order, with very fair success. The assistance of a trained teacher would be a great advantage here. There were but few (perhaps twelve) above the age of fourteen present. In spite of the mixed system at present adopted, I think it would be a great point if scholars of a more advanced age could be brought to attend.

There are several other evening schools in operation in the manufacturing parts of the district, which the pressure of our engagements has made it impossible for us to visit. It would be difficult to estimate too highly the devotion and self-sacrifice which the maintenance of such evening schools implies on the part of the clergyman and those who assist him. When I have asked, "Who teach the evening classes?" the answer most generally has been, "Myself, with some members of my family, and my Scripture reader," or some other zealous volunteer. The Minute under which assistant teachers, paid 25*l.* per annum, have been allowed to be employed partly in evening schools, has done much to encourage their establishment; and if some further assistance could be extended by your Lordships towards their maintenance, I believe they would soon become almost universal in the mining and manufacturing parishes of my district.

It has occurred to me that a most valuable class of men, whom the pupil-teacher system is tending to banish from the profession of schoolmasters, might be recovered to it by means of a Minute expressly framed to meet the requirements of evening schools. I allude to a class of men by no means un-

Need of further aid to evening schools.

common in the manufacturing districts—men who, under the constraining influence of religious feeling, or a strong natural love of teaching, have, perhaps, for many years devoted such time as they could rescue from the loom or from the shop to the Sunday school or evening school of their parish. The qualifications of these persons generally embrace an intimate acquaintance with the text of the Bible, and a self-taught knowledge of arithmetic and algebra. By recognizing such persons as assistant teachers in evening schools, and granting to them some small yearly payment (say 10*l.*, or even less), I believe that many would be induced to lay by money, and to extend their studies with a view to spending a year in one of our training schools, and entering the profession of schoolmasters. The recent Minute admitting other students besides pupil-teachers to examination for Queen's scholarships, would also operate as a powerful inducement to such a course. A more grateful measure to our manufacturing parishes could hardly be devised.

HALF-TIME
SCHEME,
and indus-
trial work in
agricultural
districts.

In the agricultural districts the night schools are less frequent, and are generally confined to the winter months.

At TEDDESLEY the boys employed on Lord Hatherton's home farm have a night school during the winter, replaced by an early morning school (from 6 to 8 a.m.) in the summer months. This *farm school* received some notice in my report last year. It is being carried on with great spirit, and with the best results.

At MIDDLE, near Shrewsbury, a *half-time scheme* has been tried with good effect, the elder boys being employed, under superintendence, on the neighbouring farms, with regular wages, during some portion of each day, and attending school during the remainder of the day. The rector (the Rev. G. H. Egerton) writes to me that he considers the scheme "good in itself, perfectly feasible, though somewhat troublesome, and very acceptable to the parents," and adds, "that latterly it became self-paying."

To the detailed account of industrial operations given in my last report, I have not much to add. Among the boys' schools, ACTON continues to be, perhaps, on the whole, the most important and successful: not only is the garden cultivated in the best possible manner, but the netting and basket-weaving for wet days, and the arrangement by which the elder boys are employed part of their time on the neighbouring farms continue to work well. LILleshall continues to afford the best example of an allotment garden. Grants on account of school gardens have also been awarded to BRIDGNORTH (BLUE COAT), DONINGTON, ESSINGTON, NORTON-IN-THE-MOORS, TAMWORTH, and TARPORLEY.

The field gardens at CAPESTHORNE and IPSTONES seem to

deserve special notice ; I am glad to be able to give in the Appendix some account of their further progress.

In neither place can the field-garden be said to have been thus far sufficiently successful to entitle it to be considered otherwise than as an experiment. Further experience confirms me in the conclusions which I stated on this subject in my report for 1853 (page 518) ; and I would add to the four conditions of success there mentioned, that school gardens are most likely to succeed :

• (1.) In populous districts, where the parents have, for the most part, no cottage gardens, as in mining districts, and in the immediate neighbourhood of small towns ;

(2.) In rural districts, provided that the school includes not only day scholars, but also *an establishment for boarders*.

It appears to me most desirable that this latter kind of school should be more generally established in country places. Not only does it afford the means of giving a sound agricultural education to the children of farmers, but it presents the only way in which a school can hope to become self-supporting in a small country parish. At OCKHAM, near Ripley, in Surrey, there is an excellent specimen of such a school, of which some account will, I believe, be found in my colleague, Mr. Bowstead's report.

In the same Appendix will be found a letter from the master of the STRETTON school, near Warrington, describing the annual *flower show*, which takes place in connexion with the school ; and the rules of a prize scheme instituted by the Rev. Otley Crewe, in connexion with his excellent school at Astbury.

The industrial work in connexion with girls' schools continues most satisfactorily. I have nothing new to add to the notices inserted in my last report. ACTON, LAWTON, SANDBACH, and ASTBURY are the most complete in their arrangements. Laundry work has been commenced at MIDDLE. I hope next year to have to report to your Lordships on ten such industrial establishments.

Girls' industrial work.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. P. NORRIS.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

CAPESTHORNE AND SIDDINGTON.

Master's Industrial Report.

Extent.—About three quarters of an acre have been cultivated this year. The remaining $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres have not been broken up, but used as pasture for the cow.

Crops.—Potatoes, ox-cabbage, turnips, mangel-wurzel, and house vegetables.

Number employed.—Six to ten.

Remuneration.—3d. or 4d. per half day.

The boys work each afternoon (weather permitting), usually under the superintendence of a paid labourer. They have been frequently employed on the hall-farm.

I am sorry that I cannot report very favourably of our industrial operations at present. The district is a peculiar one. The estate is divided into moderate-sized holdings, and to almost every cottage is attached, besides a large garden, a sufficient quantity of land to maintain one or two cows. The effect of this is to give a considerable amount of employment of an excellent kind at home to both boys and girls, and also to diminish poverty to such an extent as to make the parents regardless of the wages which their children might earn at school. I do not think that the industrial instruction is valued by the parents. The remarks on this subject made by the clergyman of Essington (page 854 of your last report) coincide with our experience. Perhaps, too, when a boy has been employed an hour at home in attending to the cow or pigs, and has then walked a mile or more to school, it is not desirable to employ much of his school-time in manual labour, as he has the prospect of the return walk and home labour when school is ended.

I have generally found the boys much interested in the theory of cultivation, and the parents seem to like this kind of instruction.

We have two girls learning domestic work, washing, dairy-work, &c. They are employed alternately for a week during the morning in this kind of work, and in the afternoon in needlework. They are responsible for the cleanliness of the school, though this work is done by the other girls.

(Signed) ALFRED DIGGENS.

IPSTONES AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, near CHEADLE,

REV. SIR,

23 December 1854.

Experience
of past year.

FURTHER experience convinces me of the value of school gardens, of the desirableness of cultivating them in allotments and in such a manner that the industrial shall not interfere with the school work. People say they send their children to learn to read and write, that they will be sure to learn how to dig and plant.

Plan for next
year.

It will be useless for me to think of cultivating all the ground with the children of the labourers attending the day school; but I hope to get those attending the Sunday and evening schools to take allotments; and that will, I think, secure all the objects of a school garden, which appears to me to be different from that of merely making boys good labourers (sandy, hardy workmen); it is rather to make them good men (self-dependent, truthful, provident members of society). I am inclined to think that no plan will be found so effectual for the fitting of a lad's bodily frame for his daily labour, without neglecting his education, as that of the half-time system, combined with evening schools for youths between 12 and 16 years of age. Industrial schools have not realized all that was expected of them, because too much was expected. They are only one among several other things required to im-

Object of in-
dustrial
schools.

Why indus-
trial schools
have not

prove the habits of the people. We had a course of lectures last winter; they were tolerably well attended. I hope, when we obtain our grant of apparatus from the Committee of Council, to have another. My little museum is steadily improving; we are making some mechanical models; people are getting proud of their school—a good sign. Last year we established a reading-room; it is novel in some of its features; we supply reading to people at their own firesides; many will read newspapers that will not read books, but individually they can only afford *trash*; and if two or three take a paper, it costs them more than the subscription to the room. We take one daily and four weekly papers. Daily papers are sent out when they have been on the table two days; weekly papers, when another is received. If I send a person the *Times* a day old one night, I send the *Illustrated London News* a week old the next, and so on; they are sent by the children, who of course read them to their friends at night; so that a taste for reading is being formed; about ten papers go out each night. It will be self-supporting next year; we have 14 subscribers of 10s. per year, ten of 7s. 6d., and eight of 5s.

done all that was expected, other things required. Lectures. Museum and models. Reading room.

When we compare what is being done in this parish with what wants doing, how trifling the former appears to the latter! I am satisfied that, unless some means are found of securing the attendance of the children of the labourers, that all we are doing in education will only tend to a wider separation of classes. A few are receiving a good education, but juvenile labour is becoming more valuable; consequently the mass are neglected. I fear there are more people growing up in Ipstones unable to read and write than ever. I find it perfectly hopeless to attempt to contend with the selfishness of many employers, and the ignorance and carelessness of parents. The generality of people set greater store by present than prospective pleasures; and, therefore, they value an addition to their income more than the future welfare of their children. Still the strongest inducement to people to keep their children to school is the finding it makes them more successful in life. The most prosperous school I know, is one that has been established 12 or 14 years, and has been aided by its patrons, who have obtained appointments for the most diligent and praiseworthy scholars.

Progress of education in Ipstones.

The population of this parish is 1,292; out of those there should be, taking one in eight, 161 in school. The average attendance, for the past year has been 63.06; 97 children have been on the books the whole year: of these 38 have attended less than 176 days; 17 less than 100 days; and 29 less than 50 days.

Attendance at school for past year.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES STOLLARD.

IPSTONES AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—1854. (One acre.)

Dr.	£	s.	d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.		
To hired labour -	-	0	13	6	By balance -	-	1	10	3
„ manure -	-	3	13	3	„ early cabbage -	-	1	0	0
„ seed -	-	0	13	6	„ cabbage plants -	-	0	2	1
„ tools -	-	0	3	6	„ potatoes -	-	1	10	7
„ rent -	-	3	0	0	„ turnips -	-	0	19	9
„ cash divided among boys -	-	1	10	0	„ savoys -	-	0	6	0
„ balance in hand	-	1	4	11	„ cow-cabbage -	-	2	10	0
					„ value of manure on hand	1	10	0	
					„ grant from Committee of Council	-	1	10	0

STRETTON, WARRINGTON.

DEAR SIR,

YOU desired me to forward you an account of the Stretton school yearly flower-show. At this show prizes in the form of books are offered for competition to the boys and girls attending the day school. The following is a catalogue of the flowers, fruit, and vegetables allowed for competition :—

For the three best window plants of various sorts, each plant to have its name neatly written upon a label				-	-	-	two prizes.
For the best single plant				-	-	-	one prize.
Ditto	nosegay	-	-	-	-	-	several prizes.
Ditto	gooseberries, smooth	-	-	-	-	-	one prize.
Ditto	ditto rough	-	-	-	-	-	"
Ditto	strawberries	-	-	-	-	-	"
Ditto	cherries	-	-	-	-	-	"
Ditto	rhubarb	-	-	-	-	-	two prizes.
Ditto	peas	-	-	-	-	-	"
Ditto	potatoes, kidney	-	-	-	-	-	"
Ditto	ditto round	-	-	-	-	-	"
Ditto	dish of salad	-	-	-	-	-	one prize.

Other small prizes are also given for encouragement, not reckoned in the former list.

As most of the children attending these schools are the children of labourers, these were offered as a stimulus to the neat and most profitable method of cultivating their cottage gardens; and it is quite a pleasure to go about from cottage to cottage in the spring time of the year, and particularly for a few weeks previous to the show, to see the care and anxiety the children display, as well as their parents, in training and cultivating the flowers, &c., they intend to exhibit. Were these the only fruits resulting from this exhibition, it would be gratifying to its supporters, but it is generally observed, that a neglected cottage garden is the omen of neglect in the cottage itself; and the leading object of this show is the desire to improve both the outward and inward appearance of both garden and cottage. I intend this winter to introduce netting, basket and besom-making.* It is quite pleasing to see the interest manifested already by the children, who are now very busy preparing needles and meshes for the purpose, each making their own. I hope next year to persuade the children's parents to let them have a small portion of their garden to cultivate themselves, under the management of their parents, each to keep an account of income and expenditure in their own handwriting attending such cultivation.

My object in doing this is to train them to habits of economy, as I think the poor would be able to lay more by and spend their money more carefully if they kept a weekly account of their expenses, &c. I shall be most happy to hear from you, and whether you approve of my suggestions.

Believe me to be, &c.

(Signed) ISAAC WALTON.

20 Sept. 1854.

PRIZE-SCHEME FOR THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE ASTBURY SCHOOL.

First.—Any boy or girl of at least 12 years of age, whose name has been on the books for two years at least, and whose conduct and attendance have been satisfactory, shall be presented with £1. to be put into the savings bank in his or her name, if he or she is able, on examination—

* Netting and basket-making were introduced at Acton two years ago, and are still practised with satisfactory results. See Minutes of Committee of Council, 1853, vol. ii., p. 510.—J. P. N.

- a. To read, with intelligence, an ordinary prose narrative, pointing out the parts of speech in a simple sentence.
- b. To write the same from dictation, neatly and correctly.
- c. To show such proficiency in arithmetic as may be expected from boys or girls in the first class of their respective schools.
- d. To know the outlines of the Old Testament up to the division of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel; to know the outlines of our Lord's life, and to show a comprehension of the Church Catechism.
- e. In the case of girls, they will also be expected to cut out and make a shirt sleeve.

I. The savings bank book will not be given to the boy or girl till two years after the examination, when if he or she is able to pass a second examination (the particulars of which are stated below), the boy or girl will receive a second prize; but whether this second examination is passed or not, the *1*l**. will then be given.

II. If a boy or girl, who is entitled to this prize, dies before the two years are completed, the money shall at once be given over to the parent.

III. The examinations shall be conducted, if possible, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for the district.

IV. A printed card shall be given to those who obtain the *1*l**. prize, entitling them to be examined again at the end of two years.

The object of this prize is to induce parents to keep their children at school longer and more regularly than is at present the custom, and to hold out to the children themselves an additional motive to diligence and good conduct,

The printed cards which will be given (even if the holders of them should not present themselves for the second prize) will form a lasting certificate of good conduct at school, and will be a just object of satisfaction both to the possessors of them and to their friends.

Second.—At the end of two years from the first examination, those who have obtained the first prize may present themselves again, and they shall receive a further prize of *2*l**. if they are able—

- a. To pass a satisfactory examination in the same subjects as before, but showing more ripeness of understanding.
- b. To answer questions in some one higher subject of mathematics, such as mensuration or mechanics for boys, and book-keeping for girls.
- c. To show a fair knowledge of some one of the five following periods of English history, in connexion with the geography of Europe:—
 - i. From the earliest records to the Conquest.
 - ii. From the conquest to Henry VII.
 - iii. From Henry VII. to Charles I.
 - iv. From Charles I. to Anne.
 - v. From Anne to the present time.
- d. In the case of girls, they will also be expected to cut out and make up a shirt.

I. Candidates who present themselves to be examined for this second prize must bring with them a certificate of good conduct from their employer, and from the clergyman of the parish or district in which they may be living.

II. The *2*l**. shall be invested in the savings bank, and then the savings bank book (containing a total investment of *3*l**.) shall be given over to the successful candidate.

III. A printed card shall be given to the boy or girl who obtains this second prize, and should any candidate show excellence in any one of the subjects of the second examination, a medal may be additionally awarded.

IV. In order that boys and girls may have the opportunity of keeping up and enlarging their knowledge after leaving school, they shall, on payment of one shilling, have given to them, a History of England, an Arithmetic, and a Grammar.

The object of this prize is to induce boys and girls to keep up their learning after they have left school, and at the same time to teach them habits of

economy and self-respect, by making them possessors of a savings bank book of their own.

The card and medal which will be given with the last prize will be a much more valuable certificate of good conduct than the former one, inasmuch as it will extend over a larger period, and a period moreover during the latter portion of which the boys or girls will have, in some degree, been acting upon their own responsibility.

The names of the successful candidates shall be written on a framed sheet, which shall be placed in the school-room; but should any one subsequently to obtaining these prizes gravely misconduct him or herself, the name of the offender shall be blotted out as unworthy of so honourable a mention.

Summaries of Tabulated Reports, for 1853-4, on Schools inspected by Rev. J. P. Norris and Rev. H. R. P. Sandford.

SUMMARY A.

Number of Schools *actually* inspected between
1 September 1853 and 31 August 1854.

No. of Schools, <i>i.e.</i> , institutions held in separate buildings, and separately managed.	Number of School-rooms in which separate Teachers are employed.				Amount of accommodation, <i>i.e.</i> in square feet, in School-rooms enumerated in first column.	Number of children <i>average</i> <i>attendance</i> in those Schools.	Number of children <i>present</i> at examination in those Schools.	Number of <i>Certificates</i> <i>issued</i> in those Schools.	Number of <i>Pupils</i> in the Schools.
342	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.	324,283	35,005	30,277	165	321

Per-centage of Children, *present* at examination, learning †

Arithmetic as far as										
Sewing.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Drawing.	Music from Notes.	History.	Grammar.	Geography.	Fractions and Decimals.	Proportion and Practice.
29.58	0.09	0.49	0.12	4.15	6.34	12.31	18.96	33.71	2.22	3.61
									Compound Rules and Reduction.	Multiplication.
										Simple Addition.
										20.7

To write.			To read			Liturgy (as adapted to Age).	Catechism.	Holy Scriptures.
From Dictation.	On Paper.	On Slates.	Books of General Information.	Easy Narratives.	Letters and Monosyllables.			
36.72	43.83	34.18	25.67	31.68	35.32	8.9	70.24	63.2

* The amount of accommodation in square feet, divided by 8, will give the number of children who can be properly accommodated. Calculations of area in school-rooms, as compared with the average attendance of scholars, should be made upon this basis.

† At the date of closing this return.

‡ These per-centages are confined to boys' and girls' schools, and do not include infants.

Per-centage of Children on *School Registers*

Aged									Who have been in School				
Under Seven.	Between seven and eight.	Between eight and nine.	Between nine and ten.	Between ten and eleven.	Between eleven and twelve.	Between twelve and thirteen.	Between thirteen and fourteen.	Over fourteen.	Over four years.	Four years.	Three years.	Two years.	One year.
32.02	14.09	11.22	12.7	10.72	7.74	4.93	2.38	1.15	5.9	4.53	8.49	11.81	34.68

SUMMARY B.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 275 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

From Endowment.			From Voluntary Contributions.			From School-pence.			From other Sources.			TOTAL.		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2,253	11	8½	10,728	17	10½	10,632	16	2½	5,438	5	4	29,053	11	1

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of 275 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21,111 8 8	1,892 19 7½	5,028 5 7½	28,032 13 11½

General Report, for the Year 1854, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. D. J. STEWART, M.A., &c., on the Schools inspected by him in the Counties of Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, and Westmoreland.

MY LORDS,

Durham, 1854.

IN drawing up my report to your Lordships for the year ending 31 August 1853, the object I had in view was to bring under your notice the impressions I had derived from comparing the statistical returns of the Registrar-General with my own actual experience of the condition of elementary education in this part of England. The observations made during another year have certainly strengthened the opinions I then ventured to express. But the most gratifying confirmation of these views is to be found in the educational movement in certain parts of this district, which it is my duty now to mention.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The present Vicar of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Rev. Clement Moody, has had considerable success in calling the attention of his people to the deficiencies which have so long oppressed the educational progress of that important borough. In the month of June last a public meeting was held, under the presidency of the Mayor, in the Music Hall, to enable the Vicar "to lay before the inhabitants of the town certain statements with respect to the education of the industrial classes, with the view of building additional schools in connexion with the Church of England."

The motions proposed and adopted on this occasion, with the unanimous consent of a very large meeting, show how completely and fully the wants of the borough were admitted without question, and how comprehensive are the measures proposed in order to meet them.

It was determined,—

"I. That a subscription be opened immediately, in order to raise the sum of 12,000*l.* for the purpose of building ten schools in connexion with the Church of England.

"II. That the proposed schools be placed under Government inspection, and that the committee of management be constituted according to the directions of the Privy Council in their clauses of management.

"III. That a committee be appointed to carry out the proposed scheme. The committee to consist of the mayor, the vicar, the incumbent of each parish, and one layman from each parish, the master of St. Thomas' Hospital, and one layman of the congregation."

A letter addressed to the Vicar by Mr. Sopwith, and read at this meeting, contained a valuable testimony to the sound-

ness of the opinions which had led to the adoption of these resolutions. "Some thirty years ago Newcastle was in advance of most provincial cities and towns in respect of general education, both as regards rich and poor. * * * * Since that period it cannot be said that education has advanced in Newcastle in proportion to its increasing wealth and population."

There is one most encouraging feature to be remarked in all the meetings which have been held in Newcastle-on-Tyne for the furtherance of this movement, namely, the cordial support which its promoters have received from very different classes of the inhabitants.

And there are few objects more gratifying to an interested spectator, than the prospect of one of the most influential commercial communities in England diverting for a time its wealth and power from the absorbing operations of trade, acknowledging that there is a higher relation between man and man than a mercenary one, and determining to wipe out, by one resolve, the moral darkness that has been gathering for nearly half a century.

The foundation stone of a school for the parish of All Saints has been laid already, and I learn from the Vicar, that he hopes commence building two more in the spring, and two in the autumn of 1855.

The scheme which has been begun under such favourable circumstances, has reference to the needs of the poor working classes only; but the spirit which carries it out with success will, I hope, scarcely rest till an educational provision has been made for other classes, which, without any claim to be called wealthy, are yet far removed from the ragged poverty which too often marks the labouring poor.

I stated in my report for 1852, that it was proposed to build new schools for the parish of St. Andrew. I am happy to say that these buildings are now in progress.

A group of three school-rooms, with requisite class-rooms, and accommodation for teachers, has been built and brought into use during the past year, for the parish of Bishops Wearmouth. The buildings are well placed, the offices carefully constructed, and proper playgrounds attached to each school. Before the erection of these buildings, the parochial school accommodation was limited to a large infant school and two old-fashioned rooms, one above the other, situated in a portion of the churchyard. It is, I believe, the intention of the Rector, the Rev. J. P. Eden, to make such additions to the old buildings as are necessary for their conversion into convenient school-rooms. The provision for the education of the parish may, therefore, be said to consist, at present, of one

Bishops
Wear-
mouth.

infants' school, two girls' schools, and three boys' schools. This is another case where it has been found necessary to provide additional accommodation for the wants created by rapid increase of population.

There is a feature in the arrangements adopted by the Rector and Committee for the new schools which, to the best of my belief, is new to this district. The two boys' rooms in the new buildings are intended for an upper and lower school. The subjects of instruction in both departments, and the proposed fees, are detailed in the following extracts from Mr. Eden's circular :—

4 BOYS' DEPARTMENT.

1. The General Course of Education will include Reading—Writing—English Grammar—History—Geography—The Elements of Geology—Arithmetic (Pure and Commercial)—Principles of Book-keeping—Geometry—Mechanics and Mechanism—Elements of Chemistry—Vocal Music.

2. The Higher Course (for which extra fees will be charged) will include The higher branches of Mathematics, viz., Algebra—Trigonometry—Hydrostatics—Hydraulics, &c.—Navigation—Astronomy.

Latin—German—French—Drawing.

The fees to be paid quarterly and in advance.

1. For the General Course :—

		s.	d.
Tradesmen's children, 1st class payment	- -	10	0 per quarter.
Mechanics' do. 2nd class do.	- -	7	6 do.
Labourers' do. 3rd class do.	- -	5	0 do.

These payments will be regulated according to the social condition of the parents, and will in each case be decided solely by the committee.

2. For the Higher Course :—

	s.	d.
The higher branches of Mathematics, &c. (extra)	5	0 per quarter.
Latin or Drawing, or Modern Languages (each extra)	10	0 do.

The fees for the higher course are quite within the income of a very large proportion of artisans in this district. Indeed the rates of wages for workmen in several branches of trade peculiar to this locality are such evidences of the worldly prosperity within the reach of the artisan, that I hesitate to give them without having authority to add the names of the firms by whom they are paid. The Bishops Wearmouth school can therefore scarcely be called a middle school, in the strict sense of that term, inasmuch as the children of artisans are excluded neither by its fees nor by its constitution. Practically, however, it is very likely to become a school for one section of the middle class.

The high state of commercial activity which I have alluded to, while affording constant encouragement for the improvement of the physical resources of the workman, does not imply an equal improvement in the higher points of national

virtue and national wisdom. High wages will not alone lift men one jot above the fever and selfishness of the world, nor give them higher and purer views of human life. Hence, in the midst of their great prosperity, the working classes become less and less thoughtful, less and less anxious for a high state of comfort, and are seen to retain the habits of the very rudest state of social life, while in possession of ample means for improving both their intellectual and spiritual condition; It will be no surprise, therefore, to find that the upper departments in these schools will be frequented by very few children of artisans even of the highest grade; but at the same time it is satisfactory to know that for the few who, with forethought unusual to their class, are really anxious to educate their sons, an ample parochial provision has been brought into operation.

However, while the term "middle class" is used to designate that great and most important section of English society, which is quite able to help itself in all that concerns education, it extends also to a large branch of it very little above the working class in wealth or intelligence. It is not so clear how a sound education is to be brought within reach of this latter class, except by such a school as that proposed in the parish of Bishops Wearmouth.

There is much greater difficulty in mixing the children of different classes in town schools than there is in country schools. A gentleman's son may occasionally be seen preparing for a grammar school by passing through the routine of a good parochial school, and we have many schoolmasters perfectly competent to give the best instruction in subjects which the grammar school practically ignores. But the personal uncleanness and the dirty clothes of the majority of the boys in town schools in most districts, are quite sufficient to shut out children used to cleanly habits and well-ordered homes.

These difficulties have been guarded against, and are not likely to hinder the success of the experiment which has led to these remarks, because separate rooms are provided for separate departments of the school.

I am afraid that the great hindrance to success in carrying out the design of Mr. Eden's school, will be the difficulty of maintaining a sufficient number of teachers of equal efficiency. It appears to me unreasonable to expect the same master to teach, *equally well*, all the subjects incorporated in the time table of an elementary school of ordinary pretensions. In a town school of a very high class all such difficulties are of course increased.

It is proposed, as far as I know, to appoint a master, an assistant, and apprentices, under the regulations embraced in

your Lordships' Minutes. If, however, the school meets with the support it is entitled to expect, a much more numerous staff might be required, in order to maintain a proper standard of instruction in the many and various subjects contemplated by the promoters. It must be admitted, that the fewer the subjects allotted to a teacher the better he may be expected to teach them. I do not think it will be out of place to illustrate this principle by reference to the system adopted in a French school at Paris, of much the same class as the upper department of the Bishops Wearmouth school. What follows is to be understood as the official programme of a French primary school for the education of boys who propose to enter industrial professions or merchants' offices, situations which are recruited in this district from first-class national schools like that proposed by Mr. Eden, or from the ranks of the apprentices under the Minutes of 1846.

ECOLE MUNICIPALE TURGOT fondée et entretenue par la VILLE de PARIS,
Rue du Vert-Bois, No. 17 (précédemment Rue Neuve-Saint-Laurent),
près du Conservatoire des Arts-et-Métiers.

Les Cours de l'Ecole municipale Turgot, créée en 1839, sous le titre d'ECOLE PRIMAIRE SUPÉRIEURE de la ville de Paris, doivent s'ouvrir le 1^{er} Lundi d'Octobre.

Cet Etablissement a été fondé par la ville de Paris, dans l'intérêt des Elèves qui se destinent au commerce et aux professions industrielles.

L'enseignement, divisé en trois années d'études, est réparti de la manière suivante :—

1^{re} ANNÉE (1^{re} ET 2^{me} DIVISION).

	Professeurs.
Enseignement Religieux - - - -	M. L'ABBÉ DAGUENET.
Grammaire Française - - - -	M. FALAIN.
Mathématiques { Arithmétique - - - -	M. GUILLOT.
{ Système légal des Poids et Mesures - - - -	
Histoire Naturelle (Physiologie et Zoologie - - - -	M. LEMASSON.
Eléments d'Histoire - - - -	M. LECLERC.
Eléments de Géographie générale - - - -	
Langue { Anglaise - - - -	M. JOHNSON.
{ Allemande - - - -	M. BRAUN.
Calligraphie - - - -	M. RÉGNIER.
Dessin à main levée (ornement) - - - -	M. LEQUIEN.
Dessin Géométrique (lignes, surfaces) - - - -	M. TRONQUOY.
Chant - - - -	M. MAYER.
Gymnastique - - - -	M. TARLÉ.

Répétiteurs { M. LAMBERT.
M. LEQUIEN, Maître adjoint pour l'enseignement
du Dessin.

Répétiteur suppléant, M. DEVAUX.

2^{me} ANNÉE.

Enseignement Religieux - - - -	M. L'ABBÉ DAGUENET.
Langue Française { Style - - - -	M. SIMONET.
{ Composition - - - -	

Mathématiques	Complément d'Arithmétique	-	-	M. DE PAUL.
	Eléments d'Algèbre	-	-	
	Géométrie Plane	-	-	
	Trigonométrie Rectiligne	-	-	
Eléments de Physique	Physique Expérimentale	-	-	M. TERRIEN.
Histoire Naturelle (Physiologie Végétale, Botanique, Notions agricoles)	-	-	-	M. LEMASSON.
	-	-	-	
Histoire de France	-	-	-	M. LECLERC.
Géographie Physique, Politique et Administrative de la France	-	-	-	
Langue	Anglaise	-	-	M. JOHNSON.
	Allemande	-	-	M. BRAUN.
Calligraphie	-	-	-	M. RÉGNIER.
Dessin à main levée	Ornement	-	-	M. LEQUIEN.
	Ombres	-	-	
Dessin Géométrique	Solides, Projections, Pénétrations, Lavis	-	-	M. TRONQUOY.
	-	-	-	
Chant	-	-	-	M. LÉVY.
Gymnastique	-	-	-	M. TARLÉ.

Répétiteur, M. BÉGUIN, Maître adjoint pour l'enseignement de l'Anglais.

3^{me} ANNÉE.

Enseignement Religieux	-	-	-	M. L'ABBÉ DAGUENET.
Langue Française, Eléments de Littérature	-	-	-	M. SIMONET.
Mathématiques	Progressions, Annuités, Géométrie de l'Espace, Géométrie descriptive	-	-	M. DE PAUL.
	Arpentage, Nivellement, Levé des Plans, Eléments de coupes des Pierres et de Charpente, Théorie des Ombres	-	-	
Mathématiques appliquées	-	-	-	M. LECLERC.
Mécanique appliquée	-	-	-	
Eléments de Chimie Générale et Manipulations	-	-	-	M. BAURESVIL.
Histoire Naturelle (Géologie et Minéralogie)	-	-	-	M. LEMASSON.
Histoire Générale	-	-	-	M. LECLERC.
Géographie Commerciale et Industrielle	-	-	-	
Langue	Anglaise	-	-	M. JOHNSON.
	Allemande	-	-	M. BRAUN.
Tenue des Livres	-	-	-	M. RÉGNIER.
Dessin à main levée : Bosse, Modelage	-	-	-	M. LEQUIEN.
Dessin Géométrique	Epures	-	-	M. TRONQUOY.
	Architecture	-	-	
	Levé des Machines	-	-	
Chant (Orphéon)	-	-	-	M. LELYON.
Gymnastique	-	-	-	M. TARLÉ.
Préparateur	-	-	-	M. VÉE.

Répétiteur, M. GUILLOT, Maître adjoint pour l'enseignement des Mathématiques.

Surveillant général, M. SAMALENS.

On ne reçoit que des Elèves externes ; nul n'est admis à suivre les Cours de l'Ecole qu'après avoir subi un examen constatant qu'il possède suffisamment l'instruction élémentaire.

La première session de la Commission d'examen aura lieu en Septembre. Le registre d'inscription est actuellement ouvert au Secrétariat de l'Ecole.

La rétribution est fixée à 10 fr. par mois, payables d'avance. Toutes les fournitures nécessaires aux travaux des classes sont délivrées aux Elèves dans l'intérieur de l'Ecole, moyennant un abonnement fixé à 3 fr. par mois.

Les familles qui auraient besoin de renseignements seront reçues par le Directeur de l'Ecole, tous les jours, de dix heures à midi.

Le Préfet de la Seine,

(Signé) G. E. HAUSSMANN.

If the subjects allotted to each year's course in the French school are compared with the programme of the Bishops Wearmouth school, it will be found that they are *less* numerous and *less* advanced. There are only two modern languages in the course, no astronomy, no navigation. But, it appears that a great deal more attention is bestowed on writing, drawing, and singing.

There is not much difference between the fees of the two schools: 10s. 4d. per month, payable in advance, covers the cost of books and instruction at Paris, or allowing a vacation of two months, 6l. 13s. is the yearly fee; at Bishops Wearmouth the proposed fee is 5l. per annum, without books and stationery. The strong contrast between the schools exists in the supply of teachers. There are twenty-three adult masters attached to the French school, and they have fewer subjects to teach.

It has occurred to me that in towns where several schools, with masters and assistant masters, are worked under one management, it would be very possible to adopt such an arrangement of time-tables that the instruction in particular subjects should be given by the same teacher in all the schools. For example, if there were four masters employed in Mr. Eden's schools, each of the four subjects, arithmetic, writing, history, and geography, might be taught by one and the same teacher to all the classes in all the schools. The experiment has been tried; where boys' and girls' schools are built together and are under one manager, the mistress has been relieved by the master of a subject in which her instruction was defective. It might be worth while to extend the experiment a step further. Schools of the class contemplated by Mr. Eden are so new to this part of England, that we can only speculate on their probable success. If it should be found necessary to reconsider the regulations for their management adopted at starting, it ought not to cause either surprise or discouragement.

Bishop's
Auckland.

The parish of St. Andrew, Auckland, owes much to the exertions made by the incumbent, the Rev. G. E. Green, to improve and increase the number of the schools for the education of its working classes.

The bishop of the diocese has given his valuable assistance to the same object.

A master and an assistant master have been appointed to the Barrington school, which the trustees have entirely remodelled on a very liberal scale.

Two new schools, one for girls, the other for infants, are now being built on a site given by the bishop.

At Berwick-on-Tweed the munificence of a private individual has established a marine school for the education of boys who have any decided fancy for going to sea. This school is attached to the Berwick Charity School, under regulations which appear in detail in the following report, supplied to me by the master.

Berwick-on-Tweed.

• AN ACCOUNT of the MARINE CLASS at BERWICK CHARITY SCHOOL.

Copy of a Letter from J. Hubback, Esq., to the Committee of the Berwick Charity School.

GENTLEMEN,

Liverpool, 17th November 1853.

BEING desirous to benefit poor boys belonging to my native town, and at the same time having a view to supply my ships trading to foreign parts with apprentices, I beg to lay before you the following proposal, your consideration of which I respectfully solicit, and to which I shall be pleased to obtain your acquiescence.

1stly. That I shall be allowed, with the assistance and recommendation, of your master, to select every year a number of boys who shall, as volunteers and also with the consent of their parents or guardians, form themselves into a "*marine class*."

2ndly. That the said boys, in addition to the usual education and privileges granted by your rules, shall receive supplementary instruction suitable for training them as seamen.

3rdly. That this marine training shall be given them by a *boatswain* appointed by me, but subject to your approval, and who shall be under the control of the master.

4thly. That at the expiration of the third year after their admission to the *marine class*, the boys, together with their *parents or guardians*, shall be considered *morally* bound to allow me to place them the said boys on board my ships as apprentices for five years on the customary terms of marine indentures.

5thly. That the additional expenses on account of the "*marine class*," including boatswain's salary, maps, globes, boats, &c., &c., shall be paid by me.

Waiting your reply,

I am, &c.

To the

(Signed) JOSEPH HUBBACK.

Berwick Charity School Committee.

The Committee of the Berwick Charity School accepted the offer of Mr. Hubback, and passed a vote of thanks to the same gentleman for his liberality.

A boatswain was recommended by Admiral Sir F. Austen, and arrived at Berwick from Portsmouth on the 25th March 1854, and immediately commenced his duties.

Six boys have been elected the first year in order to have a complete boat's crew.

Each boy is supplied by Mr. Hubback with a full suit of marine clothes for Sundays and another for daily use. The former consisting of glazed hat, jacket, vest, and trowsers of blue cloth, marked with a white anchor, and having buttons bearing the anchor as in the Royal Navy. The latter consists of guernsey jacket, white trowsers, and Kilmarnock caps marked as above.

The boatswain, Mr. Warren, has been for upwards of forty years in the Royal Navy, twenty years as boatswain. He accompanied Buonaparte to

St. Helena, and was on that station at Napoleon's death. He was wrecked with Captain (now Rear-Admiral) Michael Seymour in the *Challenger* on the coast of Patagonia; was taken ill in the Sandwich Islands and sent home, and on account of his sickness retired from the service with a first-class pension of 50*l.* a year.

A room has been fitted-up under the school in which Mr. Warren for three months has been teaching the boys, during two hours per day, to knot, splice, make mats, &c., &c., with great success.

During two afternoons in the week, weather permitting, the boys go out in a boat attended by the boatswain who teaches them to pull, &c., &c.

Mr. Hubback has ordered a new boat twenty-six feet long, with six oars, to be built expressly for the class, under the directions of the boatswain.

Mr. Hubback has further ordered a small cutter of about thirty tons to be built in order to enable boys to go to sea and learn how to manage the ropes, trim the sails, &c., &c.

He has further determined that if any of the boys make such progress as to be recommended by the boatswain, he will take them on board as apprentices, at any time before the expiration of their three years class training.

The age for admittance is limited to eleven years, but some boys who are well-grown and seem much inclined to be sailors have been admitted at an earlier age.

(Signed) MICHAEL LISTER.

Colliery
Schools.

I have great hopes that the year 1855 will see some improvements in the general condition of the colliery schools in this coal field. Through the exertions of the Honourable and Reverend J. Grey, rector of Houghton-le Spring, an association has been formed for the improvement of the education of the mining and manufacturing population in the counties of Durham and Northumberland. It is proposed to adopt the plan recommended by Seymour Trevenhede, Esq., and to offer prizes, under certain conditions, to candidates recommended by the managers of schools under inspection, in order to induce children to remain longer at school, and to encourage them to make a good use of the opportunities of securing a sound practical education which come within their reach.

The noblemen connected with the manufacturing interests of this part of England have, with some few exceptions, supported the proposed scheme, and many of the resident gentry, who are the actual and interested directors of the various branches of trade carried on in the Newcastle district, have given it the benefit of their approval.

An application has been made to your Lordships by the provisional committee that the Inspectors connected with this district may be directed to hold the first examination of candidates in the autumn. The scheme of prizes offered by the association is printed in the Appendix to this Report.

I have much pleasure in bringing under your Lordships' notice educational movements of this kind, all evidently proceeding from the strong conviction that additional provision is required for the wants of a rapidly increasing population.

They are, as I have already ventured to remark, very gratifying proofs of the general accuracy of the statements embodied in my report for last year.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham are, however, of opinion that in the report just mentioned an unintentional wrong has been done to the borough of South Shields, in which they possess considerable property, and where education "has long been with them an object of interest." South Shields.

In support of this opinion they have forwarded to your Lordships a statement of the number of schools in the borough, and "the number of children educated."

I beg leave to print this statement, and the letter which accompanied it.

MY LORDS,

Deanery, Durham, 30 October 1854.

THE Dean and Chapter of Durham beg respectfully to make the following representation to your Lordships respecting the borough of South Shields.

In pages 919 and 920 of your last report your Inspector makes certain statements regarding the educational condition of Newcastle-on-Tyne, from which it would appear that a considerable number of the poor children of that borough attend no school; and also that there is not nearly sufficient accommodation for them were they disposed to attend—in fact, that "there is a positive want of room for the small proportion that weekly offer their penes, and ask for instruction." And very general demoralization is said to be the consequence of this.

He then proceeds, in page 921, as follows:—"What has been said of the juvenile population of Newcastle and Gateshead applies equally to such localities as Hartlepool, Sunderland, and Shields. There is the same ignorance, the same moral evils, the same want of school accommodation." Again, in page 922, he asserts, "that the whole education of the people of Sunderland and the two Wearmouths is apparently in the hands of the venture schools," and that "South Shields is another example of the same kind."

Into the correctness of your Inspector's statements as to Newcastle and other places the Dean and Chapter of Durham have not thought it their duty to inquire. But as they are very closely connected with South Shields, and as the education of that borough has long been with them an object of constant interest they read the above imputations with much surprise, and immediately required an official report on the subject from their very intelligent agent, resident on the spot. This report they have now the honour to transmit to your Lordships, and at the same time to express their confidence in its general accuracy.

The actual educational condition of South Shields is then as follows:—

The population of the borough is 28,974, as correctly stated from the last census by your Inspector at page 913.* From page 919 of his report it appears that in Newcastle the whole number of children between five and fifteen years of age somewhat exceeds one fifth of the whole population; it is also assumed that one half of these "may be fairly called poor." These estimates may be applied with equal correctness to South Shields.

Hence, it appears then, that the "school population" of South Shields

* Yet at page 922 he states the population of South Shields at 35,790, altogether incorrectly.

amounts to about 6,000, and that the children of the poor amount to about 3,000. The question is, what accommodation is provided for these last?

The enclosed report will show—

1. That in the public schools alone there is accommodation for 3,753 children. Or, if the 366 infants be deducted, for 3,387—that is, for more by 387 than the whole number of the “school population” of the lower classes, and for more by 1,178 than actually attend the schools; and this without any imputation on the manner of conducting them.

2. That in the private schools for the same classes there are in daily attendance 1,271 children.

Thus, the total accommodation for poor children is for 4,658, not including infants—a number exceeding the whole calculated number of poor children by 1,658, or by more than one half.

Yet your Inspector has advised you to record in a public official document that the juvenile population of South Shields is beset by much ignorance, and many moral evils through the want of school accommodation.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham most respectfully invite your Lordships’ attention to this statement, in the full conviction that in your next report, or in some other manner, you will repair the wrong which, under your sanction, has been unintentionally done to the principal proprietors and inhabitants of a very industrious, intelligent, and well-conditioned borough.

(Signed) GEORGE WADDINGTON,

Dean of Durham, for the Dean and
Chapter of Durham.

To the Committee of Council on Education.

STATEMENT of the Number of Schools within the Borough of South Shields (Public and Private), and the Number of Children educated.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Schools.	Where situate.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.	No. capable to contain.
The Old Charity School - - -	Coronation Street	166	183	450
Trinity Church School - - -	Commercial Road	200	150	400
Saint Stephen's School - - -	Mile End Road -	150	130	375
" Infant's School - - -	Ditto - -	60	60	200
Westoe Chapel School - - -	Fowler Street -	113	111	650
The Union School - - -	Garden Lane -	190	140	440
The Catholic School - - -	Cuthbert Street -	60	60	200
The Jarrow Alkali Company's School -	Near the Barns -	100	100	572
" " Infant's School - - -	Ditto - -	about	66	166
Saint John's Scotch School - - -	Saville Street -	120	50	300
	Total -	1,159	1,250	3,753

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Schools and Names of Teachers.	Where situate.	No. of Boys.	No. of Girls.
William Brokie's School - - -	Russell Street -	20	14*
Robert W. Wilson's School - - -	Smithy Street -	20	—*
Mary Ann Collier's School - - -	Keppel Street -	2	30*
William Rowlinson's School - - -	Mile End Road -	16	—*
Emily Thompson's School - - -	Alderson Street -	4	19*
Eleanor Smith's School - - -	Bath Street -	8	22*
Sarah Charlton's School - - -	Cuthbert Street -	—	8
Jane Elstob's School - - -	Ditto -	20	30
William Castle's School - - -	Green Street -	13	—
Martha Farrer's School - - -	Ditto -	6	20
Ann and B. Watson's School - - -	Adelaide Street -	7	22*
Hunter Scott's School - - -	Brunswick Street -	35	15
Margaret Thompson's School - - -	Ditto -	6	22
Catherine Smith's School - - -	Ditto -	15	18
Anna Lawson's School - - -	Laygate -	7	22*
John Reed's School - - -	Temple Tower -	63	30
Jane Winskill's School - - -	Ditto -	12	19
John Clark's School - - -	Slake Row -	16	20
Frances Forrest's School - - -	Stone Quay -	20	50
George Todd's School - - -	Harton Colliery -	35	20
Thomas Johnson's School - - -	Harton Village -	10	10
Mary Wear's School - - -	Bottle Hill -	8	24
Margaret Raine's School - - -	Wawn's Court -	5	12
James Hall's School - - -	Wreken Dike Lane -	100	—
John Richardson's School - - -	Old Station Yard -	74	18
Mary Ann Phillips' School - - -	Lower Thames St. -	15	30*
Elizabeth Minikin's School - - -	Heugh Street -	9	21
James Ainsworth's School - - -	Ditto -	90	40*
Mary Leighton's School - - -	Wapping Street -	15	35
Hannah Clark's School - - -	Ditto -	5	17
Martha Thompson's School - - -	Ditto -	6	17
Thomas Coulson's School - - -	Wellington Street -	30	—
Jane Oyston's School - - -	Harding's Bank -	10	16
John Hoggett's School - - -	Thames Street -	10	12
Elizabeth Elliott's School - - -	North Street -	10	14
Sarah Hull's School - - -	Queen Street -	12	26
James Thompson's School - - -	East Street -	58	5
Sarah Lunden's School - - -	Ditto -	18	40
James Robson's School - - -	Barrington Street -	78	12
John Nevison's School - - -	Waterloo Vale -	35	—*
Frances Hylton's School - - -	Windmill Hill -	8	32
Richard House's School - - -	Fowler Street -	25	—*
Mary Taylor's School - - -	Winchester Street -	4	16*
Elizabeth C. Nicholson's School - - -	Saville Street -	6	23*
Jane Furness' School - - -	Ditto -	—	27*
Mary Ann Woodruff's School - - -	Ingham Place -	5	21*
Eleanor Crawford's School - - -	Ditto -	5	16*
Mary Stratford's School - - -	Grace Street -	20	6*
	Boys - -	1,007	861
	Girls - -	861	
	Total - -	1,868	

Those marked (*) are schools for the middle classes.

REPORT on the Educational Condition of the Borough of South Shields.

South Shields, 20 September 1854.

THE public schools for the lower classes of all religious denominations are ten, and the numbers in daily attendance are 2,209. The capacity of these schools allowing six feet for each child is 3,753 as per statement on the other side, which leaves a space for the accommodation of 1,544 more children.

There are thirty private schools for the lower classes, where children are taught at low prices, in daily attendance numbering 1,271.

There are also eighteen private schools, where the children of the middle classes are educated, in daily attendance numbering 597.

According to the statement on the other side it cannot be said there are any of the public schools filled to overflowing as to call urgently for the erection of new schools.

(Signed) ANDREW STODDART.

From the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

I. In the first place it appears to be very doubtful whether this statement is admissible at all, as a reply to any opinions expressed by me.

I have brought under your Lordships' notice in my report for 1853 a letter from Colonel Parkinson, Superintendent of Mercantile Marine Pensioners, who laments that there are 292 children of deceased seamen borne on the records of the South Shields branch of the Sunderland district "whose education is almost totally neglected."

I have also printed, at page 589, Minutes 1853-4, Vol. II., the census return of schools in the registration district of South Shields, where it appears that only 4,062 children were at school on the 31st March 1851, in a population of 35,790 souls.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham, in a note to their letter, pronounce this return of population to be incorrect. They require your Lordships to modify the records of your official documents on the authority of their agent at South Shields.

Mr. Stoddart's statement may possibly possess all that accuracy which is claimed for it; but as it professes to refer to the borough limits, for any other area than the borough area it must necessarily be valueless.

But the return which I brought before your Lordships refers to the registration district of which the borough of South Shields is only a part. The population of the district is 35,790; the population of the borough is only 28,974. Mr. Stoddart's statement might be a reply to a return affecting the borough of South Shields, but no such document appeared in my report.

II. It may be useful, however, in the second place to consider what evidence of the educational position of the borough of South Shields may be gathered from the statement of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

The whole population of the borough in 1851. amounted to 28,974, and, according to the usual calculations, there must now be within that area,—at least 6,816 children between the ages of 3 and 13 or 4 and 14. It must be remembered that in this locality the rate at which population is increasing is higher than the average rate of England generally.

According to Mr. Stoddart's inquiry the children of the middle class at South Shields, in attendance at schools, amount to only 597, something less than one twelfth of the whole school population. It is very clear then, that the great mass of the population there is poor, and that in fact there must be some 6,000 poor children for whom accommodation ought to exist ($6,816 - 597 = 6,219$). Mr. Stoddart pronounces the school accommodation sufficient for only 3,753 children, by which it appears that there is a deficiency of room for 2,466 children ($6,219 - 3,753 = 2,466$).

But his calculation has been made on an insufficient basis, viz., "allowing 6 feet for each child." It is very well known to those conversant with school matters that the least area which can be allowed is 8 square feet per child. Upon this calculation the accommodation represented by Mr. Stoddart is reduced to room for 2,815 children, which implies a want of room for 3,404 children ($6,219 - 2,815 = 3,404$). But I beg leave to suggest to your Lordships that there is yet another ground for questioning the accuracy of this item in the return of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. In the statement printed in page 8, accommodation for 650 children is assigned to "Westoe Chapel School." It is necessary to direct your Lordships' attention to the fact that no district school buildings are attached to Westoe Chapel. The building known under this name was, I believe, originally intended for a school; but before its completion it was determined to fit it up as a chapel. At the present time it is used for the celebration of Divine worship, the greater part of the area being occupied by a large gallery and pews. Unless the want of proper school accommodation were an evil, which could be met only by extraordinary expedients, Westoe Chapel would hardly be applied to its present double uses. It follows as a consequence of this fact, that the mere area available in the buildings strictly devoted to school purposes, is still further reduced, and amounts to room for merely 2,165 children ($2,815 - 650 = 2,165$); that is to say, it is insufficient even for the 2,209 children who, according to Mr. Stoddart, attend the schools every day ($2,209 - 2,165 = 44$).

And further, it must be borne in mind that mere area does not constitute in your Lordships' judgment school-accommodation for the children of the poor. To estimate correctly

what provision for the education of the working classes has been made in the borough of South Shields, it is necessary to consider not merely the area of the school-rooms, but whether they are sufficiently provided with desks and benches for the children, with proper offices, with proper playgrounds, and with such residences as school teachers require.

There is ample evidence before your Lordships, showing that in these particulars, some of the schools in South Shields are capable of great improvement.

The columns in Mr. Stoddart's report, headed "Number of Boys," "Number of Girls," appear to represent the daily attendance at the various schools, but no account is given on what authority this return is made.

All the public schools in South Shields, with two exceptions,—the Roman Catholic school and that held in Westoe Chapel,—are liable to inspection. The managers of these schools make an annual return to your Lordships of the average annual attendance.

On comparing these returns with the statement of the Dean and Chapter of Durham it will be found that they generally disagree. The managers' return of annual attendance falls short of Mr. Stoddart's by no less than 290 children.

AVERAGE annual Attendance in Schools in the Borough of South Shields.

	Managers' Statement.	Dean and Chapter of Durham's Statement.
St. Hilda's school - - - Boys	150	166
" " " " " Girls	120	183
Trinity " school - - - Boys	203	200
" " " " " Girls	150	150
St. Stephen's school - - - Boys	145	150
" " " " " Girls	70	130
Union school - - - Boys	170	190
" " " " " Girls	114	140
Jarrow school - - - Boys	75	100
" " " " " Girls	58	100
" " " " " Infants	82	66
St. John's Sessional school - - Boys	80	120
" " " " " Girls	38	50
	1,455	1,745
		1,745
		1,455
Difference between the Statements, -	-	290

In the conclusion of Mr. Stoddart's letter there is this remark,—“It cannot be said that there are any of the public schools filled to overflowing as to call urgently for the erection of new schools.”

With regard to this assertion I have only to observe that it is at variance with the opinions of the school managers.

I beg leave to refer your Lordships to an official return from the managers of the Trinity schools, dated February 1854, in which you are informed that they have found it necessary to draft off 100 children into an adjoining building.

Finally, it must be borne in mind that the statements affecting this district which I had the honour to address to your Lordships in my last report, are not merely matters of opinion, but the results of statistical inquiries sanctioned by the State, and undertaken with great deliberation.

The conclusions I have drawn from these public documents are suggested by those who framed them, and in many cases strengthened by the local and independent testimony which I have been able to lay before your Lordships.

I regret that I do not find in the statement of the Dean and Chapter of Durham evidence sufficient to cause any doubt either of the accuracy of the Census returns, or of the propriety of the conclusions to be gathered from them.

I have already brought under the consideration of your Lordships, in a previous report, some of the local difficulties which appear to hinder the development of the apprentice system in this part of England. The system of apprentices.

As the subject is an important one, I beg leave to offer some further remarks on it.

During the last two years the number of candidates for apprenticeship has declined, and at the same time, those who have presented themselves for examination have been too generally under age, or maimed, or in delicate health. Parents have, in several instances, solicited the apprenticeship of their children, merely because they were physically unfit for other kinds of employment. In several schools it has been found impossible to secure any candidates at all, and in one case, a boy has been sent from Aberdeen to serve an apprenticeship in a school at Carlisle. The managers of the Fawcett schools at Carlisle, having encountered a succession of difficulties with their apprentices, no less than with their candidates, have come to the conclusion that their only chance of securing boys fit for the work, is to offer an addition of 5*l.* per annum to the Government allowance. Supply of apprentices in elementary schools.

I publish, with Mr. Railton's permission, the determination adopted by the committee of this school.

DEAR SIR,

Carleton, Carlisle, 13 November 1854.

THE Committee of the Fawcett Schools having found great difficulty in obtaining well-qualified candidates for the post of pupil-teacher in their boys' school, and having come to the conclusion (after inquiries made at other schools) that the allowances made by Government do not now constitute a

sufficient inducement to bring forward clever and well-conducted boys to undertake the duties, at least in manufacturing towns, resolved at their last meeting to add, from the school funds, 5*l.* per annum to the Government allowance for each pupil-teacher, during each year of his apprenticeship; and further, to make an allowance, after the rate of 10*l.* per annum, to each candidate who shall eventually pass, for the period which may elapse before he can be examined and apprenticed. They directed me, however, before I should act on this resolution, to communicate the same to you, in order to obtain your opinion as to its judiciousness and probable usefulness. They were quite of opinion that the funds of the school would not admit of their engaging an assistant master.

I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience,

And remain, &c.

Rev. D. J. Stewart.

(Signed) J. T. RAILTON.

Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, Durham.

That the supply of boys there is falling short, is a simple matter of fact; why this is the case, is an enquiry to which I beg leave to suggest the following replies:—

I. It would appear that in this part of England, the Government allowance, for the first and second year at any rate, is hardly sufficient to maintain a boy of 13 or 14 years of age.

I am acquainted with several cases where attempts were made to transfer apprentices from one school to another, and also where candidates for apprenticeship in towns were sought in the agricultural or less populous parts of the district. The majority of these negotiations came to nothing, because it was found that no one would undertake to board and lodge the boys, unless some addition from the general funds of the school was made to the wages they received as apprentices, under your Lordships' Minutes.

II. But if the Government allowances were in general quite sufficient for a boy's maintenance, they amount to so much less than the common rates of wages offered by well nigh all the trades of the locality, that apprenticeship takes rank among the least remunerative employments.

When I was last in the Gray School at Sunderland, I made a note of the boys who were to leave it the following day. As it is a good specimen of the returns which I have from many other schools in this district, it may be of use to print it—

Name	Age.	Wages per week.	Employment.
John Snowden - -	12	6 <i>s.</i>	Rigger.
Nicholas Smiles - -	12	4 <i>s.</i>	Office.
Thomas Guest - -	10	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> at first.	Sail loft.
Robert Harrison - -	11	6 <i>s.</i> to 10 <i>s.</i>	Ballast crane.
Robert Wetherell - -	13	6 <i>s.</i>	Docks.

Andrew Leonard, who had been intended for a candidate for apprenticeship, had gone to a draper's shop for 4s. 6d. per week wages and his clothes. Two girls, one of them 10, the other 12 years old, were going to a tobacco factory for 3s. per week.

The wages of boys working at a group of pits in one particular locality in this district are given in detail in the accompanying table. There are pits where the wages for boys are more favourable still.

A.—Boys working by the day.

1. Under ground :—		s.	d.	s.	d.	
a. Trappers	-	1	0	to	—	from 10 to — years.*
b. Couplers	-	1	3	„	—	„ 10 „ 11 „
c. Horse-drivers	-	1	5	„	—	„ 11 „ 14 „
d. Switch-keepers	-	1	3	„	—	„ 11 „ 14 „
Off-handed boys. { e. Incline-boys	-	1	6	„	2 0	„ 12 „ 15 „
f. Compass-carriers	-	1	0	„	1 2	„ 11 „ 12 „

B.—Boys working by the piece.

1. Under ground :—						
a. Wood and water leaders	2	0	„	2 6	„	11 „ 15 „
b. Poney-putters	-	2	6	„	3 6	„ 14 „ 18 „
c. Hand-putters	-	3	6	„	4 0	„ 17 „ 20 „
2. Above ground :—						
a. Waiters	-	1	0	„	1 2	„ 10 „ — „
b. Pick-carriers, Token boys, Off-handed boys	}	1	2	„	1 4	„ 10 „ 14 „
c. Token-keeper		-	2 0	„	2 6	„ 14 „ — „

In addition to the above, I know cases where boys not more than 14 years—one boy even at 12—have house and coals allowed them; 6d. the fortnight only being paid for the carriage of the coals.

There is a constant demand for the labour of young children in a variety of dirty employments, which afford much higher *immediate* pay than an apprenticeship, and for this very reason, that the remuneration is immediate, boys' parents prefer to sacrifice the education of their children. There is no doubt that eventually the wages of these boys will not be equal to those of the schoolmaster; but masterpieces belong to the future,—the ballast crane and the docks possess the charms of *weekly* payments. There are and must be contingencies in every apprenticeship, but the object of the working man is *immediate* gain, any immediate return for the child's labour which may be looked for with certainty as part of the week's receipts. And even in cases where boys have a distaste for

* But I have known many cases of boys working at 9, and even under 9 years of age.

manual labour, and prefer sedentary employments, the result to the schools is the same—they do not become apprentices. If a boy can write a good hand, spell correctly, and show a tolerable readiness in common arithmetical calculations, he can reckon with certainty on employment as a clerk in an office. Railway offices, in some parts of England, are managed mainly by boys. Telegraph work is commonly left in their charge. There are railway stations in this district where the whole work is done by boys whom I have known as scholars in a neighbouring school.

The pay connected with these offices is less than that offered to a schoolmaster of average ability; but the clerkship can be got at an earlier age, and with almost certainty; there is less confinement, less responsibility, less restraint. The young clerk has not to wait twelve months for his pay; provided he carries on correctly the routine work of his office, he gets his money, and no one is bound to inquire who his associates are, or how he employs his leisure hours.

I believe that the facts which I have just mentioned will in a great measure explain how it is that so few candidates for apprenticeship offer themselves in this district. There is no such enthusiasm for education that parents or guardians are found making sacrifices in order to get boys' names placed on your Lordships' registers. The consequence is, that if the managers of schools want apprentices to carry on the work in which they are engaged their choice of candidates is extremely limited. Their alternative is either to take the few that offer themselves, with all the risks of failure and dissatisfaction, or to give up a system of school management which has to yield, like everything else, to the laws of supply and demand. It is quite evident that the value of the apprentice system can be felt only in those cases where there is a union of moral and intellectual fitness on the part of the young persons in training. There is no such difficulty in finding boys with ample intelligence and quickness as there is in securing those whose home life, home associates, and home habits are the proper examples to set before a class of children. The lower the social position of the class whence apprentices are taken the greater the difficulty in meeting with these essentials. These difficulties in the application of your Lordships' Minutes have shown themselves during the last eighteen months in very many schools within this district.

In four schools, viz., Sherburne Hill, Ovington, Wylam, and Burton-in-Kendal, the apprenticeships have been closed temporarily on account of the incompetence of the teachers to carry on the required instruction. At Greystoke an apprenticeship has expired naturally, and the system has not been continued by

the present manager. These are ordinary cases presenting no peculiar features. There are, however, seventeen other schools where apprenticeships have been interrupted from other causes. These cases may be reduced into the following groups :—

1. Schools where apprentices have broken their indentures and entered other employments	6
2. Schools where apprentices have been dismissed for incompetence only	1
3. Schools where apprentices have been dismissed for insubordination and irregularity combined with incompetence	10
	<hr/> 17

Some of the failures in class 3 may be justly charged to injudicious management or positive neglect on the part of schoolmasters, but others have occurred in schools reared and maintained under most favourable circumstances. Two cases might be mentioned where the clergyman of the parish has devoted to the education of the apprentices as much earnestness and care as if they were his own children. It may be said that these failures have had a common origin. There is good reason for thinking that the moral tone of the schools in which they have occurred has been higher than that of the apprentice's home.

If apprentices are selected, owing to any local necessity, from families where they have been born and bred amidst the rudeness and want of household decencies which very commonly characterise the homes of our working classes, it is unnatural to expect school influences to counteract the lessons in life, which are given with the power of parental influence, and enforced by the weight of parental example.

This, in my opinion, is one great hindrance to the extension of your Lordships' Minutes. If, while the demand for apprentices increases, the money value of apprenticeship does not keep pace with the money value of other employments, it is clear that none but an inferior class will offer to do the work. Under such circumstances, it will not be easy for a clergyman to select candidates of whom he can say in the words of your Lordships' Minute, "that the moral character of the candidates and their families justify an expectation that the instruction and training of the school will be seconded by their own efforts and the example of their parents."* This is a difficulty which has been frequently pointed out to me.

As there is a deficiency in the supply of apprentices in the elementary schools in this district, so also there is in the supply of candidates for admission to Queen's scholarships.

Supply of
candidates
for Queen's
scholar-
ships,

* Broad Sheet for Apprentices.

It do not find that there is any general desire among apprentices to enter training schools. It is worth enquiring whether this is to be attributed to any want of facilities for entering normal schools or to other causes.

There is no training school for mistresses in the four northern counties, but there is one for masters at Durham. The managers of this school have lately made various improvements in the internal arrangements of the building, with a view to increase the general efficiency of the institution, and to admit a greater number of students. I do not think that the school can be objected to as a place of residence. How far it is successful in preparing students for the situations they seek can be judged of by the number of certificates granted to it annually, and by the efficiency of the holders of those certificates when in actual employment.

The annual per-centage of certificates has risen for the last six years from 23 per cent. to 100 per cent. Since 1850 thirty-one masters have gained final certificates and received situations whose average value is 6*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.* per annum, exclusive of Government allowances.

Twenty-five of these masters are employed in this district in schools which it is my duty to visit annually. They are a very efficient body of schoolmasters, generally speaking, quite capable of dealing with all the ordinary difficulties of a parochial school, and in some cases distinguished by very marked success.

It may be said, therefore, that in all main points the circumstances of this district are just as favourable to the development of your Lordships' Minutes as those of many other parts of England.

Yet, while there is an increasing demand for masters, both the number of general candidates for admission to the training school and the number of candidates who have been apprentices is decreasing.

CANDIDATES for Admission to the Durham Training School.

	Apprentices.	Ordinary Students.	Total.
1852. May, September, and December -	11	14	25
1853. May, September, and December -	15	8	23
1854. May, September, and December -	6	5	11

This decrease cannot be attributed to any falling off in the number of young men who might have been expected to seek admission.

In December 1853 I believe there were in this district forty-five males and twenty-two females who were at that

time eligible for Queen's scholarships. As far as my information goes, seventeen males and four females offered themselves as candidates and were elected. I have tried to find out what has become of the remaining forty-six young persons. I have not been able in all cases to obtain satisfactory information on this point, yet I think the following tables may be considered as correct in the main.

FEMALES.

No.	Present occupation.
1	- Assistant mistress.
11	- Keeping small schools for poor children.
3	- Dressmakers.
1	- Married.
1	- Dead.
1	- Keeping a private school.

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MALES.

No.	Present occupation.
4	- Keeping small schools.
2	- Emigrants.
2	- Engineer's yard.
2	- Farming.
12	- Clerks in railway-offices, post-offices, &c.
6	- Unknown.

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Some of the apprentices who might have been examined in 1853 for scholarships preferred allowing their engagements to terminate in the school where they were working, and of these I can say only, that they are not Queen's scholars.

The conclusion suggested seems very clear, that in this district the apprentice system does not promise at present to furnish an adequate supply of masters or mistresses.

If out of the 67 apprentices just mentioned there are only 21 actual Queen's scholars in training for schoolmasters, the cost to the public of each master becomes a very serious question. Each apprentice costs on an average 100*l.*, which sum is made up of the yearly allowances paid him or her from the public fund, and the gratuity paid from the same source to the master or mistress for the apprentice's instruction. The 67 apprentices have, therefore, cost 6,700*l.* If there are but 21 Queen's scholars produced by this expenditure, it seems fair to

say, that each has cost the public 319*l.* ($\frac{6700}{21} = 319 +$). To this sum must be added the amount of the scholarship, which for male apprentices is 25*l.* per annum. At the end of two year's training each master taken from this group of apprentices will have cost the Parliamentary Fund 369*l.* This example does not seem peculiar to the Northern district. In

December 1854 there were no less than 614 vacancies for students in the training schools liable to inspection in England and Wales, and only, as far as I know, 513 candidates (male and female) for Queen's scholarships. If all these candidates had shown a sufficient amount of general information to entitle them to election, there would have been still left 83 vacancies for ordinary students. But 222 of the 531 candidates were rejected after examination, and only 309 actually elected Queen's scholars. Therefore it follows that there were remaining in the various training schools 305 vacancies, which could be filled only by the ordinary applicants for admission. Now although it seems admitted that the apprentice system furnishes the best class of students found in training schools, at present there is evidently some reason for fearing that it cannot be depended on for a sufficient supply of them. It would seem also that a high per-centage of apprentices does not reach that moderate standard of information prescribed in your Lordships' Minutes.

There are four ex-apprentices from other districts employed in the Durham post-office and railway station.

On looking over the present occupations of the young persons connected with this district who have declined the offer of scholarships, it appears that they have treated apprenticeship merely as a means of getting, at the public cost, that general education which any good elementary school ought to supply. The rate at which they are being paid for their present work is a much lower one than they might have secured by passing through a training school. It is evident, therefore, that they have not any interest in the calling in which they have been previously occupied.

I am inclined to think that this deficiency in the supply of candidates for admission to the training-school may, like the failure in candidates for apprenticeship, be traced to the cause I have already mentioned, the abundance of all kind of employment in this part of England.

It is easy to see how this would act in the case of the ordinary applicant, who is probably a working man, or the son of a working man. To enter a training school it is necessary to be prepared with certain fees. But a working man cannot understand the idea of living in a training school for two years paying, instead of getting, money.

In the case of apprentices it is much the same. Those who have passed their apprenticeship with any difficulty have generally a distaste for study, and take the first opportunity of putting all book-work aside. Those who have any half-resolves to become schoolmasters cannot resist the temptation of immediate employment combined with immediate freedom.

These remarks have arisen from my knowledge of the increasing wants of the northern district. During the last year I have been in communication with clergymen who wish to place some twenty schools under inspection. The preliminary arrangements have been made in some cases; in several others no permanent progress can be made for want of proper masters. But while there is no doubt of an increase in the demand for good school-teachers, there appears to be an unmistakeable decline in the supply from that source which was expected to be the steadiest and the most valuable.

I beg leave, then, to submit to your Lordships' consideration, that the result of the experiment of the apprentice system, so far as it has been tried in this part of England, is not altogether a favourable one. Although there are cases in which it has been very successful, yet I feel bound to say that there is an impression, that the supply of young persons it has produced is deficient in two essential particulars; that in point of numbers it is totally inadequate to meet the wants of elementary schools, while there is reason to fear that the social habits and associations of the class which now furnishes the majority of candidates may be additional difficulties in the education of a body of efficient and trustworthy teachers.

The operation of the capitation grant in this district during the past year has been but limited. This assistance has been claimed by only 21 schools, and for no more than 875 children. The centesimal proportion of children on whose account capitation grants have been paid to the average attendance is only 37·8. Capitation grants.

I have visited many schools where the defective state of the registers made any accurate return of attendance impossible. In such cases no capitation grant could be claimed.

The introduction of the Minute of 2 April 1853 will have a good effect in making comprehensive school registers an indispensable part of school furniture. For if your Lordships were to require more accurate returns of the fluctuations of attendance in all schools in the receipt of annual grants, it would be possible, without giving any extra labour to the teachers, to obtain valuable information of the very desultory habits of the population in certain districts. If accurate returns were made of the rapid changes to which schools are liable, and of the number of days on which each child whose name is on the register is actually present during each quarter, they would show, I am afraid, that a very low standard of instruction is maintained with difficulty by a very costly system.

It is a common and thread-bare assertion, that your Lordships insist on too high a standard of instruction in the schools which are aided by annual grants. I wish it were possible to effect so much. This objection, like most others of the same

class, is not borne out by experience. In this district, there is no doubt that during the last two years the standard of instruction, and the average age of the children in the schools under inspection, has steadily declined.

It will be seen from the following table that it is unusual to find in town schools children who are much above ten years old.

AVERAGE AGE of Boys present in each Class.

Locality.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Class IV.
Newcastle - - - - -	10·5	9·2	6·7	4
" - - - - -	10·2	9·6	9	8·4
Durham - - - - -	11	10·4	9·8	9
Shields - - - - -	10·2	9·7	9	8·2
Sunderland - - - - -	10·3	9·7	9	8·5

In pit schools the average age is lower; that of the first class is commonly 9·2.

One effect of having efficient teachers and well-furnished schools seems to be this:—children can now be taught in less time than formerly the meagre smattering which passes for education, and they are ready at an earlier age for the labour market. This is the case to such an extent, that in many elementary schools the standard of instruction is not much above that of infants' schools of a very high class. Nor can any other result be expected if we have to contend with two such evils as irregular attendance and early employment in labour. On such points valuable evidence might be obtained from school registers, provided that one comprehensive system of registration were adopted by a sufficient number of schools.

The following is the abstract of the attendance at a town school in Cumberland, where a master, with a certificate of merit, and three apprentices have been employed, at an annual average cost to the public funds of 81*l.* 10*s.* per annum.

ABSTRACT of ATTENDANCE from 29 Sept. 1853 to 29 Sept. 1854, showing the average number of days per week each child in each class has been present during each quarter.

Class,	1st Quarter.		2nd Quarter.		3rd Quarter.		4th Quarter.		Average for each Class.	
I. Boys -	2·51	1·95	—	2·83	—	2·09	{1·82}	1·70	2·14	
Girls -	1·39						{1·58}			
II. Boys -	2·78	2·19	{3·36}	2·24	{3·00}	2·39	{2·36}	2·13	2·24	
Girls -	1·61		{2·13}		{1·78}		{1·90}			
III. Boys -	2·31	1·63	{3·15}	2·345	{2·97}	2·30	{2·59}	2·15	2·21	
Girls -	·95		{1·54}		{1·63}		{1·41}			
IV. Boys -	..	2·52	{3·13}	2·205	{2·31}	1·62	..	2·42	2·19	
Girls -	..		{1·38}		{·83}					
V. Boys -	8·20	2·19	Only four classes.						Average for the wholeschool dur- ing the year:	
Girls -	1·18									
Average for each quarter	2·09		2·4		2·1		2·1		2·19	

This is an example of a school where there is an annual average attendance of 130 children, but where the average attendance of each child is only two days per week!

The standard of instruction in this case cannot be called high. The school is practically in two great divisions, with very unequal attainments. In the first class the children read fluently, write a good hand, and spell very fairly. In an exercise in dictation, from the fourth book of the Irish Commissioners, four out of ten examples were correct, four had one error, two had two errors, one had three errors. The same children can work correctly sums involving vulgar and decimal fractions. But in the second class only five in seventeen children worked correctly a sum in very simple multiplication; and in the third class only eleven children in a class of thirty-five completed a sum in simple addition.

Unfortunately this is a common specimen of the schools which I have to visit. Those which follow are examples of the standard of attainments in schools from which Queen's Scholars have been elected.

A. 1st class. Twenty-five boys, in three groups.

1 group	} Working sums from books.
2 "	
3 "	

Only two out of twelve boys produced a correct result.

B. 1st class. Thirteen girls.

First Example. Only three girls in thirteen worked correctly a sum in simple division.

Second Example. Only five girls in thirteen worked correctly a sum in easy reduction.

In both these schools the teachers have certificates of merit.

In all these cases the particular lesson referred to was given by the regular school teachers, according to the directions of the time-table, without the slightest interference on my part.

The worst specimen of attendance which has come under my notice is shown in the following extract from the register of a school in Cumberland, in the charge of a master with a certificate of merit.

FIRST CLASS REGISTER SHEET.—Quarter ending July 14.

* NAMES.	Average number of days in each week on which each child has been present.
A.	1.3
B.	2.15
C.	2.2
D.	1.5
E.	2.2
F. . . . .	.7
G.	1.6
H.	1.15
I.	4.5
K.	3.5
L.	2.2
M.	2.15

N.B. A candidate for apprenticeship.

The children referred to were, with two exceptions, I believe, the sons or daughters of farmers, and were paying 6d. a week as the school fee.

I have collected a great number of examples of this kind during the last two years, and I can only consider them as unsatisfactory evidence that the humanising influences of mental culture are making the least possible progress where they are most needed. It would not be wrong to hope for some improvement if our schoolmasters were more generally animated by a missionary spirit, and had more intercourse with the parents of the children they propose to educate. It would be easy to show that this labour is seldom undertaken in vain.

I have the honor to be, &c.

D. J. STEWART.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of EDUCATION in the MINING and MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS of the COUNTIES of DURHAM and NORTHUMBERLAND.

In the years 1831 and 1832 Dr. Arnold addressed a series of letters to the *Sheffield Courant* on the social condition of the operative classes. His object was to give a sketch of the several causes which had brought about the existing relations of the rich and poor towards one another, both with regard to their mutual feelings and to their outward condition. He pointed out in plain and forcible language that great suffering, profound discontent, and general moral degradation might very naturally accompany periods of great and unusual commercial activity. The effect of wealth rapidly acquired would be, as he said, to remove different classes of society from one another, and to make their sympathies with each other less and less powerful. One half of society would move forward, while the other half would sink backward, and the distance between them in feelings and habits would continually become greater.

"Thousands of men grow up devoid alike of physical comforts and of intellectual and moral culture, and now we are reaping the fruits of it. Having no property of their own, they hate property; having no means of intellectual enjoyment, they are driven to seek the pleasures which we have in common with brutes; having never been made Christians, their undisciplined natures are incapable of valuing Christianity, and their evil passions teach them to hate it."—*Miscellaneous Works*, p. 211.

What was thus said in 1832 has been repeated again and again up to the present time. Mr. Trevenheere, in his reports on the mining districts, has annually reproduced these opinions. Year after year he has had occasion to remark on the increase of immorality in operative communities, their low sensual tastes and desires, the ignorance and jealousy which make them the prey of every and any political charlatan who has impudence enough to style himself the People's Friend. In the *Times* of April 5, 1855, there is a very interesting letter, signed "Charles Walker and Sons, Midland Works, Tipton." This communication shows very forcibly the social evils alluded to in Dr. Arnold's letters, and it suggests some remedies. The description

of the South Staffordshire districts bears so close a resemblance to what might be said of the mining and manufacturing localities in the North of England, that it is worth while to copy it as it stands.

"The population of the whole district is divided into two classes, as far asunder as the antipodes. The employers, who are the gentry, and the employed, who are the working classes, who never associate one with the other, coming in contact only occasionally at their work, which, in general, as to the speaking point, may be pronounced seldom or never."

After pointing out the high rates of wages paid for labour, the writers proceed to say:—"Now it will be readily seen that, as far as worldly circumstances are concerned, no part of the community are better fitted to live and bring up a family respectably, to well educate their children, lay by for slack times, and as land and building materials are cheap, to prepare for sickness and old age. But what is the actual state of things? No part of the community lives less respectably. . . . No part of the community is less educated, more than eight tenths can neither read nor write, the registrar's books show that more than three fourths sign their names with a cross. None of the community lay by less money; one week's or a fortnight's slackness will put them in a destitute condition. . . .

"Can it be wondered, then, when men like these are thrown out of work by slack times, and are pinched by want, or on a fall in the market have a corresponding fall in their wages proposed, they should, in their simple and mischievous political economy, consider that the most easy way to obtain food is to go to a provision-shop and obtain it by force, or march in thousands to their employers and coerce them not to reduce their wages?

"What is the remedy for this vicious and sad state of things? Remove intemperance from the country and educate the people. Unless we are eye-witnesses, it is difficult to conceive the intemperance of the mining district. . . .

"The other remedy is—educate the people. Education to the working man has far greater effects than to the wealthy. An ignorant energetic people is combustible matter, ready to blaze on the first spark. Education is a mighty help to temperance. A collier who can neither read nor write goes home at night; he has nothing to amuse him; his wife is as ignorant as himself, and, finding no amusement and recreation at home, he goes to a beerhouse to find it. His home has no attraction for him; having no education themselves, they cannot see the value of it for their children. The consequence is, that there is no disposition to send their children to school, and there is every inducement to send them to work, for in this district there are so many ways that children can be employed, that a child of eight or nine years of age may earn 5s. per week; twelve or thirteen years, 10s. and 12s. per week. Remonstrate with them on the folly of thus sacrificing the child for money, the answer outspoken is—'We've had no learning; don't see why the kids shouldn't do as well as the old uns; besides, we can't afford to keep them idling, doing a nothing.' We say, most unreservedly, these people will never be educated till you shut away work from their children, and compel the parents to send them to school by law. The voluntary system has been tried here long enough, and although they are somewhat improved (for it would be hard indeed if there were not some good), and a great amount of good has been done by the network of communication by railway in this neighbourhood, yet down to the present, education, in a general way, may safely be said to have failed, and the rising generation bids fair to be quite as unlettered as their fathers. Let other more favoured districts dispute among themselves as to what form of religion is best to be added to education, but in these mining districts let the people be educated, and 'compel them to come in.'

"Let legislators, if they wish to know whether it is poverty or not that keeps back education, look to these mining districts for an answer, and they will find an affluent working population almost, if not quite, as uneducated

as the negroes of the West Indies. It is not poverty, but ignorance—the parent of ignorance, the companion of improvidence, the parent of crime. The money, though hard worked for, is easily obtained. ‘Easy come, easy go,’ is not confined to the employed. Is it not pleasant to reflect that in Germany the peasant of 3s. per week is a scholar by the side of an Englishman of thirty times the amount per week? Nay, most certainly has he a more comfortable, respectable home than the Englishman.”

Such are the opinions of men who are far from depreciating the capacities and knowledge of the working classes, but would gladly see one hearty feeling of brotherhood existing between them and all other sections of English society.

They honour them for their intelligence in matters connected with their own business, and believe that an improvement in their general social organization would be the greatest blessing this country could receive.

In order to attempt a remedy for some of the evils just alluded to, an association was formed in the year 1852, by twenty-three firms in South Staffordshire, for the advancement of the education of the children of operatives in their employ. Feeling that the root of all the social vice and confusion before them was being strengthened and perpetuated by the early employment of children, they offered prizes to induce children to remain longer under school influences. They hoped that in this way some lasting impression might be produced on a boy's character.

Without expecting to maintain in their schools a high standard of instruction, they hoped to persuade parents to leave their children under the schoolmaster's charge long enough to acquire lasting habits of honesty, truthfulness, and self-respect.

It is not possible to measure rigidly the success which has attended this attempt.

Those most intimately connected with it are satisfied with what has been effected already. It has led to the formation of five other associations: the system appears to be acceptable to the operatives themselves, and to be interesting to their children. It may be said, that up to the present time, wherever these prize schemes have been established, their influence has been good; they have been in some degree the means of encouraging those habits of thoughtfulness and self-control, in which the operative class is generally deficient.

The success which has been met with in these particulars, has led to the formation of an Association for the Advancement of Education in the Northern District.

In the counties of Durham and Northumberland children are seeking employment in labour at an earlier age every year. It is not usual to find the average age of children in the first class of an elementary school higher than 10·5 years. In schools in pit villages the average is often much lower. As the age of the children in attendance at a school decreases, so also does the standard of instruction maintained in that school.

There is very good ground for fearing that the majority of the children now leaving schools for labour at factories or pits has not mastered the ordinary difficulties of reading and writing. If there are any evils allied to ignorance, it is but too clear that they will abound under such conditions.

The manufacturing districts of Durham and Northumberland will reproduce those features of social disorganization which are attributed to similar districts in Staffordshire. The objects of the prize scheme for the counties of Durham and Northumberland are given in detail in the circular and statement printed herewith. The committee have at present promises of nearly 160*l.* from annual subscribers, and they propose to attempt nothing that has not the great recommendation of having been tried with success for some years elsewhere.

The first examination may probably be held in the autumn, but before that time it is most desirable to see how far the manufacturers as a body will

give so important a proposal the consideration and support, which it is generally admitted to deserve.

"SIR, "Houghton-le-Spring, Fence Houses, February 1855.

"I AM instructed to forward to you the accompanying statement, respecting the terms and conditions on which the Durham and Northumberland Prize-Scheme Association propose to offer prizes and rewards to the children of the working classes; and, at the same time, to call your attention to the objects of the association,—namely, to encourage the children of the working classes to remain longer at school; and, after they have left school, and are gone to work, to encourage them at that critical period of their life still to continue their endeavours to improve, and to make use of the opportunities and advantages afforded by evening schools and Sunday schools.

"I am also instructed by the committee to call attention to the importance which will be attached to *character and good conduct*, and *attention to their religious duties* on the part of the candidates, so that those who are able to pass a satisfactory examination, which will be carefully regulated so as not to be too difficult, will obtain the proposed prizes, only if their certificates as to character and good conduct are satisfactory. *Mere cleverness, without good conduct*, will not be deemed worthy of a prize.

"In submitting this statement for your consideration, I hope the importance of this attempt will be carefully noticed, inasmuch as its object in truth is to *encourage the children of the working classes in the formation of good, steady habits at the most critical period of their life*; and that this important attempt will be supported by your countenance,—and that you will be disposed to contribute to the funds for that purpose.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) "JOHN GREY."

OCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of EDUCATION in the MINING and MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS in the COUNTIES of DURHAM and NORTHUMBERLAND.

President.—Earl of Durham.

Vice-Presidents.—Duke of Cleveland, K.G.; Lord Ravensworth; Earl Grey; Earl of Carlisle; R. Stephenson, M.P.; Viscount Barrington, H.C. Liddell, M.P.

Committee.—I. L. Bell, Esq., Mayor of Newcastle; Nicholas Wood, Esq., Hetton Hall; H. T. Morton, Esq., Biddick House; the Vicar of Newcastle; Hon. and Rev. John Grey, Houghton-le-Spring; Rev. H. Maxwell, Heddon-on-the-Wall; J. Hartley, Esq., Bishopwearmouth; T. E. Forster, Esq., Newcastle; C. Lamb, Esq., Jesmond Dene, Newcastle; R. W. Swinburne, Esq., Cleadon, South Shields; C. Trotter, Esq., Stockton; C. L. Wood, Esq., Black Boy, Bishop Auckland; R. W. Hodgson, Esq., Mayor of Gateshead; W. Henderson, Esq., Durham.

Provisional Secretary.—Hon. and Rev. John Grey.

Subscriptions may be paid to the account of the association at the Durham and Northumberland District Bank, Newcastle, and at Messrs. Backhouse's Bank, Durham.

The object of the association being to encourage good conduct and regularity of attendance in the schools in union with it, by means of a prize-scheme, to be extended to all schools under Government inspection in the counties of Durham and Northumberland, whether in connexion with the Church of England or not, it is proposed to give prizes to such boys and girls as shall appear to Her Majesty's Inspectors and to the Committee to be deserving of such rewards; and also, under certain regulations specified below, to boys who have left school and gone to work.

Every candidate must be furnished with a certificate as to *conduct, character, and attendance at school*, both on week-days and Sundays. The examination will be confined to religious knowledge, reading, writing from dictation, and arithmetic.

The secretary of the association shall transmit to the master or mistress of every school in union with the association the requisite forms to be filled up, which must be returned to the secretary at least ten days before the examination.

Any school under Government inspection may be placed on the list of the association by the managers of the school signifying to the secretary their assent to the rules of the association, and paying a subscription of 5*l.* to the fund, which subscription shall be due on the 1st of January in each year. A firm subscribing 10*l.* will be entitled to place all its schools on the list.

Boys and girls will be admitted as candidates according to the following regulations:—

CLASS I.—Prize of 1*l.*

Candidates to be boys or girls who can produce certificates,—

1. That they have attended for two years, and are still attending, some school approved by the association and under Government inspection.

2. That they have completed their tenth year.

3. That their character and progress in religious knowledge are satisfactory.

N.B. A year's attendance at school will be understood to mean that the scholar has attended at least 176 days in the year.

CLASS II.—Prize of 2*l.*

Candidates to be boys or girls who can produce certificates,—

1. That they have gained the preceding prize.

2. That they have continued to attend school regularly.

3. That their character and progress in religious knowledge continue to be satisfactory.

N.B. This prize may be gained in each successive year until they leave school.

CLASS III.—Prize of 5*l.* for boys who have left school and gone to work.

Candidates to be boys who can produce certificates,—

1. That they have gained the preceding prizes.

2. That they have completed their thirteenth and have not completed their sixteenth years.

3. That they are employed in connexion with the works of some member of the association.

4. That their character is good.

5. That they have attended some drawing school or evening school, as well as some Sunday school, since leaving their day school.

CLASS IV.

In special cases, to be determined by the examinations of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, exhibitions will be awarded to assist deserving candidates to attend schools capable of educating them as mining agents, surveyors, &c.

All working details will be regulated according to the wants of the district by the Committee of Management, in concert with Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

SUMMARIES OF TABULATED REPORTS, FOR 1853-4, ON SCHOOLS
INSPECTED BY REV. D. J. STEWART.

SUMMARY A.

Number of Schools *actually* inspected between
1 September 1853 and 31 August 1854.

No. of Schools, <i>i.e.</i> , institutions held in separate buildings, and separately ma- naged.	Number of School-rooms in which separate Teachers are employed.				Amount of accommodation, in square feet, in Schools enumerated in first co- lumn	Number of children averaging those	Num ber of children at ex- amination; Sex.	Number of Teachers	Number of Pupil-Teachers in those Schools.†
	Girls.	Boys.	Mixed.						
107	43	40	14	57	104,280	13,386	13,927	88	198

Per-centage of Children *present at examination*, learning ‡

Sewing.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Drawing.	Music from Notes.	History.	Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmetic as far as			
									Fractions and Decimals.	Proportion and Practice.	Compound Rules and Reduction.	Simple Addition.
14.53	0.03	0.28	0.11	3.82	9.74	11.65	27.95	38.76	3.65	6.23	13.6	22.84

To write			To read			Liturgy (as adapted to Age).	Catechism.	Holy Scriptures.
From Dictation.	On Paper.	On Slates.	Books of General Information.	Easy Narratives.	Letters and Mo- nosyllables.			
41.44	50.53	33.81	25.97	30.91	37.08	8.90	67.24	65.19

Per-centage of Children *on School Registers*

Aged								Who have been in School				
Under seven.	Between seven and eight.	Between eight and nine.	Between nine and ten.	Between ten and eleven.	Between eleven and twelve.	Between twelve and thirteen.	Between thirteen and fourteen.	Over fourteen.	Over four years.	Four years.	Three years.	Two years.
23.71	15.12	14.79	14.53	12.33	8.8	5.97	3.07	1.68	2.8	3.5	6.5	11.5
												27.46

* The amount of accommodation in square feet, divided by 8, will give the number of children who can be properly accommodated. Calculations of area in school-rooms, as compared with the average attendance of scholars, should be made upon this basis.

† At the date of closing this return.

‡ These per-centages are confined to boys' and girls' schools, and do not include infants.

SUMMARY B.

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-pence.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 885 5 7	£ s. d. 3,474 10 4	£ s. d. 3,909 6 0	£ s. d. 1,765 0 0½	£ s. d. 10,034 1 11½

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of 99 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.				
Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.	
£ s. d. 7,208 19 4	£ s. d. 769 0 0½	£ s. d. 1,779 5 9½	£ s. d. 9,757 5 2	

*Schools inspected in the Counties of Wilts, Berks, and Hants,
in 1853-4, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev.
W. WARBURTON.*

SIR,

Southampton, 27 Nov. 1854.

I HAVE the honor to present the detailed reports on the schools which I have visited during the last twelve months.

I take this opportunity of tendering my acknowledgments to their Lordships of the Committee of Council on Education, for having acceded to my request for six months' leave of absence in consequence of the unsatisfactory state of my health. I much regret that the same cause which compelled me to make that request, renders it necessary that such observations on the state of elementary education in my district, as I intended to embody in a General Report this year, should be reserved for that which I hope to lay before their Lordships in the autumn of 1855.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. WARBURTON.

*The Secretary of the
Committee of Council on Education.*

536 *Schools in Wiltshire, Berkshire, and Hampshire. [1854.]*

SUMMARIES OF TABULATED REPORTS ON SCHOOLS INSPECTED BY
REV. W. WARBURTON, IN WILTSHIRE, BERKSHIRE, AND HAMPSHIRE, IN 1853-4.

SUMMARY A.

Number of Schools *actually* inspected between
1 September 1853 and 31 August 1854.

No. of Schools, <i>i.e.</i> , institutions held in separate buildings, and separately man- aged.	Number of School-rooms in which separate Teachers are employed.				Amount of accommoda- tion, in square feet, in Schools enumerated in first column.*	Number of children in <i>average</i> attendance in those Schools.	Number of children <i>present</i> at examination in those Schools.	Number of <i>Certificated</i> Teachers in those Schools.†	Number of <i>Pupil-teachers</i> in those Schools.‡
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.					
102	43	38	22	54	107,729	11,319	12,028	88	200

Percentage of Children *present at examination*, learning †

Sewing.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Drawing.	Music from Notes.	History.	Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmetic as far as				
									Fractions and Decimals.	Proportion and Practice.	Compound Rules and Reduction.	Multiplication.	Simple Addition.
26·17	0·12	0·37	0·24	4·1	9·7	16·07	32·72	44·7	2·27	6·10	17·83	6·33	30·79

To write			To read			Liturgy (as adapted to Age).	Catechism.	Holy Scriptures.
From Dictation.	On Paper.	On Slates.	Books of General Information.	Easy Narratives.	Letters and Mo- nosyllables.			
37·34	44·36	37·82	23·55	32·93	31·72	10·05	78·01	82·76

Percentage of Children *on School Registers*

Aged									Who have been in School				
Under seven.	Between seven and eight.	Between eight and nine.	Between nine and ten.	Between ten and eleven.	Between eleven and twelve.	Between twelve and thirteen.	Between thirteen and fourteen.	Over fourteen.	Over four years.	Four years.	Three years.	Two years.	One year.
37·75	11·82	12·14	11·67	9·78	7·55	5·24	2·62	1·43	6·31	5·79	9·02	12·56	15·23

* The amount of accommodation in square feet, divided by 8, will give the number of children who can be properly accommodated. Calculations of area in school-rooms, as compared with the average attendance of scholars, should be made upon this basis.

† At the date of closing this return.

‡ These per-centages are confined to boys' and girls' schools, and do not include infants.

SUMMARY B.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 98 of the Schools
enumerated in Summary A.

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-pence.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 1,085 14 1½	£ s. d. 4,467 9 11	£ s. d. 2,328 11 0	£ s. d. 1,261 10 10½	£ s. d. 9,141 5 11

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of 98
of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 6,391 6 3½	£ s. d. 850 18 3½	£ s. d. 1,796 3 11½	£ s. d. 9,038 8 6½

General Report, for the Year 1854, on the Schools inspected in Wales, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. H. LONGUEVILLE JONES.

MY LORDS, c

10 January 1855.

I HAVE the honor of laying before your Lordships my annual report, for portions of the years 1853 and 1854, upon schools visited by me in eleven out of the twelve counties over which my district extends.

Last year I took occasion to call attention for the second time, to the great want of good teachers of navigation, indeed of navigation schools, in the more considerable ports of Wales; and, although my remarks do not seem to have caused inquiry, while the need of such a kind of instruction remains unabated, I am glad to be able to report that at Caernarvon, where people are in earnest about education, steps have been taken with success towards supplying the want so generally complained of. A certificated master sufficiently skilled in mathematics has been added to the staff of the model school; and has opened a class of navigation and mathematics, with considerable success, while the normal master has thus been released from additional duties, which he could not be fairly expected to perform, and has been able to give his undivided attention to the training of students and the education of boys. The terms are not high, only 1*l.* 1*s.* per quarter, or 2*s.* per week; and in connexion with navigation, properly so called, a regular course of lectures on astronomy and other connected subjects are also to be given.

The details may be considered as of little interest by the friends of education, who live in the interior of the country; but it should be remembered that the sea-border of Wales is extensive in proportion to the total frontier of the Principality; that many of the most important towns in Wales are either on the sea or closely connected with seafaring matters; that a considerable number of the boys educated in the schools of those places go to sea at an early age, and therefore, that it would be a really national boon, if judicious measures were adopted for providing those boys, when growing into young men, with instruction in the essential principles of mathematical knowledge, so useful to them during their future course.

Very commonly, hitherto, navigation has been taught more as a matter of rote and of book, than of science and thought. Certain text books and tables have been drawn up, an empi-

rical acquaintance with which is all that masters have been able to impart to navigation-pupils, and apparently all that the pupils have been able to receive. I am aware that in the ordinary course of things, a common sailor, a man before the mast, is not required to be a mathematician or an astronomer, even as far as the most elementary principles are concerned; but I cannot help thinking that some, the most general and useful of these same principles, might be fixed in the mind of any lad of tolerably clear understanding during the last year of his attendance at school, and the first two or three winters of his apprenticeship to sea service. I can conceive the possibility of properly qualified master,—but he must also be a man of *good sense*,—instructing lads of this kind, between the ages of thirteen and sixteen in the ready and accurate use of decimals and logarithms; so that he need not turn to the “printed rules” before he can apply the tables to work out the results of any common observations. I see no reason why the leading properties of lines, triangles, rectangles, and circles, of plane geometry, in fact, may not be firmly engraved on the memory and understanding of the young seaman, though he may never go so far as to master (what would form an admirable shipmate when becalmed or in harbour) his Euclid. The main doctrines of plane trigonometry, and then of solid and of spherical geometry, passing at last into spherical trigonometry, that is to say, navigation and astronomy, would easily follow; and if a judicious, rather than extensive, selection were made for the use of such pupils,* and if teachers could be provided capable of using it, there would be a reasonable prospect of raising the whole subject of navigation from its present empirical condition, as well as of thereby generally expanding and improving the minds of our honest and hardy, though too often ignorant because untaught, seamen. Unless, however, public aid of some efficient kind be given, such a step forward as this, towards ameliorating the condition of our seamen, will either not be taken at all, or will be attempted in a desultory, uncertain, and unsatisfactory manner.

Somewhat connected with the above are classes for the evening instruction of young men, superior to common evening or adult schools, formed at Caernarvon, by the principal and other officers of the training and model schools. Eight lecturers give instruction in the following subjects; viz., religious (Church of England) reading, writing, arithmetic, mathematics, geography, grammar, history, and French; and admis-

* The elementary geometrical and astronomical works of Professor Hall and Professor Moseley are good specimens of the kind of books required. Their works may safely be adopted as most useful and judicious handbooks.

sion to all the classes, occupying four evenings in each week, together with the use of books from the lending library of the Model School, is afforded for 1s. per month. The price is too low, but the classes are well attended.

Evening and adult schools exist in various towns of Wales; but they fluctuate in their existence, sometimes they flourish, then they decay, too often they become extinct. The fact is, that they are left too much to the goodwill and the energy of unpaid amateur teachers; they require public regulation and support; they merit it much more than can be supposed; and above all, they require ample pecuniary aid. From what I know of the social condition of the mining, the manufacturing, and the seaport towns of Wales, I feel convinced that the systematic and general establishment of evening schools, (and they would practically be identical with adult schools), conducted by teachers specially employed and properly remunerated, would be of the greatest importance in improving the moral and social condition of town populations in Wales.

I have not yet heard of more than two good "ragged schools" in my district, one at Caernarvon, the other at Wrexham; they may exist in other places, but I have not been informed of the fact. And yet there are certain towns where they are wanted quite as much as schools of the next degree above them, whether Parochial, National, or British; I allude to such places as these: Merthyr-Tydvil, Cardiff, Swansea, &c. The streets of these towns abound at all hours of the day, whether they be what are understood by school-hours or not, with ragged, dirty, dissolute children, neglected by their parents, and strongly claiming the protection of the state. The ordinary schools of these towns are inadequate in size and in teaching power to accommodate these poor children, even if they were to come to them; and thus, while the web of good education is being woven with difficulty at one end, it is being unravelled with greater facility at the other, by that ragged and disorderly crowd, serving to contaminate their fellow-children, and to neutralize hereafter, as much as in them lies—and for aught apparently that the public cares—the well-intended efforts of the supporters of our better schools.

It may be said that the three classes of schools which I have alluded to do not come properly within the limits of my official inspection, and that my observations upon them are rather gratuitous. But I am doing no more than re-echo the opinions and the urgent representations made to me by the earnest and reflecting friends of education in Wales, in thus recording my own assent to their truth and justice. The promoters of schools are continually complaining of the bad

influences to which children are exposed, if not actually within the school walls; of their own inadequate resources towards meeting the various kinds of educational wants so pressingly felt; and of the evil that results from some provision not having been made for perpetuating and extending school influences, for keeping up school impressions among the adolescent portion of our population. Public feeling in Wales is becoming excited upon these points, and discouragement is felt at so few symptoms of an inclination to aid in remedying these evils being evinced by the Legislature.

A late circular from the Committee of Council on Education led to the supposition that it was considered desirable to promote the formation of drawing classes and schools of art in Wales. But it was not sufficiently taken into account, that, from the historical, geographical, and religious peculiarities of the inhabitants of the Principality, the spirit of art was dormant in the most favourable localities, and could hardly be expected to exist throughout the greatest portion of the district. It was especially necessary to sow some portion of seed, however small, over a broader rather than a narrower space, if any practical result within the future experience of men now living were to be looked for. It has been therefore a subject of deep regret to myself, that the simple and cheap experiment of distributing gratuitously a few good engravings, or other objects of art, among the schools of Wales under inspection, which I was allowed to propose to the Department of Science and Art, on my own responsibility, was immediately declined. The cost might have been about 200*l.*; and yet, for the want of this invitatory grant from that Department, I feel perfectly convinced that the efforts, whether of the friends of art in Wales,

“ rari, nantes in gurgite vasto,”

or of myself as Inspector, to promote the objects of the circular in question, are almost hopeless. We have nothing to show, nothing to appeal to: art is not to be taught by “the critic of pure reason;” it is the child of imagination, the product of the eye and the hand. A village that can show no work of art higher than “The Prodigal Son,” framed and glazed in the inn-parlour (for even sign-boards do not exist in a great part of Wales), will never send pupils to the classes at Marlborough House. In some of the better schools, a few of the apprentices have attempted to execute copies of the cold and meagre exercises prescribed for them; but the effort is only a spasmodic one, and is entirely confined to the desk of the school-master. I have no hope of a feeling for art being generated in Wales without a generous and widely conceived application of public funds for that special purpose.

I am only the organ of public opinion in Wales, when I state that the Capitation-Fee system lately introduced, and liberally administered, as it has been, is considered by the managers of schools as equal in practical good to the other, two great and successful measures of the Committee of Council on Education,—the apprenticing of pupil-teachers, and the inspection of schools. No more direct stimulus to manager and master, in procuring regularity of attendance, and therefore no more efficacious way of raising the tone of schools, could have been adopted than this, of making the authorities of a school, the children, and the parents, all co-operate, indirectly yet surely, towards procuring public pecuniary aid. It is a measure that has elicited universal approbation; and everybody connected with school-keeping in my district looks forward to its working steadily and well. The managers of schools in corporate towns exclaim loudly against their exclusion from the operation of so beneficial a Minute, and do not anticipate from a local rate, which, if raised, would probably be administered with party spirit, the same advantages as now result to village schools from the independent action of the Committee of Council on Education.

To give some further idea of the difficulties experienced in the management of schools in towns of a peculiar class, such as Merthyr-Tydvil, I append the following table, drawn up by the Master, from the books of the 'Boys' National School in the suburban district of Cyfarthfa :—

CYFARTHFA SCHOOL, 1853-4.

Children in school under 6 years of age	-	-	-	-	-	45
" " 10	-	-	-	-	-	45
" " over 10	-	-	-	-	-	17
						<hr/> 107
Children who have been in the school less than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	95
" " more than 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	6
" " more than 2 years	-	-	-	-	-	3
" " more than 3 years	-	-	-	-	-	3
						<hr/> 107
Children who, before coming to this school, have been in no schools						15
" " " " " 1					"	26
" " " " " 2					"	30
" " " " " 3					"	20
" " " " " 4					"	11
" " " " " 5					"	4
" " " " " 6					"	1
						<hr/> 107

If this return be compared with that of the attendance at the same school made in my report of last year, the schoolmaster's

task in such a locality may be considered as almost hopeless. The regular national school system is nearly inapplicable under such circumstances.

But, to afford a pleasing contrast with such a state of things, I beg leave to call your Lordships' attention to the following remarkable extract of a letter from the Rev. M. Morgan, Vicar of Conway, an ancient decayed town with hardly any commercial resources :

"I wish you to make a note of the fact that the population of the parish of Conway was 1,517, according to the last Census; while the number of children in the boys', girls', and infants' schools, amounts to 388, *being more than one-fourth of the entire population*—a proportion unparalleled, not only in Wales, but, I believe, in the whole of the British dominions.

The schools at Conway are conducted with great sobriety and earnestness of purpose, and the annexed return, made out by the masters, of the *rationale* of the boys' attendance is worthy of perusal.

The number of boys between the ages of 7 and 16 exclusive, residing within a mile of Conway school, is 152.

Of these there are apprentices	-	-	-	-	7
Stable-boys, shop-boys, and others, who, from nature of employment, cannot be spared	-	-	-	-	9
Attending other schools	-	-	-	-	3
Idlers (2 boys of bad character, the other on a farm)	-	-	-	-	3
On the school books	-	-	-	-	130

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Number of boys whose place of residence is more than a mile from the school (these daily pay bridge toll) 5. 5 + 130 = 135, the total number on the books

The average attendance for the past year has been 90. To account for the smallness of this number, it must be stated,

First. That as all, except the regularly employed, attend school, whenever any unusual piece of work is to be done (such as carrying water on washing day, making short trips on the river, planting and gathering potatoes, &c.), school boys must be retained to do it.

Secondly. The market-day is Friday, full half of the first and second classes are kept at home on this day, to serve in the shops, stalls, standings in the streets, &c.; a number of the others, also, are required to take care of the house and little ones, while the mother is marketing. In the afternoon, few who are anyway connected with business, can come, dinner not being prepared in time. Doubtless some, taking advantage of the general confusion, play truant, the number of excuses at hand rendering detection scarcely possible.

In spite of expostulation and severity, the Fridays' attendance seldom exceeds 70. This, of course, diminishes the average total.

Thirdly. Many of the boys are employed at every ebb tide, in fair weather, gathering mussels. These must be permitted to come and go when they require, and may be called "half-timers."

It is but just to state that their mothers and elder sisters often do their work, labouring hard to keep them at school.

Lastly. The highest attainments which parents have hitherto thought necessary seem to be the writing of a letter and the making out of a bill.

Formerly lads sometimes remained till 16 or 17 years of age, working up to this standard ; now none remain beyond 15. To induce them to do so, book-keeping and mensuration have just been introduced.

At the Confirmation, held in Conway, in September 1850, the number of persons confirmed, from the town of Conway, was 35. In September 1853, the number of boys alone was 29 ; these, with 3 or 4 exceptions, had all been taught at the school.

That education, when good, is pretty sure to be ultimately valued, may be illustrated by the result of attendance in an excellent school, often recommended to the notice of the Committee of Council on Education, that of Redberth in Pembrokeshire. It is extracted from the School Register of 1853-4, and shows how a small centre of sound and religious instruction may be able to spread its light through many adjoining parishes.

REDBERTH SCHOOL.

Children attending from Redberth parish	-	-	27
Williamston	-	-	23
St. Florence	-	-	21
Begell	-	-	8
Carew	-	-	8
St. Issell's	-	-	7
Jeffreyston	-	-	6
Gumfreston	-	-	5
Manorbett	-	-	3
Tenby	-	-	1
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We find from this that 75 per cent. of the total attendance was furnished by other parishes than that in which this school is situated, and for these two sufficient reasons : the school is known to be a good one by long experience, and the teacher is "to all the *children* dear."

The trustees of Mrs Bevan's charity have favoured me with the subjoined return of the distribution of their teachers and stipends for 1854.

Mrs. BEVAN'S circulating CHARITY SCHOOLS in WALES.

List of Schools appointed by the Trustees, for the year ended October 1854.

Stations of Schools.	Masters.	Annual Salary or Allowance.	Observations.
COUNTY OF PEMBROKE.			
Newport	John Morgan	£ 40	A permanent Training School for the masters.
Llanfair-nant-gwyn	Thomas Charles	30	This master has been removed to Tregaron, County of Cardigan.
Llandissilio	Thomas Thomas	30	
Penrith	Richard Hughes	30	

Stations of Schools.	Masters.	Annual Salary or Aid to each.	Observations.
CARMARTHENSHIRE.			
Llanody	Ebenezer Williams	30	This master, since appointed to Penclawdd, Llanrhi-dian, near Swansea.
St. Clears	Thomas Russan	30	Since appointed to, and now at Llanwadwn, Caer-marthenshire.
Llangan	John Jones	30	Now at Llanglydwen.
Llanllwch	James Davies	30	In aid of salary there.
Eglwys-fair-g-lantaf	David Saunders	30	
Llanllawdog	Thomas Jones	30	
Ystradffin	Benjamin Davies	30	
Llandilofawr (Llandilo)	Evan David Evans	30	
Llanfihangel-Rhoscorn	William Thomas	30	
COUNTY OF CARDIGAN.			
Ystrad	Thomas Lewis	30	
Penbryn	John Jones	30	
Llanynchaianur	Thomas Lewis	30	Now at Llangraog.
Twedyrwr	David Jenkins	10	In aid of salary.
COUNTY OF RADNOR.			
Llanvye	Thomas James Price	30	
Crigena	Thomas Lewis Williams	30	
COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN.			
Llanisamor	Meylar Nicholas	30	Now at Pendoylan.
Llandilo-talybont	David Jones	30	This master has since left Trustees' employ.
COUNTY OF BRECON.			
Bryn-llis	David Lewis	30	
NORTH WALES, DENBIGHSHIRE.			
Pontfudog	William Hughes	30	
COUNTY FLINT.			
Brynford District, Parish Holywell	David Price Roberts	15	In aid of the salary there paid to him.
COUNTY OF MERIONETH.			
Bettws Gwerfil Goch	Thomas Salter	20	In aid of his salary there.
Bontddu, Llanaber Parish	Hugh Richards	30	
Llanynawddwy	Edward Ridge	30	
COUNTY OF MONTGOMERY.			
Tref Eglwys	Benjamin Vaughan	30	
Llangynog	Richard Vaughan	30	
Cemmaes	John Williams	20	In aid of salary there.

Visitors of above schools appointed by the Trustees:—

Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, Llanynawddwy, for North Wales.

Rev. H. L. DAVIES, Cefnarth, Newcastle-in-Emlyn, for South Wales.

CALEB LEWIS, Secretary to the Trustees.

Cardigan, 28 December 1854.

Several changes have recently taken place in the distribution of Mr. Betton's charity among schools in Wales; but I have reason to believe that there are still many town schools in receipt of aid from that institution, which might be fairly expected to do without it, while there are many poor villages where the annual 5*l.* grant from Mr. Betton's fund would be of very great importance.

The question of "fair payments," that is to say, of payments for children fairly proportional to the wages and incomes of their parents, is making way in my district, and with the same beneficial results that, in my humble opinion, must follow from it whenever judiciously applied. I find that the Committee of Managers of Swansea National School commenced the year 1853 with a balance of 38*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in hand, and concluded their financial year on the 31st of December with a balance of 76*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* in their favour, out of which sum they at once set apart 50*l.* as an addition to their Endowment Fund. This fund produced them during the same year 26*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.* interest.

At Llanidloes, where the "fair payment" system also prevails, the balance in favour of the managers for the year 1st August 1853—1st August 1854, was considerable, as will be observed below.

LLANIDLOES NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Income.				Expenditure.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Voluntary contributions	-	52	16 11	Master's salary	-	75	0 0
School pence	-	46	5 0½	Assistant-teacher	-	1	9 0
Betton's charity	-	5	0 0	Books and apparatus	-	11	8 4
Parochial charities	-	22	18 3	Fuel and lights	-	8	7 3½
Church of England	}	10	0 0	Repairs	-	5	4 0
Education Society				Other expenses	-	1	8 4
				Balance	-	34	3 3
	£137	0	2½		£137	0	2½

This school is, however, fortunate in the amount of the charitable contributions it has received; and not the least so in having, though a national school and erected mainly by that society, obtained a grant from another association started in order to oppose it.

In an agricultural parish of Wales (Llanwnnog, Montgomeryshire), where the parishioners have come to the honourable determination of depending as much as possible upon their own resources for the support of the school, the school-buildings have had nearly one-half of their cost (142*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* out of 307*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*) provided for by a *voluntary assessment* of 8*d.* in the pound on their respective rentals; while for the regular annual support of the school, two-thirds of the landowners in that parish have voluntarily assessed themselves at 2½*d.* in the pound. This is a fact worthy of imitation, but it may probably be inexplicable to a large portion of the landowners of Wales; and yet it has been effected without much difficulty, while it works in peace and harmony; and the school is deserving of the money so properly bestowed upon it.

Grants of money for the erection of new buildings and the improvement of existing ones have been made in my district by the Committee of Council during the past year, as well as in previous ones. It is a matter of personal regret to myself that more efficient means are not adopted for ascertaining, first of all, that the plans and elevations of the buildings are not only theoretically, but practically good, and suited to the locality; and next, that the work thus executed with the aid of public money, is performed honestly and in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. I beg leave to report my conviction, not now expressed for the first time, that great waste of public money, caused by bad and dishonest building has taken place in my district, without any effective inspection of buildings, that I am aware of, having been exercised by order of the Committee of Council. The plans and elevations should be properly inspected, as indeed they are now, before the grant is allowed; but the buildings when erected should be thoroughly examined and *tested* before the grant is paid.

In connexion with this subject, I have compiled a tabular return of the dimensions of most of the school-rooms under my inspection, and have calculated their cubical contents as well as their areas. By comparing their data with the number of children that can be accommodated, and also with the number actually present in each school at the time of my visit, I have ascertained (1) the number of cubical feet of air afforded per child in each room, and (2) I have been able to compare this with the state of the atmosphere as I found it in these rooms by my too often painful experience. In doing this, I have taken eight square feet of area as the minimum of working room, and 120 cubic feet of air as the proper quantity to be supplied to each child, *supposing that air to be pure and fresh.* The results are as follows:—

Name of School.	Number of cubic feet of air per head.	Number of cubic feet of air in the School- room.	Number of square feet in area of School- room.	Number of children that can be accommodated in School- room.	Number of children present at inspection.
Cadoxton Neath, M. . . .	196	39,432	1,612	202	113
Mold, B.G.	196	22,050	900	112	52
Sketty, B.G.	181	16,030	712	89	45
Bucley, B.G.	180	22,940	1,020	128	41
Bishopston, B.	180	13,500	600	75	30
Caernarvon, B.	180	79,960	3,347	444	244
Ruthin, M.	180	45,225	2,016	252	134
Gellygaer, M.	180	29,160	1,296	162	62
Dolgelly, M.	178	17,760	800	100	98
Minera, B.G.	168	37,855	853	107	78
Swansea, B.	168	36,288	1,728	216	133
Conway, G.	168	13,603	648	81	89
Lampeter, M.	166	19,490	962	121	86
Conway, B.	164	22,140	1,080	135	90

Name of School.	Number of cubic feet of air per head.	Number of cubic feet of air in the School- room.	Number of square feet in area of School- room.	Number of children that can be accommod- ated in School- room.	Number of children present at inspection.
Llanfalog, M.	164	12,202	600	75	77
Machynlleth, B.	162	20,502	1,038	127	114
Barmouth, B.	160	11,980	594	75	54
Welshpool, Belan, B.	160	14,400	720	90	22
Infants	160	21,160	1,053	132	80
Gwarsyllt, M.	160	14,400	720	90	55
Chirk, G.	159	13,320	666	84	70
Newtown, I.	159	10,000	500	63	40
Borth, M.	156	24,663	1,234	165	80
Fishguard, M.	155	23,322	1,196	150	86
I.	156	15,600	800	100	90
Caernarthen, B.	156	24,375	1,250	157	127
Cardiff, B.	152	23,838	1,200	157	102
Llangollen, M.	152	23,750	1,250	157	64
Cyfarthyn, B.	152	20,520	1,080	135	51
Llanddoy, M.	152	24,700	1,300	163	103
Llandegai, B.	150	17,167	918	115	102
Newtown, B.	148	28,900	1,400	190	81
Llanrwst, B.G.	148	13,696	744	93	76
Bodfeirig, B.	147	15,509	946	106	73
Denbigh, M.	147	20,590	1,113	140	88
Brymbo, G.	147	16,465	890	112	105
Uzmuaton	140	16,066	880	110	60
Llanfahan	146	24,750	1,300	163	181
Haverfordwest, B.	144	20,756	1,152	144	121
Rhos Llanerchrugog, M.	144	29,520	1,640	204	107
Llangenech, M.	142	12,960	720	90	36
Llanrhuuddiad, M.	142	22,237	1,250	157	108
Cardiff, G.	141	18,753	1,064	133	36
Lampeter Fe.fry, M.	140	21,000	1,200	150	82
Llanfyllin, B.	140	12,600	720	90	56
Llanfaiadr (Denbigh), M.	140	12,600	720	90	119
Llangefni, M.	140	19,215	1,098	138	30
Ruabon, B.G.	140	16,800	960	120	88
Tenby, I.	138	18,819	1,060	137	28
Cadoxton Barry, M.	137	6,438	375	47	234
Llanidloes, M.	136	25,840	1,520	190	60
Llanrhian, M.	136	12,240	720	90	43
Hay, B.G.	136	7,600	800	100	81
Llanisantffraid, M.	135	10,125	600	75	163
Aberllyn, G.	133	19,635	1,190	140	00
Brynford, M.	133	16,124	972	121	39
Llanddeusant, M.	133	10,764	618	81	51
Latterston, M.	133	9,801	594	74	93
Tenby, New Hedges, M.	132	12,622	765	96	21
Castle Caereinion, M.	132	11,880	720	90	92
Aberbank, M.	131	17,077	1,035	130	40
Clynnog, M.	131	11,720	720	90	52
Llanfair Talhaiarn, M.	130	10,530	648	81	87
Bontnewydd, M.	129	18,144	1,134	141	101
Mertlhyr St. David's, B.	128	24,000	1,500	188	109
Bazillit, B.	128	19,600	1,225	154	95
Cilgerran, M.	128	12,000	756	95	97
Trawsfynydd, M.	128	14,640	915	115	86
Llandyrnog, M.	128	15,040	940	118	59
Penmon, M.	128	12,800	800	100	55
Mostyn, B.	128	20,128	1,258	158	72
Llanfair-is-Gaer M.	128	9,216	576	72	120
Dafen Tinworks, M.	127	31,088	693	87	76
Llangedwyn, M.	123	12,555	810	102	130
Caernarvon, G.	122	51,840	3,400	425	45
Llanfihangelwch-Gwili, M.	120	6,750	450	57	56
Llandaff, G.	120	7,875	525	66	63
Cyfarthfa, G.	120	15,120	1,008	120	90
Mertlhyr, I.	120	22,500	1,500	188	85
Newcastle Emlyn, B.	120	9,000	600	75	68
Nantgarn, M.	120	14,520	968	121	78
Holywell, B.	120	18,000	1,200	150	50
Llanferris, M.	120	13,500	900	112	70
Meliden, B.G.	120	18,000	1,200	150	62
Eglwysfach, M.	120	18,200	880	110	51
Waukfawr, M.	120	9,720	648	81	

Name of School.	Number of cubic feet of air per head.	Number of cubic feet of air in the School-room.	Number of square feet in area of School-room.	Number of children that can be accommodated in School-room.	Number of children present at inspection.
Rhyl, M.	120	9,135	603	76	83
Tyntwr, B.	120	21,600	1,440	180	98
Forden, M.	120	8,640	576	72	42
Coychurch, M.	118	4,600	300	38	16
Pen-y-Parke, M.	114	20,580	1,372	174	119
Bridgend, M.	112	18,440	960	120	104
Llanrhangel, Pelythick M.	112	7,560	510	68	33
Llandysul, M.	112	14,560	1,040	130	84
Llandello Talybont, B.	112	7,472	534	67	31
Rhuddlan, B.	112	16,016	1,144	143	65
Brymbo, B.	112	12,460	890	112	34
Whitford, M.	112	11,312	808	101	77
Abercrave, M.	112	12,428	884	111	29
Haverfordwest, f.	112	9,702	693	87	46
Cardigan, B.	109	13,041	966	121	140
Rudbaxton, M.	108	5,292	332	49	76
St. Bride's Major, B.	108	6,804	504	63	45
Welshpool, B.	108	18,468	1,363	171	127
Flint, B.	107	9,112	675	85	80
Pembroke Dock, B.	106	20,997	3,344	193	153
Cardigan, G.	106	12,795	960	121	150
Aberdare, B.	105	15,470	1,190	148	58
Llangristiolus, M.	104	7,020	510	68	70
Redberth, M.	103	11,280	880	110	113
Llandaff, B.	102	8,775	702	86	52
Llangasty, M.	102	4,641	364	45	9
Newton Nottage, B.	100	4,500	360	45	35
Stackpole, M.	100	10,800	864	108	80
Pfestinog, M.	100	16,675	1,334	166	74
Llanbadrig, M.	100	8,100	648	81	79
Loughor, M.	100	8,750	700	88	89
Llangenan, M.	99	7,010	286	72	42
Berriew, B.	96	9,600	800	100	92
Ruddry, M.	96	2,400	200	25	24
Penmark, M.	95	9,504	792	99	29
Cowbridge, M.	95	6,480	540	68	59
Wick, M.	96	6,328	540	68	24
Penprisk, M.	95	6,444	444	56	69
Penlyreh, M.	95	6,490	450	57	14
Warren, M.	94	6,619	574	71	52
Brecon, B.	94	13,790	1,188	148	60
Llandegai, G.	92	8,694	756	95	117
Abergwili, M.	91	13,600	1,200	150	82
St. Nicholas, M.	90	7,200	480	60	37
Llandovery, B.	88	10,626	966	121	81
Abergc, M.	18	9,702	682	111	104
Knighton, M.	88	2,850	285	36	44
Penarn, M.	88	9,188	828	104	52
Tenby, B.	84	5,231	503	63	93
Llandoymor, M.	84	4,536	432	51	45
Llandovery, G.	83	7,584	736	92	96
Churchstoke, M.	80	5,760	576	72	56
Conway, J.	80	6,480	648	81	107
Milford, M.	80	8,280	828	104	101
Tenby, G.	77	4,816	503	63	63
Llandygwydd, M.	76	3,562	375	47	89
Berriew, G.	76	7,600	800	100	56
Pembroke Dock, G.	72	9,720	1,080	135	132
St. Fagan's, B.	71	3,415	379	48	30
St. Asaph, B.	66	6,756	819	102	47
St. Bride's Major, G.	64	1,872	234	30	41
Narberth, B.	64	4,896	612	77	98

Although it will be perceived from the above table that 89 rooms have a sufficient air-space, while 60 have not, yet it is not therefore to be inferred that rooms affording the greatest number of cubical feet of air for each child are always the

sweetest and the most wholesome. The proper ventilation of a room depends not only on its cubical size, but also on the means it possesses for the ingress of fresh air, and most especially for the egress of foul. Thus the school which stands lowest on the list in point of cubical feet for each child, Narberth, is by no means one of the worst ventilated, because the means of ingress and egress are properly calculated; while others that stand high, such as Ruthin, are unwholesome because the means of egress are insufficient.

After much consideration of the subject, I have arrived at the conclusion that the *cheapest* and probably the most effective way of affording means of egress in a room open to the ridge beam, is to have the alternate ridge tiles raised on the others saddle fashion, and strongly clamped or mortared down; thus affording a great number of openings all along the highest level, that is to say, the true place of escape; that a room with a coved roof is the most difficult to ventilate and by no means so good in this respect as one with a flat ceiling; but that the most advantageous elevation for a school-room (whether in point of ventilation, or wall space, or light), is when the walls are not pierced with any windows, and a glazed vertical skylight extends all along the middle of the roof, rising from the purlieus, as is the case in many railway sheds and stations.

A lower room or cellar, or underground space, not less than three feet in height, and extending under the whole of the school-room floor, affords the most effective way of admitting fresh air; but the ordinary air flues (which are always out of order) are nearly as useless in their way as Arnott's ventilator is in another. I am speaking not from theory only, but much more from practical experience; and I consider the subject as so important to the health and comfort of all persons connected with a school, that I confess I should be glad to find some stringent rules adopted concerning it by the Committee of Council.

It is my hope next year to be able to compile a map of Wales, showing the geographical distribution of schools under inspection. This will bear directly on the question as to how far the influence of the measures adopted by the Committee of Council have penetrated among the mountains and valleys of the Principality. Meantime I may, perhaps, be permitted to express an opinion pretty generally entertained in my district, that the work of education now requires extension in the remoter parts of the country by public measures, probably differing in degree if not in kind, from those hitherto adopted. In my last report a scheme for meeting the wants of some peculiar localities was brought forward; but in the absence of a map,

whereby the limits of public aid can be brought at one glance under the eye of even a careless observer, I feel that it will be of little use to say more upon the subject, except, that as a general result, the schools under inspection will be found lying in an irregular band, circling round the coasts and the mountain chains, whilst the inner parts of Wales, the backbone of the country, some 40 miles wide, and extending about 100 miles from north to south, are still furnished with only the most inadequate means of instruction. It is to the condition of this internal district that I am anxious, at a future period, to attract your Lordships' notice. Our towns are all pretty well provided with schools, but not so the villages and country parishes.

The condition of the school apprentices in Wales I always look to with great satisfaction, for the conduct and acquirements of these young people are remarkably good. Their number and standing in Church of England Schools in my district appeared thus on July 1, 1854 :

Number of Apprentices in Church of England Schools in Wales,
July 1, 1854.

Four years standing	-	-	54
Three " •	-	-	47
Two " •	-	-	51
One " •	-	-	29
Under one " •	-	-	83
			<hr/>
			264

The actual work now done in Welsh schools is certainly improved, if compared with what existed ten years ago ; but it might be made far better than what it now is, if the young teachers (and, unfortunately, a great number of them are too young and too inexperienced, notwithstanding their certificates,) would attend rather to the quality than to the extent of the instruction communicated. The present tendency of the training system is to give superficial rather than solid knowledge, and this tendency shows itself afterwards in the teacher's school practice. The lower classes are starved (intellectually) and neglected in education, while the list of subjects taught in the upper classes of a school is unnecessarily diffuse. I find very few masters, even among those who have gained certificates, capable of teaching the lower or infant classes ; and, as a general rule, I am not satisfied with the instruction given to school children under 8 years of age. When it is considered that 12 years is now about the highest limit of school age in manufacturing districts, and 13 years in rural ones, and that, practically, three years' schooling is about the average duration for the whole Principality, the importance

of devoting the greatest teaching power to the younger rather than to the older children becomes manifest. Not that the little ones should be over-burthened with work, but that the teacher's individual superintendence and care, in watching and explaining, is far more required in the lower than in the upper portion of his school. The most eligible arrangement for a single school (the common case) is where a schoolmaster is married, and his wife instructs all the younger children in the morning, and teaches sewing in the afternoon to all the girls; but parsimony, or the want of financial courage on the part of school managers, not seldom prevents an arrangement of this kind from being carried out.

In order to test the knowledge of the little ones in schools, I have, for some time past, always commenced my inspection with them, and I have confined my examination to the elements of reading, writing, counting (or arithmetic), the Lord's Prayer, the Commandments, and the most elementary ideas of Christian instruction. The general result is altogether such as to give me very little comfort. Allowing for the difficulties of language, the children have read moderately, and have counted or added, &c. fairly; their writing has been very poor; and their religious knowledge almost a nullity. The number of those who could even say the Lord's Prayer to me in their own language has been so small as to make it a matter of surprise when I found any that could. They are hardly even taught the Lord's Prayer in Welsh in school, and (speaking broadly) never at home; for it is a sad thing to say, but forms of prayer, even this, are objected to among the lower classes; and if they are taught it in English at school, it is only collectively, without any translation or explanation. The same may be said for the Commandments; much the same for elementary Christianity. There are, I am aware, some bright and excellent instances to the contrary, but they are not numerous; and until the clergy make the superintendence of the religious instruction of their schools a matter of frequent—may I not say *daily*—duty, I do not expect any effectual remedy. The present system of training does not tend to strengthen the Christian character of the teachers; and I do not think that the religious instruction of the school should be left, as it is in most cases, to the judgment and choice of the master, however well qualified to instruct in secular subjects. The number of children in Welsh schools, whose parents belong to the church, is commonly so very small that it requires great experience and delicacy of feeling to treat their young minds as they should be. Catechetical teaching is commonly cut down as closely as possible, and doctrinal instruction is of the scantiest kind; necessarily it will be said, but the effect of

this on the minds of very young children will tell tell fearfully in future days, and in the meantime the examination of a Welsh school in religion is a part of his duty which an Inspector cannot approach without great pain.

I have already published the returns of the denominations of the parents in certain schools, and I now append one more, to show the difficult position in which a most active clergyman, and a really conscientious schoolmaster, is placed in this respect.

CYFARTHFA NATIONAL SCHOOL, MERTHYR TYDVIL.

List of Denominations of Children.

Church of England	-	-	5
Baptists	-	-	24
Independents	-	-	37
Methodists	-	-	4
Reformers	-	-	1
Unitarians	-	-	3
Mormonites	-	-	13
No denomination	-	-	20

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These are matters which probably cannot be considered as coming under the cognizance or at least the control of the Committee of Council on Education, but they do belong to the clergy; and when an Inspector is called upon, according to his instructions, to certify whether he thinks a school a fit place for the training of an apprentice in the principles of the church, or to give his opinion as to the knowledge of the children in Scripture, in the Catechism, and in the Liturgy, his task in Wales, at least I feel it so in my own case, is one of peculiar difficulty. The real truth is, that I hardly know what to say in answer to such questions, to which, however, scarcely a week goes over but I am required to give a reply and to set my hand.

I have been favoured with a curious return by Mr. Stammers, the organizing master of the Llandaff Educational Board, who has been recently engaged by the Bishop of St. David's, to examine and organize schools in his diocese. Mr. Stammers, with whom I have often had the advantage of conferring upon such subjects, and to whom I am anxious to express my obligation for much useful advice, valuable information, and always ready assistance, has adopted a plan not very different from my own, much the same in fact as one lately set forth by the Committee of Council on Education, and practised by the Bishop of St. Asaph, in his frequent school visitations. It is to ascertain the spelling and writing powers of the children according to age, and for this purpose

a simple sentence of fifty easy words is given out in each school. The children write it down on slates, with all due precaution to prevent copying or prompting (that part of their duty which almost all masters neglect and some transgress), and the results are thus tabularised in the form of a per centage. Five errors, out of fifty words give of course 10 per cent. of error; ten errors give 20 per cent., and so on. The general result for all schools in the diocese of St. David's, visited by Mr. Stammers, up to Christmas, 1854, is as follows:—

DIOCESE OF ST. DAVID'S.

Dictation of a simple sentence of fifty words.

	Children above 11 years of age.	Children between 9 & 11 years of age.
No errors	2.9 per cent of all the children examined.	1.6 per cent. of all the children examined.
No errors, or not exceeding 10 per cent.	21 per cent. ditto	15 per cent. ditto.
No errors, or not exceeding 20 per cent.	41 per cent. ditto.	31 per cent. ditto.

I have received from managers of schools complaints on various points connected with the teachers; and as they come from the most influential educational quarters of my district, I am bound to give them expression.

First, managers complain of the great scarcity of good, of properly qualified teachers that still prevail in Wales. The two Welsh training schools do not supply a sufficient *number* of teachers (a question independent of their *quality*); recourse is obliged to be had to English schools and English teachers, and it is conceived that the difference of the language is hence made a retarding element, whereas it would become, if properly treated, an accelerating one. I know that this difficulty exists, but cannot point out a remedy. There is always a tendency among promising apprentices to quit the Principality, and try their fortunes elsewhere, while English masters are not sufficiently acquainted with the cheapness, the salubrity, the comfort, and the beauty of Wales, to be tempted into it.

Secondly, managers complain of the difficulty of obtaining *bonâ fide* characters with the teachers they engage, and of the disappointments that occur too often, after a few months' experience. I have myself observed a most extraordinary looseness and carelessness, not only on the part of persons giving recommendations, but also on that of those who solicit and receive them. A master incurs blame in a school; leaves it without a character, goes to an easy manager, who takes him without it, knowingly, stops in his new school a shorter or longer period, and then goes to a third manager with a

character furnished by the second. In some instances teachers have been engaged by managers immediately after their expulsion for bad and immoral conduct from their training school, the managers being cognizant of the fact. I mention the complaints specified above as being made to me by gentlemen interested in schools; but I must confess that it is entirely with themselves to provide a most sufficient remedy.

Thirdly, managers complain of the want of instructive capabilities in teachers; they state that they do not find the degree of the certificate of merit to be any sure index of the value of its holder as a schoolmaster. In the justice of this I altogether concur. I never form my own opinion of a master with any but the slightest reference to his certificate. I judge of him by his school, by the difficulties he has to contend with in conducting it, by his own personal behaviour. I might also go farther and say, that according to my own experience, the good schoolmasters do not hold high certificates; certainly the best schoolmasters in Wales either hold none, or else those of the third class. It does not surprise me to find managers losing confidence in certificates, when I know that it is not so much amount of superficial knowledge which is valuable in a school, as power and tact in teaching; and it is precisely in those qualifications that teachers coming from training schools, often with high certificates, are, whether from age or neglect, lamentably deficient. The test of their capabilities for teaching, as it now exists in the examinations, is a fallacious one, and it is only that of actual practice in school, extended over some lengthened period of time, which can meet the requirements of those who know what schoolkeeping is, by personal experience, not merely by theory.

I am aware that our teachers have mostly quitted their training schools too soon, that many of them are far too young to be good teachers, their own characters in fact are not formed; but even after making allowance for these circumstances, it must be confessed that the teaching part of a master's education is its weakest portion.

Fourthly, managers still complain to me of schoolmasters being above their work, of their using the school only as a stepping-stone, not as a resting place, and of their being actuated by a morbid restlessness to leave their occupations, and to "better their positions." Of the former part of this complaint I know much. I have met with managers of schools who have, from motives of mistaken kindness, encouraged their teachers to "read for orders," to consider themselves thrown away upon the teaching of children, and to aspire to a more elevated social position. I have also met with others who have had the stern courage and clearness of judgment which

has prompted them to meet any aversion to the duties of a schoolmaster with speedy removal. The teacher who is not pleased with his social position, and lends an ear to the insidious suggestion of periodical publications, calculated only to render him unhappy and dissatisfied, should throw up his employment at once, and give place to men of humbler minds, whose hearts would be in their work, and who are the only persons that can raise the profession of a schoolmaster in public estimation. But I am bound to confess that frequent changes of a teacher in a school is one of the greatest drawbacks to its success, and that where change is the usual instead of the exceptional condition, it may be fairly inferred that some serious evil exists.

Notwithstanding its laboriousness, its discouragements, its unhealthfulness, the occupation of the teacher of a school for the labouring classes is not only of vital importance to the country, but it constitutes one of the many callings of Christian life that brings with it its own reward. It is removed from many of the worst temptations, many of the most harassing cares of society; it constitutes a post of difficulty, and therefore of honour—of honour and trust as distinguished from ambition and intrigue; it is one of trial and incessant watchfulness; but for that very reason it may be a ready guide to one of those narrow paths which are safer to tread than broad roads.

If it be asked where is the master of a parochial or national school to look for his social reward—and I think the question may be fairly asked—I would answer that he will seek it where, *if he deserves it*, he will find it, in the love of all the children and in the respect of all the parents of his neighbourhood. Those who know the priceless value of such feelings, will but understand their importance as elements of temporal happiness.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. LONGUEVILLE JONES.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

Summaries of Tabulated Reports on Schools inspected by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, Rev. H. Longueville Jones.

SUMMARY A.

Number of Schools *actually* inspected between
1 September 1853 and 31 August 1854.

No. of Schools, &c. institutions held in separate buildings and separately ma- naged.	Number of School-rooms in which separate Teachers are employed.				of accommoda- tion are feet in Sch- "rated : 1 first "."	Number of children <i>pre- sent</i> at examination in t Schools.	Number of <i>typical</i> Teachers in Schools.
	Boys.	Girls.		Ad.			
117	43	41	17	70	118,533	12,628	16,760
							74

Per-centage of Children *present* at examination, learning †

Sewing.		Arithmetic as far as									
		Mensuration.	Geometry.	Drawing.	Music from Notes.	History.	Grammar.	Geography.	Fractions and Decimals.	Proportion and Practice.	Compound Rules and Reduction.
47.07	0.8	0.08	0.27	5.67	8.0	8.02	22.79	11.43	3.61	6.23	16.03
											21.65
											23.23
To write		To read									
From Dictation.	On Paper.	On Slates.	Books of General Information.	Easy Narratives.	Letters and Mo- nosyllables.	Liturgy (as adapted to Age).	Catechism.	Holy Scriptures.			
47.0	47.26	50.0	28.94	40.71	29.3	4.93	90.94	51.2			

Per-centage of Children *on School Registers*

Aged						Who have been in School					
Under seven.	Between seven and eight.	Between eight and nine.	Between nine and ten.	Between ten and eleven.	Between eleven and twelve.	Between twelve and thirteen.	Between thirteen and fourteen.	Over fourteen.	Over four years.	Four years.	Three years.
44.07	12.9	13.6	13.42	11.25	9.29	6.9	1.63	3.10	4.5	5.73	10.07
											11.72
											21.44

The amount of accommodation in square feet, divided by 8, will give the number of children who can be properly accommodated. Calculations of area in school-rooms, as compared with the average attendance of scholars, should be made upon this basis.

† At the date of closing this return.

† These per-centages are confined to boys' and girls' schools, and do not include infants.

SUMMARY B.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 100 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-pence.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 139 5 10	£ s. d. 3,561 3 3½	£ s. d. 2,611 8 2½	£ s. d. 1,025 9 9	£ s. d. 8,137 7 0½

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of
100 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 6,675 9 10½	£ s. d. 517 18 7	£ s. d. 1,263 0 8½	£ s. d. 8,456 9 1½

General Report, for the Year 1854, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, J. D. MORELL, Esq., A.M., on the British, Wesleyan, and other Denominational Schools inspected by him in the Northern Counties of England and Wales.

• MY LORDS,

THREE years only have elapsed since my original district was narrowed to the *seven* northern counties of England, together with a small portion of Wales ; and now I have again to express my renewed satisfaction in having obtained a still further subdivision. During the past year a *fourth* district has been formed, by which arrangement I am enabled to give up the inspection of Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire, in consideration of my undertaking to inspect the British Schools throughout the whole of North Wales. My *present* district, accordingly, now comprises the four counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, Lancashire, and Cheshire, together with the six counties included in North Wales ; the whole together *thus* forming the North-western angle of the country.

Re-division
of district.

The necessity of this renewed subdivision has arisen from the steady increase of British and Denominational Schools, which have applied for Government grants and inspection. The last two years have been particularly marked by the increasing number of such applications, for which several good reasons may perhaps be assigned.

Cause of
re-division.

One reason is to be found in the new Capitation Minute, which just enables a number of small country schools to keep their heads above water, and ward off, perhaps permanently, a threatened insolvency.

First reason.

Another ground of this increase lies in the more liberal and more completely organized system now followed in reference to the training schools. A large proportion of the students in those institutions, under the present regulations, go forth into the country as teachers already holding (prospectively at least) certificates of merit ; and, when they are appointed to hitherto uninspected schools, naturally use their utmost influence to bring them speedily under inspection in order that they may reap the reward of their own industry, and enjoy their well-merited "augmentation."

Second
reason.

The general satisfaction, moreover, felt in the growing utility and permanent value of the Minutes of the Committee of Council may also properly be assigned as a third cause of the increase to which I have referred.

Third
reason.

Peculiar
classes of
schools.

My present district will bring me into contact, amongst others, particularly with two classes of schools, both distinguished by peculiar characteristics of their own. The one class are schools connected partially or entirely with factory labour, the other class are the British Schools of North Wales, in which a foreign language has to be taught to the scholars, as well as the elements of a general education to be secured. On future occasions, when some additional experience has been gained, I shall hope to investigate the distinctive features of these two classes of schools, both of much importance in the country; for the present, I wish to dwell for a little on the *general features* of primary education in the district, and to point out the sign of progress, on the one hand, and the still remaining theoretical or practical defects which present themselves on the other.

Problem of
primary
education.

The problem of primary education is not, of course, to raise up learned men and women amongst the working classes of society, but to give the whole nature of the child a certain amount of harmonious development, so that all his faculties and feelings may be brought in such a state of healthy, vigorous, practical activity as may fit him for any of the varied duties or contingencies of human life.

Use of
technical
instruction.

To those who object that we are 'teaching children of the labouring classes *too much*, we say *No*; we are really teaching them *very little* beyond the barest necessities. All the little technicalities of grammar and minute facts of geography we teach them soon enough fade away from the memory when those children once pass out of school, so that very few masters and mistresses need *really* fear being confronted or dismayed with a race of servants more zealous than themselves for the honour of Lindley Murray, or his successors. While we hold very little by mere technicalities, yet we know experimentally that by teaching these subjects to the young, a certain clearness comes to the head, and a certain *point* to the intellectual powers which give direction and force to their future exercise, even in pursuing the most practical affairs of every-day life.

Culture of
the mental
powers in
the due
order of
their de-
velopment.

The human mind is (to use a physical phrase in a spiritual sense) a kind of *organism* growing up from our central point, and unfolding new powers in each step of its progress. For the man to arrive at perfection, nothing should occur to stand in the way of this natural development. If it is important that each muscle of the body, in the case of even an ordinary workman, should be properly developed, in order to fit him for manual labour, how much *more* important is it that none of those fundamental faculties, on the right exercise of which the whole guidance both of our physical and moral energies depends, should be stunted or enfeebled in their growth. Now, to edu-

cate these powers aright, and fit them for the ordinary duties of human existence, we want to know something of the process of the mind's development; for the whole art of education lies really in laying hold of the human faculties one after the other as they come in view, and then applying the proper stimulus and the proper nutriment to each. This aid to the natural expansion of the mental powers is a boon of which no child in a civilized country should be deprived. It may be of some use, then, if I criticise briefly our present operations in the field of education from this point of view. The first thing to which nature directs her chief care, in the case of the child, is the *physical perfection* of the bodily organization. Everything which relates to nutrition, to growth, to muscular activity, and to the due consolidation of the nervous system, is provided for by nature in early life, with the most unsparing liberality, while every kind of purely mental action is thrown for a time into complete abeyance. If we take the hint which nature thus gives us, we ought, as educators, to give our *first attention* to the proper adaptation of our school plans to the physical wants of childhood. This has been in former times greatly and even culpably neglected.

Physical education

One of the first conditions for health, to every *child*, even more than every *man*, is *fresh air*; and to fulfil this condition many of our infant and juvenile schools have been so ill-ventilated, and the class-rooms in particular so miserably close and confined, that the eyes of the little scholars will often grow heavy, as I can testify, and the mental powers dull, actually from want of having enough oxygen in the atmosphere to supply the physical powers with their natural stimulus.

Fresh air

Another condition of health is good *sunlight*, and yet how many school-rooms have been formed underneath chapels and other buildings, or planted in the midst of a labyrinth of brick walls, where the sunshine can only struggle in, at best, by stray corners?

Sunlight

A third condition of health is, that a proper temperature be observed, and sudden exposures to cold be avoided. But even to the present time, many delicate little girls and boys are made to stand five or six hours in the day, during the depth of winter, on a stone or brick floor, and that in a room at a very low temperature; or if the temperature be sufficiently raised, it is perhaps done by a large open fire, which scorches the scholars at one end of the room, while those at the other end are chilled by the necessary accompaniment of an open window. There are some school-rooms in my district where I catch myself a periodical cold as regularly as I attempt the inspection; and my surprise is, how the scholars can possibly become hardened so as at all to support such changes of

Temperature.

temperature,—a surprise not altogether accompanied by the fear, that not a few unknowingly *perish* in the hardening process.

Physical reforms.

I believe that the Committee of Council have been truly working in the cause of humanity by insisting strongly (some have thought too strongly) upon physical conveniences and comforts in the school-room; the effect has already been highly beneficial. Although many unhealthy school-rooms, and still unhealthier class-rooms still remain, yet the physical reforms have undoubtedly been very great. All underground school-rooms have been repudiated in the outset: wooden floors have been *insisted on*, and are now in nearly every instance *secured*; and attention has likewise been drawn to the best methods of warming and ventilating. The time, I hope, is not far distant when warmth, cleanliness, comfort, sunlight, and fresh air will be looked upon as the first and indispensable conditions of a primary school,—more necessary, because more *fundamental* than books and reading cards, or slates and stationery. It is but a poor offer after all to undertake to instruct the mind and form the morals of a child for 2*d.* a week, at the risk of paralysing his physical powers, and undermining his bodily health.

Education of the perceptive powers.

We go on, then, to the next step in the educating process. The second effort which nature makes towards the development of the child, after caring for the necessary *physical* conditions, is to stimulate the *perceptive powers*, so that the elements of all the most useful knowledge may be early acquired through the mere activity of the senses and the mind's instinctive interpretation of what they reveal. It is extraordinary what a vast amount of facts the child acquires respecting the material world and its properties,—respecting men and things,—respecting words, and even human character,—in the first three or four years of his existence; and that, too, without a book or a teacher, or any of the formal routine of the school-room. The educator, seeing the strength of this perceptive power in early years, wisely determines to *cultivate* it, and makes it for a time the chief organ for the inculcation of truth and duty upon the mind.

Abuse of perceptive methods.

With regard to perceptive teaching as commonly employed in infant schools, I cannot think that in a large proportion of instances it is of very much value. To make little children of three or four years old stammer out great Latin or Greek words such as *quadruped*, *biped*, *parallel*, *horizontal*, *perpendicular*; or a whole array of qualities such as *opaque*, *transparent*, *inodorous*, *soluble*, *malleable*, *ductile*, &c.; this has always appeared to me a total perversion of the whole idea of perceptive instruction, at any rate so far as INFANT schools

are concerned. The child that is busily employed in breaking a new toy to pieces, is learning *perceptively* more than a hundred such lessons can teach him.

This old stereotyped method of giving infant school lessons, however, still prevails, I must say, to an unnecessarily wide extent, so that any one going his round amongst them, must count on still hearing all kinds of *sesquipedalium verba* flowing, fluently enough, from infant lips long before the infants themselves have really mastered much more than a few dozen monosyllables. What infant scholars most want, are short and simple lessons calculated to rouse the power and form the habit of ACCURATE OBSERVATION. They do not require to learn any long words, nor should they be taught to follow any direct process of *reasoning*. That unceasing asking and explaining of *why* and *because*, as commonly practised in the Pestalozzian schools, is founded in an entire mistake as to the nature and purport of the perceptive powers. What we want to give to the child in tender years is the *proper use of the senses*, and the method of gaining knowledge from them by means of simple observation. Lessons on common things, unfolding their nature and uses, given in easy language, and accompanied by perceptive illustrations, would certainly draw out the powers of observation far more than a string of qualities expressed in terms with which they are wholly unfamiliar. Good infant teaching requires very great resources in the teacher, and great aptitude in applying them. Much, I imagine, has yet to be done before the infant school will attain an average degree of excellence, as compared with the better class of juvenile schools now in existence. Indeed, as far as the *British school system* is concerned, there is as yet no model infant school in existence, at which a student can gain any scientific ideas on the subject whatever.

In proportion as the perceptive faculties gradually cease to be the predominating feature of the mind's activity, a new form of inward intelligence, namely, the power of framing ideas and mental representations comes more and more into ascendancy. When an object, once perceived returns to the consciousness without any renewed presentation of that object *itself*, we term it an act of *memory*. When we combine together ideas and representations, already stored in the memory so as to form new notions or new trains of thought, we term this *imagination*; the order in which these images or ideas again succeed one another in the mind depends upon what we term the *laws of association*; and the power of representing ideas in external signs forms the gift of language. Now here is a whole cluster of mental operations which need careful and systematic culture. Unless the memory be duly exer-

Use of
perceptive
teaching.

Representa-
tive facul-
ties.

cised; unless the imagination be sufficiently vigorous to seize new combinations of ideas and realise them *distinctly*; unless the suggestive faculty is in healthy operation, so that a steady flow of ideas is kept up according to the natural laws of association; and, lastly, unless there is a capacity of embodying such ideas in clear and intelligible language,—no man can become fit for any sphere of human life that requires aught beyond the mere exercise of brute force.

Culture of
the repre-
sentative
powers and
of the
memory.

As these operations are fundamental to the mind's well-being—as they are essential to form what we term *common sense*—the primary school should certainly aim at their early cultivation. For example, something should be done at this early period to strengthen the *memory*. In recent times there has been a very considerable tendency to lose sight of this. So strong has been the re-action against this old *memoriter* or *rote* system, that nothing (it is frequently imagined) can be at all serviceable for true mental development, except direct appeals to the perceptive faculty on the one hand, or the reasoning powers on the other. This re-action still exists, and a large portion of our primary schools, I believe, are still going to the extreme of exercising the memory far too little. It does not follow, that because rote teaching is essentially and intolerably *bad*, therefore nothing should be learned off by memory and repeated by rote *at all*. Exercises of this kind not only strengthen that most important faculty, but aid in storing the mind with numerous and valuable ideas, that become, as it were, the necessary furniture, and the inward supply, for future intellectual use.

Culture of
imagination.

A more important point for us to mention, because it is less understood, is the elementary culture of the *imagination*. By the imagination I do not mean now the productive and poetic faculty, but that more fundamental and necessary process, which consists in the power of combining ideas into new forms, and in thus stretching our mental vision beyond the objects of direct and actual experience. No one, in fact, can enter into any intelligent or pleasurable appreciation of the thoughts or the feelings of others, or grasp any subject whatever, which lies beyond the reach of his own little circle of experience, unless a kind of elasticity has first been given to the faculties by the culture of the imagination, *i. e.* by developing the power of realizing new combinations of ideas, or of forming such combinations for ourselves. That barrenness of mind, that blank paucity of ideas, that dreary want, of all suggestiveness, that living in the immediate objects of sense, and all that scantiness of expression, which we constantly observe as the invariable accompaniments of degrading ignorance, arise mainly and primarily from the want of *imagina-*

tion. The process of mental development has stopped short with the same perceptions, and thus everything beyond them has remained a mere intellectual waste.

Now, observation shows us, that the period of *boyhood* is chiefly remarkable for the development and the intense activity of the representative powers. The memory at this time of life is remarkably active, far more so than is usually the case in more advanced years; the power of seizing vivid ideas of things, of recalling them again and again, of combining them, of associating them together, of connecting them with appropriate words and signs; all this is now in the highest state of intensity. In after life the mind gets into more *fixed* trains of thought; its habits being formed, the faculties move in certain distinct lines of action; but in boyhood such is not the case. Then the mind is versatile, intensely receptive, curious for new ideas rather than doggedly set against them; and rapid in its association of those ideas with the words that express them. This is seen in the wonderful facility with which languages are acquired *through the ear* at this period of life. A child of nine or ten years of age will acquire a new language (which it hears daily spoken) in half the time, and with far greater facility and perfection than an adult can do so. The mature *understanding* in the case of the adult actually *comes in the way* of his progress; the mind is too much occupied with thinking and reasoning; while in the advancing child the representative and associative power is entirely in the ascendant, and applies itself naturally to its own proper task.

Now all this has a very important bearing upon the principles and methods of early education. Nature herself dictates, if we only observe her procedure, that our chief object at this time of life should be to furnish nutriment for the growth and expansion of the powers of inward representation, *i. e.* for the strengthening of the memory, for the training of the imagination, for the active exercise of the laws of association, and for the capacity of expressing ideas in correct and copious language. All these habits of mind can generally be acquired with the greatest facility at this time of life; but if neglected *now*, so difficult does the process of education afterwards become, that there are a thousand chances to one whether they will ever be acquired to any degree of perfection at all.

The practical result of this view of the case is, that we ought not to begin too early to stimulate the reasoning faculty, properly so called; but rather to furnish ample material on which that faculty, when in due time it comes into ascendancy, shall operate. The child has enough to do, so long as he is

Characteristics of boyhood.

Practical result of the foregoing principles.

really a child, in exercising his receptive powers, in storing up facts and ideas all associated with a proper choice of words and phrases, and in cultivating at once the habit of seizing an idea in the imagination, and reproducing it in appropriate language.

The importance of these processes is certainly not yet fully understood in the method of primary education. The practical neglect of the representative powers, and particularly the faculty of expression, is observable throughout the whole range of my official duties. Out of 500 or 600 pupil-teachers who pass under my examination yearly, there are twenty at least who can work the mathematical questions given out with perfect accuracy to every one who can grasp a passage of prose or poetry in their imagination, feel its beauty, appreciate its full meaning, and then re-produce it in an appropriate and expressive phrasology. No doubt their social relationships are far from being generally favourable to the cultivation of such a capacity, but much of the deficiency is, I think, fairly attributable to the want of direct attempts to cultivate the imagination and develop the power of expressing ideas in appropriate and harmonious language.

Such a culture as this lies at the basis of all true mental education. It is as necessary to the proper growth of the mind as food is necessary to the growth of the body; and surely if the Almighty planner of nature and history intended all His intelligent creatures to share in the gifts of a progressive civilization, it is not for us to grudge, but in every way to aid onwards the universal diffusion of these best of all terrestrial blessings.

With efficacious attention to the mind's nourishment and growth during these early stages of its history, that is, with due regard for its physical vigour, careful training of the perceptive faculties, and progressive exercises calculated to strengthen the memory, enrich the imagination, and develop the power of expression, we need have no fear for the subsequent vigour of the intellectual and reasoning powers.

Although little may be done in the primary school, with a direct reference to the faculties of abstraction, generalisation, and scientific thought, yet if the *basis* is laid in an abundant stock of ideas, together with the power of combining them and expressing them in correct language, the natural force of the human reason will be said to manifest itself in our time, amply, sufficient, at any rate, for the wants of those whose sphere of life is to be conversant with practical rather than scientific pursuits.

The proper preparation for all abstract thinking consists, I conceive, in a sound explanatory teaching of the principles of

grammar; and the best of all roads towards the habit of generalisation, is probably an elementary introduction into the *theory* of arithmetic, algebra, and geometry. These are generally favourite subjects of pursuit with intellectual teachers, and are pretty sure not to be neglected by them, if they can only get a number of sufficiently advanced and intelligent pupils to enjoy the intellectual excitement of such lessons.

With a large and increasing staff of teachers, coming fresh from the lecture-rooms of our several Normal institutions, there is no doubt we shall experience a constant tendency towards intellectualising the routine of the primary school. The notion, therefore, I wish to convey, as the moral of all the above suggestions is, *that more care is and will be necessary to bring the elementary training of the scholar into a sound and healthy state, than to urge on the more advanced and intellectual processes; and that if these intellectual processes are begun too early, and without sufficient basis being laid beforehand, they may prove not merely nugatory, but actually antagonistic to the natural course of the mind's expansion.*

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. D. MORELL.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

*Summaries of Tabulated Reports, for 1853-4, on Schools inspected
by J. D. Marell, Esq.*

SUMMARY C. A.

Number of Schools *actually* inspected between
1 September 1853 and 31 August 1854.

No. of Schools, i.e., institutions held in separate Buildings, and separately ma- naged.	Number of School-rooms in which separate Teachers are employed.				Amount of accommodation, in square feet, in Schools enumerated in first co- lumn.*	Number of children in average attendance in those Schools.	Number of children present at examination in those Schools.	Number of <i>Certificated</i> Teachers in those Schools.†	Number of <i>Pupil-teachers</i> in those Schools.†
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.					
182	53	16	32	122	358,228	28,697	29,330	147	585

Per-centage of Children *present at examination*, learning ‡

Sewing.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Drawing.	Music from Notes.	History.	Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmetic as far			
									Fractions and Decimals.	Proportion and Practice.	Compound Rules and Reduction.	Multiplication.
19·02	1·04	1·41	0·4	7·54	8·39	25·09	45·82	63·42	6·57	9·0	16·28	22·0

To write

To read

From Dictation.

42·17	45·36	51·93	28·59	-	-	-
	Easy Narrat	Letters and nosyllable	Liturg (as Age).	Catechism.	Holy Script.	

Per-centage of Children *on School Registers*.

Aged									Who have been in School				
Under seven.	Between seven and eight.	Between eight and nine.	Between nine and ten.	Between ten and eleven.	Between eleven and twelve.	Between twelve and thirteen.	Between thirteen and fourteen.	Over fourteen.	Over four years.	Four years.	Three years.	Two years.	One year.
24·53	11·07	14·0	14·48	12·84	10·40	6·84	3·04	1·71	3·26	3·87	6·32	13·0	35·9

* The amount of accommodation in square feet, divided by 8, will give the number of children who can be properly accommodated. Calculations of area in school-rooms, as compared with the average attendance of scholars, should be made upon this basis.

† At the date of closing this return.

‡ These per-centages are confined to boys' and girls' schools, and do not include infants.

SUMMARY B.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 175 of the Schools
enumerated in Summary A.

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-pence.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
176 3 10	6,929 6 6½	13,209 16 11	4,901 6 6½	24,216 13 9½

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of 175
of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
17,033 13 1½	1,835 15 11½	5,193 2 3	24,992 10 3½

General Report, for the Year 1854, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, MATTHEW ARNOLD, Esq., M.A., on the British Wesleyan, and other Denominational Schools inspected by him in the Midland and South-eastern District of England.

MY LORDS,

London, January 1855.

I HAVE the honor of presenting to your Lordships my general report for the past year.

I have once more to record a change in the limits of my district, by which its extent has been still further diminished, and the facility and convenience for inspecting the schools which it contains, still further augmented. A fourth Inspector of British and Denominational Schools has been appointed by your Lordships, and the arrangements consequent on his appointment have relieved me of that part of my former district which was most distant from London, and substituted for it counties more easy of access. Four counties in North Wales, and seven of the North Midland and Eastern Counties of England have thus been taken from my district; while there have been added to it the counties of Kent, Sussex, Buckingham, Oxford, and Worcester. My present district contains an area of 11,476 square miles, and a population, by the last Census, of 6,140,621 inhabitants; a population greatly exceeding that of the district of any one of my three immediate colleagues. The schools in it, however, are many of them in London and its neighbourhood, and few are very difficult of access.

I hope that the present arrangement of districts may continue unchanged for some time. The changes which have taken place have been, no doubt, of the greatest convenience to me personally, by transforming into a manageable district what was at first a most laborious and embarrassing one, and I am under great obligation to your Lordships for sanctioning them. Change was, indeed, necessitated by the work of inspection of British and Denominational Schools' out-growing in quantity the physical powers of those who were set to do it; so that what at first could be done by one Inspector now demands the labour of four. Still, every change, though necessary, has not been without its transient inconvenience; each has entailed, at first, a certain amount of irregularity on the Inspector's part, pending the complete arrangement of his time to meet all the claims of his new district, in visiting some of the schools under his inspection: hence the delays in the transmission of annual grants and inconvenience to teachers

and apprentices. There is an advantage also in the same Inspector, where it is possible, continuing to see the same school year after year; he acquires in this way a knowledge of it which he can never gain from a single visit, and he becomes acquainted not with the instruction and discipline only of the school, but also with its local circumstances and difficulties.

These local circumstances and difficulties, it is of advantage, no doubt, that the Inspector should know them: it is a most important question, and one the necessity of a clear resolution of which becomes daily more and more apparent to me, in what manner and to what extent this knowledge should affect his report on a school to your Lordships. I constantly hear it urged that consideration for local difficulties and peculiar circumstances should induce him to withhold the notice in his report of shortcomings and failures, because these may have been caused by circumstances for which neither managers nor teacher were to blame, and because the statement of them may unfavourably affect a struggling school. There is some plausibility in this plea for silence; but it is based, I feel sure, on a misconception of what the peculiar province and duty of an Inspector is. His first duty is that of a simple and faithful reporter to your Lordships; the knowledge that imperfections in a school have been occasioned, wholly or in part, by peculiar local difficulties, may very properly restrain him from recommending the refusal of grants to that school; but it ought not to restrain him from recording the imperfections. It is for your Lordships to decide how far such imperfections shall subsequently be made public; but that they should be plainly stated to you by the Inspector whom you employ there can be, I think, no doubt at all. It is said that the Inspector is sent into his district to encourage and promote education in it; that often, if he blames a school, he discourages what may be, from local difficulties, a struggling effort, and an effort whose inferiority is owing to no fault of its promoters. I answer, that it is true that the Inspector is sent into his district to encourage education in it: but in what manner to encourage education? By promoting the efficiency, through the offer of advice and of pecuniary and other helps, to the individual schools which he visits in it; not by seeking to maintain by undeserved praise, or to shelter by the suppression of blame, the system, the state of things under which it is in the power of this or that local hindrance to render a school inefficient, and under which many schools are found inefficient accordingly.

A certain system may exist, and your Lordships may offer assistance to schools established under it, but you have not, surely, on that account committed yourselves to a faith in its perfect excellence; you have not pledged yourselves to its

ultimate success. The business of your Inspector is not to make out a case for that system, but to report on the condition of public education as it evolves itself under it, and to supply your Lordships and the nation at large with data for determining how far the system is successful. If, for fear of discouraging voluntary efforts, Inspectors are silent respecting the deficiencies of schools—respecting the feeble support given to this school, the imperfect accommodations in another, the faulty discipline or instruction in a third, and the failure of all alike to embrace the poorest class of children—if everything is represented as hopeful and prosperous lest a manager should be disappointed or a subscriber estranged—then a delusion is prolonged in the public mind as to the real character of the present state of things, a delusion which it is the very object of a system of public inspection, exercised by agents of the Government on behalf of the country at large, to dispel and remove. Inspection exists for the sake of finding out and reporting the truth, and for this above all.

But it is most important that all Inspectors should proceed on the same principle in this respect—that one should not conceal defects as an advocate for the schools, while another exposes them as an agent for the Government. If this happens, besides that the general picture of the state of education will be unfaithful, there is also a positive hardship inflicted on the schools which are frankly reported on; they will appear at a disadvantage compared with other schools, not because these are really in a better state, but because the statement of their defects is softened down or altogether suppressed.

It is an ungrateful task to seem to deprecate, under any circumstances, consideration and indulgence. But consideration and indulgence, the virtues of the private man, may easily become the vices of the public servant; and I have ventured to submit the foregoing remarks to your Lordships because I think that in the inspection of schools there is a peculiar temptation to exercise these qualities unduly. A factory or a workhouse is, to most people, a less interesting and attaching object than a school; it has less power of making a friend of its visitor, and of leading him, often half insensibly, to become its advocate rather than its reporting Inspector. The character of school inspection, too, is, it appears to me, at present such as to render difficult the adoption of a uniform principle in reporting by all the Inspectors. The inspection of a school is now, upon a plan founded when a far smaller number of schools were under your Lordships' supervision than at present, carried out into such detail as to afford every facility to an Inspector desirous to give a favourable report upon a school for doing so, by enabling him to call attention to special points

of detail in which the school may be strong, rather than to others where it may be weak, or to its general efficiency, which may be small. At present, for instance, an Inspector finding an advanced upper class in a school, a class working sums in fractions, decimals, and higher rules, and answering well in grammar and history, constructs, half insensibly, whether so inclined or not, but with the great estease if so inclined, a most favourable report on a school, whatever may be the character of the other classes which help to compose it. But it is evident that the attention of your Lordships is especially concentrated on those other classes, and that an elementary school excites your interest principally as it deals with these; as it deals with the mass of children who, remaining but a short time at school, and having few or no advantages at home, can acquire little but rudimentary instruction; not as it deals with the much smaller number, whose parents can enable them to remain long at school, to pursue their studies at home, to carry on their education, in short, under favourable circumstances, and who therefore less need the care and assistance of your Lordships.

The difficulty of obtaining an exact report on a school is still further complicated, if the Inspector is to think himself bound to ascertain (in a single morning) what is called the moral tone of a school, and to make the condition in which he imagines himself to have found this tell considerably upon the character of his report.

Should a state of things ever arise which placed a very greatly increased number of schools under your Lordships' supervision; should your Inspectors ever have to work under a really national system of education, the range of details to which their attention in inspecting each particular school is now addressed would no doubt be necessarily narrowed; variety of judgment would then be less probable, when that which had to be judged of was less various. They would then, perhaps, have to look only to certain broad and ascertainable things: on the one hand, the commodiousness of the school buildings, the convenience of the school fittings, the fulfilment of the necessary sanitary conditions; on the other, the competence of the teacher, the efficiency of the discipline, the soundness of the *elementary* secular, and (in certain cases) of the *elementary* religious instruction. But they would not occupy themselves in inquiring with what success the three or four head boys (sons, probably, of tradesmen in good circumstances) out of a school of 100 or 150 children could work an equation, or refer words to their Greek or Latin constituents.

Until this time arrives (if it ever should arrive) the true duty of an Inspector towards your Lordships, the truest kind-

ness towards the managers and teachers of schools, seems to me to be this—that the Inspector, keeping his eye above all upon the most tangible and cognizable among those details into which he is directed to inquire, and omitting, as much as possible, the consideration of what is not positive and palpable, should construct a plain matter-of-fact report upon each school which he visits, and should place it, without suppression, before your Lordships. But, although I thus press for the most unvarnished and literal report on their schools, I can assure the teachers of them, that it is from no harshness, or want of sympathy towards them that I do so. No one feels more than I do how laborious is their work, how trying at times to the health and spirits, how full of difficulty even for the best: how much fuller for those, whom I too often see attempting the work of a schoolmaster—men of weak health and purely studious habits, who betake themselves to this profession, as affording the means to continue their favourite pursuits; not knowing, alas, that for all but men of the most singular and exceptional vigour and energy, there are no pursuits more irreconcilable than those of the student and of the schoolmaster. Still, the quantity of work actually done at present by teachers, is immense: the sincerity and devotedness of much of it is even affecting. They themselves will be the greatest gainers by a system of reporting which clearly states what they do and what they fail to do; not one which drowns alike success and failure, the able and the inefficient, in a common flood of vague approbation.

I have the honor to be, &c.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

Summaries of Tabulated Reports, for 1853-4, on Schools inspected by M. Arnold, Esq.

SUMMARY A.

Number of Schools actually inspected between
• 1 September 1853 and 31 August 1854.

No. of Schools, i.e., institutions held in separate buildings, and separately managed.	Number of School-rooms in which separate Teachers are employed.				Amount of accommodation, in square feet, in Schools enumerated in first column.	Number of children in average attendance in those Schools.	Number of children present at examination in those Schools.	Number of Certified Teachers in those Schools.†	Number of Pupil-teachers in those Schools.†
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.					
110	55	47	20	47	222,420	18,134	18,576	88	330

Per-centage of Children, present at examination, learning ‡

Sewing.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Drawing.	Music from Notes.	History.	Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmetic, as far as			
									Fractions and Decimals.	Proportion and Practice.	Compound Rules and Reduction.	Multiplication.
30·13	0·45	1·01	0·2	21·09	14·05	38·28	62·76	77·18	6·21	9·94	20·12	25·21
												28·61

To write			To read			Liturgy (as adapted to Age).	Catechism.	Holy Scriptures.
From Dictation.	On Paper.	On Slates.	Books of General Information.	Easy Narratives.	Letters and Monosyllables.			
62·18	73·91	50	52·34	38·85	32·13	1	1	1

Per-centage of Children on School Registers

Aged								Who have been in school				
Under Seven.	Between Seven and Eight.	Between Eight and Nine.	Between Nine and Ten.	Between Ten and Eleven.	Between Eleven and Twelve.	Between Twelve and Thirteen.	Between Thirteen and Fourteen.	Over Fourteen.	Over four years.	Four years.	Three years.	Two years.
28·49	14·61	14·55	13·89	11·73	8·83	5·69	3·91	1·2	3·9	4·94	7·86	11·05
												46·47

The amount of accommodation in square feet, divided by 8, will give the number of children who can be properly accommodated. Calculations of area in school-rooms, as compared with the average attendance of scholars, should be made upon this basis.

† At the date of closing this return.

‡ These per-centages are confined to boys' and girls' schools, and do not include infants.

SUMMARY B.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 109 of the Schools
enumerated in Summary A.

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-pence.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 539 10 6	£ s. d. 5,506 16 2½	£ s. d. 8,261 3 10½	£ s. d. 6,247 7 6	£ s. d. 20,554 18 1½

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of 109 of
the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 12,838 7 1½	£ s. d. 1,543 19 11½	£ s. d. 4,603 4 8½	£ s. d. 18,985 11 9½

General Report, for the Year 1854, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, J. BOWSTEAD, Esq., M.A., on the British, Wesleyan, and other Denominational Schools inspected by him in the Southern Counties of England and Wales.

MY LORDS,

January 1855.

SINCE the date of my former Report, the district over which my labours extend has been considerably reduced in size, in consequence of the appointment of a fourth Inspector of Protestant Schools not exclusively connected with the Established Church; but it still comprehends 11 English and 6 Welsh counties, and covers an area of 17,992 square miles. It contains 159 distinct schools claiming annual grants, and a large number of others open to inspection, either by the invitation of the managers, or from having been erected in part at the expense of the Government.

The number of pupil-teachers is 414, of whom 250 are boys, and 164 girls. There are also 4 male and 3 female assistants, engaged under the Minute of 23rd July 1852. Of the 159 teachers, who have charge of the like number of schools receiving annual aid, 86 hold certificates of merit; and of these, 53 are masters, and 33 mistresses. At present, the district does not contain any teacher who has been registered under the supplementary Minute of 20th August 1853. There are consequently 73 teachers, now engaged in schools receiving annual aid, who are neither certificated nor registered, and whose schools will be disabled, under your Lordships' recent regulations, from claiming either a new staff of apprentices or the capitation grant allotted to schools in agricultural districts and certain unincorporated towns, until they pass the examination for registration, or obtain certificates of merit.

Several of these teachers have attended the examinations for certificates just concluded at the various training-schools in England and Wales; and I trust that not a few will present themselves to be registered at Easter next: but as none can be registered whilst less than thirty-five years old, and as the examinations for certificates of merit are inevitably adapted rather for students in normal colleges than for teachers already engaged in school work, and thereby removed from opportunities of instruction, as well as deprived of the leisure necessary for acquiring a thorough mastery of the more technical subjects, it is to be feared that many will still remain without that qualification which has been announced as an indispensable preliminary to further aid from the public fund, in the forms already mentioned, after the commencement of this year. If

this should be the case to any considerable extent, I cannot but anticipate a serious check to the march of education ; and it will become a question of great moment, whether the prospective advantages, supposed to be derivable from a strict adherence to the rule laid down, are at all sufficient to compensate for any material impediment to the present progress of a most useful and necessary work.

It happens that in my district the uncertificated teachers not only number about six thirteenths of those who are engaged in schools receiving annual aid from the Parliamentary grant, but also, in many instances, occupy positions which are of the utmost importance in an educational point of view. With the exception of the Model Schools of the British and Foreign School Society, in Southwark, I have been called upon to inspect only two others in which the ordinary attendance exceeds 400 children. Both of these are boys' schools, and both are under the care of masters who have raised them to their present position by unceasing labour during the last ten or twelve years. The one has nine apprentices at present, the other thirteen. Of former apprentices, several in each case have obtained Queen's Scholarships and certificates of merit. If I were called upon, out of all the elementary teachers who have come under my notice officially, to select a few of the most eminent for practical ability, for success either in school-keeping or in the training of pupil-teachers, for local influence and reputation, or for services rendered to the cause of popular education, I should have to name among the very first the teachers of these two schools. Yet they hold no certificates of merit : their time and strength have always been too fully engaged, by the important institutions over which they preside to admit of adequate preparation for a week's examination in a great variety of subjects ; and they fear, perhaps unwisely and needlessly, that their future usefulness would be jeopardized if they failed at such examination to attain the highest position within their reach. I feel persuaded, however, that these difficulties will ultimately be overcome in the particular cases alluded to ; but these cases are only a type of many others, and it is to be feared lest too stringent an enforcement of well-meant regulations should either drive out of our elementary schools some valuable teachers who cannot conveniently be spared, or cause the managers of some important institutions to sever that connexion with the Committee of Council on Education from which so much public benefit is everywhere resulting.

In regard to the practical working of the schools visited during the past year, it will be seen from the annexed tables, that I have, in a great majority of cases, felt justified in

making a favourable report. There are few schools in which my second visit did not bring to light some marked improvement in one or more branches of instruction, and there is no subject ordinarily taught in elementary schools, which is not on the way to be better taught than heretofore.

Perhaps in no department is the improvement more general or more striking than in the art of teaching, and certainly in none is it more important. In boys' schools it is quite practicable to make such arrangements that every child shall have two reading lessons a day; and many teachers provide that one of these lessons shall have for its principal object to promote good reading, whilst the other is given rather with a view to inculcate the substance of what is read. In girls' schools, where an hour and a half is daily devoted to needlework, it is impossible to have more than seven or eight reading lessons in a week; but girls learn to read with taste and expression more readily than boys, and are not generally behind in this branch of instruction, notwithstanding the less time devoted to it. In all reading lessons it is essential to ascertain that the children understand the meaning of the words used, and for this purpose it is necessary to repress the too common ambition to make them read books which are too difficult for them. Nothing, I am persuaded, can be a greater impediment to progress, or more calculated to destroy habits of attention, than the practice which I have found prevailing in some schools, of allowing a class to read sentence upon sentence without understanding the meaning of any part of the lesson. Another evil of frequent occurrence arises from having too many children in one class, whereby not only does each child's turn to read come round too seldom, but those who are at one end of the class cannot hear what is going on at the other, and thus have an undeniable excuse for ceasing to attend to it. The remedy for this is to be found in training, wherever it is possible, a sufficient number of competent monitors, and where these cannot be found, it is a good plan to let a competent teacher begin with a large class, go through the lesson with the necessary explanations once or twice, and then hand over the lower portion of the class to one of the best readers in it, in order that they may go over it again and again, until it is perfectly known, whilst he himself diligently pursues the same course with the upper portion.

In arithmetic also, a decided improvement is evidently going on. Numeration has received more attention, the various rules have been more thoroughly explained, and the children in all the best schools are taught not only to perform certain opera-

tions with figures, but also to apply those operations to the solution of practical questions.

Penmanship is receiving its due share of attention, and it is gratifying to find that the weak and ungraceful style of writing commonly called "pointed hand," and heretofore so common in girls' schools, is rapidly disappearing. Grammar, geography, and history are taught in all the boys' schools, and nearly all the girls' schools, in which pupil-teachers have been apprenticed, and in a great many cases the teaching of geography is accompanied by more or less of map-drawing. Ordinary drawing is practised in most of the boys' schools, but as yet there are only a few localities in which the children can have the benefit of lessons from teachers sent out by, or acting in connexion with, the Department of Art. The pupil-teachers of several schools in this district have executed drawings in my presence, with a view to obtain prizes under the Minute of 26th January 1854; but I have not received any information as to the results of their attempts. Singing is everywhere sufficiently popular, and in not a few schools there are classes for learning music from notes.

"Common things" have attracted increased attention of late, but this is not a new branch of instruction in the class of schools which fall under my inspection. British Schools especially have long given marked prominence to subjects of this kind, and the books sanctioned by the British and Foreign School Society are full of lessons on "common things." What is chiefly to be desired is, that this department of school-work should be handled more systematically, that the details of ordinary processes should always be accompanied by clear and simple explanations of the principles which govern them, and that teachers should aim not so much to store the mind with facts as to communicate to their pupils a power of reasoning upon and analyzing the phenomena around them. The term "common things" may be made to comprehend so wide a field of knowledge, that some teachers seem to be lost in the vastness of the subject, and wander from one part of it to another without resting sufficiently on any, and consequently without conferring any real benefit upon their scholars. To such I would repeat the excellent advice of Mr. Canon Moseley, that masters should undertake to teach in their schools only that which they themselves know well. Guided by this rule and by the special occupations of the locality in which he is placed, let each one select some particular branch of study, and steadily proceed to build up a graduated series of well-considered lessons upon it. In this manner "common things" may be taught as a science with a really educative effect, and

by connecting the school learning of the children with the earning of their daily bread when they come to be men, may add greatly to the estimation in which education is held among the labouring classes.

Whilst the subjects of instruction in elementary schools are daily becoming more numerous, and the attention of teachers is being continually drawn to fresh themes of interest, I have found it necessary to attach increased weight to those primary elements of instruction, reading, writing, and arithmetic. If a boy can read, write, and cipher with facility when he leaves school, it is in his power to carry forward his own education; but if he has not secured these attainments, he can hardly gain additional information either from books or correspondence. He finds no mental exercise in those speculations which almost every practical pursuit suggests to a mind conversant with the principles of calculation; his intellectual faculties too often lie altogether idle, and in the course of a year or two he has lost the little acquirement which his schooling appeared to have given him. In such a case, it is of little consequence that he has had lessons on geography and grammar, on history and common things. In knowledge there is no standing still, and he who cannot add to his store is destined at no distant time to lose even his original possessions.

This is exactly what happens to crowds of children on leaving our primary schools. They are taken away while yet in one of the lower classes, and before reading has ceased to be a disagreeable task; the work of self-education has not been commenced, they never voluntarily open a book again, and in a very short time they have lost every trace of their school-training, except perhaps that invisible influence upon the character which early lessons seldom fail to exercise down to the close of life. This account of the results of much of our school-teaching is singularly confirmed by the experience of Tiverton, a town which is remarkable for the completeness of its educational establishments. The children of both sexes, after passing through the infant and juvenile schools, are taken into the factory at ten years of age, upon condition that they shall attend night schools for an hour every evening until they are sixteen years old. These night schools are kept open throughout the year, and very efficiently conducted. Yet they fail even to keep up the attainments of the majority of those who attend them, and it is often found that children who read and write well at ten, can do neither respectably at sixteen.

This is very discouraging, especially when it is considered that, although the age for leaving school at Tiverton is below the average of other places, yet that average appears to be

continually falling. The past year has been rendered a difficult one for schools by the increased cost of provisions and the great demand for juvenile labour, and the effects of this, combined possibly with other causes, as exhibited in the summaries attached to my tabulated reports, are very remarkable. The proportion of children *under 10* years of age to the whole number on the school registers appears to have been considerably larger in 1854 than it was in 1853, whilst for children *above 10* years of age that proportion had decreased in a corresponding degree. Thus in 1853, the percentage of children on the books *under 10* years of age was only 55·22; but in 1854, it had risen to 65·13. On the other hand, the percentage of children *over 10* years of age was 44·78 in 1853, but had fallen as low as 34·87 in 1854. Again, the percentage of children who had been on the books less than one year was 48·94 in 1853, and had risen to 54·54 in 1854. Hence it would appear that an unusual multitude of the older scholars, amounting to little less than a tenth part of the whole number on the books, must have been taken from school for special reasons within the twelvemonths to which the returns refer, their places supplied by an unwonted levy of younger children.

I do not put forward these figures as deserving of absolute reliance where nice questions are to be decided. Owing to change in the limits of the districts assigned to me and to other circumstances, the returns of 1854 do not refer to exactly the same schools as those of 1853; and there may be further causes of variance. Still I have little doubt but that the broad conclusion to which they lead is consistent with fact, and that the average age at which children leave school has been materially, if not alarmingly, lowered since 1853 in the schools which fall under my inspection.

This is a very serious evil, and calls aloud for remedial measures, if any such be practicable. Various schemes for the purpose have been suggested by my colleagues, and it seems highly desirable that trial should be made of such of them as may be found most worthy of consideration. I have no new external remedy to propose; and with respect to the internal economy of schools, thus drained prematurely of a large proportion of their older occupants, I can only press upon teachers the importance of bestowing upon the junior classes their full share of attention, and of losing no time in perfecting each child under their care in those essential elements of education which must be the ground-work of all subsequent self-improvement.

Of the pupil-teachers in my district, and of the services which they render to the schools in which they are apprenticed,

I am able to report in the most satisfactory terms: Scarcely any instances of grave misconduct, a very few even of difficulty connected with pupil-teachers, have come under my notice; and it has been to me a subject at once of surprise and gratification to find so many of them steadily and successfully pursuing the course of duty and of study marked out for them by your Lordships' Minutes. But the credit of this happy result is not due to themselves alone. By far the largest share of it should be given to the teachers under whom they work, and by whose example and instructions they are formed. Much also depends upon school managers, many of whom display a warm sympathy for these young persons, and devote to the promotion of their best interests an amount of time and attention which does them the greatest honour. As a means of increasing the efficiency of elementary schools, of extending the instruction given, and at the same time rendering it more perfect, and bringing it more home to individual children, the pupil-teacher system has already been eminently successful; and there is no reason to doubt that it will render equally good service in its remotest, but not less important consequences, by raising up a constant supply of well-qualified candidates for the office of teacher.

The present race of school-masters have had great difficulties to contend with; many of them were never trained at all, or only very imperfectly. All of them, whose entry upon the teacher's work is not of very recent date, have lived in a period of transition, and had to adapt their methods to circumstances which were constantly changing. None of them in early life enjoyed to the full those facilities for obtaining the knowledge necessary to prosecute their calling with success, which are now afforded by so many well-organized normal institutions. In all these and many other respects, the new race of teachers, supplied by the system of apprenticeship, enters the field under manifest advantages, and we are justified in expecting from them a larger influence upon their generation than their predecessors have ever been enabled to realize. But the very difficulties with which our older teachers had to struggle developed their resources; and such of them as passed successfully through this ordeal can have done so only by the exercise of many sterling qualities. These men still have charge of most of the schools to which your Lordships grant annual aid, and by their exertions those schools have been raised to the standard which institutions so aided are expected to maintain. Judging this class of teachers by my experience of them in my own district, I believe that, as a body, they cannot be surpassed in conscientious devotion to their duties, or in manly resolution to contend against adverse circumstances; and it is only to be desired that their successors should bring the same earnest

spirit into the fairer field which will probably be open to their career.

During the past year, many school-rooms in the district have been refitted, and this has generally been done with a view to carry out the tripartite organization adopted in the model school of the British and Foreign School Society, and described in a Memorandum recently issued from the Privy Council Office, by your Lordships' direction. In many schools also wooden floors have been substituted for those of stone or brick or concrete, a large proportion of the cost being generally paid out of the Parliamentary grant. This is universally acknowledged to be an improvement in girls' and infants' schools; but in regard to boys' schools, there is some variety of opinion, and where a floor of brick or lime-ash is in good condition, is always dry, and has never been complained of either by the teacher or his scholars, it is difficult to appreciate the reasons for insisting upon an immediate change. In such a case, it would seem only a wise economy to let the existing floor be worn out before incurring the expense of a new one; but the contrary view has been peremptorily enforced wherever a fresh staff of pupil-teachers or other new grant has been desired. This policy has given rise to some difficulties, and in one important school in the district, the managers have refused to accept aid tendered upon condition that a wooden floor should be laid down.

The question of school fees is engaging considerable attention, and there is in many quarters a disposition to adopt a graduated scale of payments, based upon the principles so ably advocated by the Dean of Hereford, and carried out with so much success at King's Somborne. As this is a question of much interest to promoters of schools, I beg leave to call attention to some details given in the Appendix to this Report, showing the results of an experiment recently made by the managers of the British Schools at Bideford. I will only add here, that the change from low to comparatively high fees, which dates from the commencement of the past year, was carefully explained to the parents of the children before its introduction, that it was unanimously assented to by them, and that the attendance at the schools was not diminished by it even for a single day, but on the contrary has been both more numerous and more regular ever since. This experiment was conducted under the able superintendence of W. S. Rooker, Esq., honorary secretary to the school committee, to whom I am indebted for an exact account of its results. Bideford is fortunate in having so intelligent and devoted a friend to education among its inhabitants; but in other respects, it is not more favourably circumstanced than other

moderate sized towns, and I am persuaded that the plan, which has been found so successful there, might be carried out in most other places with equally satisfactory results. Were it to become general, the difficulty of supporting established schools in many localities would almost disappear, teachers would receive a more adequate remuneration without taxing too heavily the resources of voluntary contributors, and the progress of popular education would be comparatively secure.

There is one portion of my district so remarkable in many respects, and so differently circumstanced from any other part of the country with which I am acquainted, that it seems to me a duty to endeavour to bring its peculiar features, viewed in relation to their influence upon the education of the people, under your Lordships' notice in a somewhat special manner; and with this view I propose to devote to it the remainder of this Report.

This is the South Wales district, including under that term not only the six southern counties of the principality, but also the English county of Monmouth, which is bound up with the adjacent Welsh shires by the ties of a common industry; a simultaneous development of similar resources and characteristics, and the use of the same language for colloquial intercourse among the working classes.

The district, so defined, contained 751,025 inhabitants in 1851; has within its limits a coal-field of unsurpassed richness, accessibility, and variety, covering an area of more than 1,000 square miles, and is supposed to hold sufficient iron ore to make nearly 2,000,000,000 tons of iron. The early and extensive development of such resources might be predicted without misgiving, even if it were not already proved by established facts. But the census of 1851 shows that this district comprehends the two counties which, of all those in England and Wales, have made the most rapid strides in population since the beginning of the present century. Those two counties are Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire, in each of which the number of inhabitants has been much more than tripled within the period named. In the former the increase of population between 1801 and 1851, was at the rate of 244, and in the latter at the rate of 223 per cent, the average rate of increase for the whole of Great Britain in the same time being less than 93½ per cent. Even between 1841 and 1851 the population of Glamorganshire increased at the rate of more than 35 per cent., although the average increase for Great Britain scarcely exceeded 12½ per cent.

A development so rapid could hardly fail to outstrip the various means of civilization; and accordingly we find a lamentable deficiency in the opportunities for education

afforded within the district. The whole number of its day schools of all classes in 1851 appears to have been 1,316, and the number of day scholars 65,137. Thus, in the district under consideration, less than 8·7 per cent. of the population was on the books of any school, whilst the average for England and Wales was 12 per cent. ; and the proportion which might fairly have been expected to be at school (after making very liberal deductions for occupation, illness, and domestic education), was 16·8 per cent. Thus the amount of education going on in day schools in South Wales and Monmouthshire in 1851 was scarcely more than one-half of that which it was reasonable to expect, and fell short of the actual average of England and Wales by more than one fourth. There is no single English county from which the return was so low. In Monmouthshire alone the proportion of children at school to the whole population was 9 per cent., whilst in Herefordshire, which ranks in this respect below every other county except Monmouthshire, it was 9·9 per cent.

These figures are taken from the able reports and tables presented by Mr. Horace Mann to the Registrar-General, as the results of the census of 1851. There is no reason to doubt their general accuracy, and they clearly establish the fact that the education, afforded by day schools in the South Wales district, was at that time lamentably deficient in quantity. I will only refer generally to the tenour of the reports published among your Lordships' Minutes as authority for stating that the quality of the article was at all events not such as to offer any sort of compensation for the deficient supply. As to what has been done since 1851, I am not aware that the materials for an accurate estimate exist. Great exertions have been made by various parties, but they have not always been followed by corresponding results ; and on the whole, I think it may be safely concluded that the educational progress of the South Wales district within the last four years has not outstript that of most other localities, and consequently that the relative backwardness brought to light by the late census continues as yet practically unredeemed.

It will scarcely be considered a necessary part of my duty to enter upon a full exposition of the causes of this backwardness ; but those causes are so intimately blended with all the information necessary to give a correct idea of the state of education in this district, and so necessary to be understood before any effectual remedy can be devised, that it is impossible to pass over unnoticed such marked peculiarities in the circumstances of South Wales, as exercise an undoubted influence upon its school economy.

The isolated position and comparative poverty of parts of

the principality, the sudden increase of industry and population, and the consequent derangement of social habits and institutions in other portions of the country, the common use for colloquial purposes of a language different from that which is usually taught in schools or employed in literary compositions; all these afford potent and obvious reasons why our educational system should have made less progress here than it has done elsewhere. But they are not the only, perhaps not even the chief, implements. There is one element of difficulty and discussion in school affairs, which has its influence throughout the length and breadth of the land, which cripples the Legislature itself, and deprives the country of a really national system of education; but which is beyond comparison more powerful for present evil, though possibly for future good, in Wales than any other part of South Britain: I allude to the variety of religious persuasion.

When returns were obtained of the attendance at religious service in all the churches and chapels of the United Kingdom on Sunday 30th March 1851, it was found that 6,356,222 persons were present at the most numerously attended services in the several places of worship throughout England and Wales, and that 2,971,258 of these, or nearly one half, attended the services of the Established Church; but in South Wales and Monmouthshire, the whole number of attendants at the most frequented services was 409,155, and of these only 93,211, or less than one fourth, were found in the churches and chapels of the Establishment. If this could be taken as a criterion of the numbers of churchmen and dissenters respectively, it would appear that there is about 1 churchman for every 2·1 inhabitants of England and Wales, taken collectively, but that there is only 1 churchman out of every 4·4 persons in the district which is the subject of the present inquiry. It is believed, however, that even this large difference does not adequately represent the contrast between the two cases; for the number of worshippers above given for the country at large represents only 35 per cent., whilst the number for South Wales and Monmouthshire amounts to 54½ per cent of the population. Now, when allowance is made for the young, the aged, and the sick, for persons in charge of houses, or employed on public conveyances, and for other minor classes, unavoidably absent from public worship, it is found that only about 58 per cent. of the population can be in attendance at one time. Measuring the per-centages already arrived at by this standard, it appears, when England and Wales is looked at as a whole, that a great part of the community frequents no church or chapel, attaches itself to no particular religious body, and being thus unseparated from the Established

Church, may be considered as still belonging, in some sense, to her communion; but when attention is confined to the South Wales district, we find that the population is eminently religious; that the attendance at public worship approaches very nearly to the maximum, and that there is scarcely any residuum of persons indifferent or doubtful as to the sect to which they shall belong. On this account the strength of the dissenting communities here, as compared with their position in the country at large, is much greater than the numerical results would lead us to suppose; and whilst the proportion of 1 churchman to every 2.1 inhabitants of England and Wales is, probably, a good deal below the truth, that of 1 churchman only for every 4.4 inhabitants of the South Wales district may be a fair representation of the case.

But these figures must be considerably modified if we would estimate the comparative strength of the Church and Dissent, not among the whole population, but only among the labouring classes, and those who are likely to seek their children's education in primary schools. The upper classes of society are almost exclusively attached to the Established Church, they influence the attendance at places of worship of a large number of domestic servants and immediate retainers; and, when allowance is made for these circumstances, it may be safely concluded that the proportion of churchmen among the trading and working classes of South Wales certainly does not exceed one to every five. Even this proportion, however near the truth, as an average for the whole district, is much too high for many populous localities. I have myself incidentally become acquainted with the result of a minute investigation, made in one of the valleys in Monmouthshire, from which it appeared that whilst the Church claimed 20 families within a given area, the Protestant Dissenters claimed 300; and, indeed, it is notorious, that in the neighbourhood of not a few iron and coal works; the Church is numerically by far the weakest of the sects.

Nor is this a merely temporary state of things. On the contrary, it is the result of a process which has been going steadily on ever since the days of Whitfield, and which is fostered as well by the genius of the people as by the spirit of the age. Neither in this country nor in America does the perfect religious freedom which the people enjoy show any tendency to lead them back to one uniform system. The Church may, indeed, display greater energy, may even extend the sphere of her usefulness, and do unspeakable good among the masses reached by her ministrations, but in such a country as Wales, where every man not only is, but prizes above all things the right to be, his own theologian, she has no prospect

of ever re-conquering universal submission to her authority, or even of being met by that willing and general conformity which still lingers in many parishes of England.

I submit then, my Lords, that the district upon whose condition I am endeavouring to fix attention is permanently in a totally exceptional position; that in regard to religious polity, in particular, its circumstances are now, and must long continue to be, altogether different from those of the kingdom in general; and that this anomalous state of things should be met by a corresponding change in the educational system applied to it.

In England, the Established Church probably numbers, among its more or less strenuous supporters, a greater number of persons than belong to all other religious communities taken together; its influence is everywhere felt and acknowledged; and the people in general gladly accept education for their children in schools established by means of its wealth, and managed as well as inspected by its clergy. In certain cases, it is found necessary to have schools unconnected with the Church, and either attached exclusively to some other religious body, or based on a principle in which all sects may unite; these exceptional schools, wherever shown to be required, receiving the same aid from the State as the Church schools. This system seems, on the whole, to give satisfaction to all the parties concerned, and may, at least for the purpose of my argument, be taken as working well for England.

It has been tried also in Wales. The friends of the Church there have made great efforts, have built many ample school-rooms, and have established normal colleges for the training of teachers. Your Lordships have responded to these very creditable exertions, by grants, in various forms, and of unusual liberality. Yet the country is still most imperfectly educated; the amount of school work done in the South Wales district, by schools of all classes, as compared with the average of England and Wales together, is only as 8·7 to 12; and it is impossible for any one to traverse the country, as I have done, without being convinced that its heart is not penetrated by any pending operations. In some localities, large masses of population remain without any public schools whatever; in others, school buildings exist, but are empty and ruinous; whilst in a third class of cases, the accommodation provided is only half occupied. The people are anxious for instruction, especially in the English language; but it is most commonly offered to them under circumstances which are distasteful. The schools established by the wealthy for their poorer neighbours are naturally enough connected, as a general rule, with the Established Church, to which the wealthy belong; and

the children educated in them run the risk of being imbued with a system of catechisms and formularies which their parents not seldom hold in a sort of abhorrence. Many stand aloof altogether from such institutions, and either leave their children entirely untaught, except in the Sunday schools, or obtain for them elsewhere an education which is at once more costly and, in a secular point of view, less effective. Others risk the evil for the sake of some accompanying good, and carefully counteract at home the bias which the school has a tendency to give: so that children of tender years, instead of being trained up by the united efforts of parents and teachers in the way they should go, are played like a ball between two contending parties, and must often lose all stable conviction in the struggle. It ought not to surprise any one, if such a system, tried among such a people, has few satisfactory results to show.

On the other hand, there are in Wales, as in England, a few exceptional schools, not exclusively connected with the Church, but receiving aid on the usual terms under your Lordships' Minutes. All of these in the South Wales district, which are Protestant in their character, fall under my inspection, and I have actually visited 25 such institutions, containing 41 district schools. Of these, 2 institutions containing 3 schools, are Wesleyan; the remaining 23 institutions, with 38 schools, are not denominational at all, but intended to combine Protestants of all sects. I found about 4,250 children attending the 41 schools, and the number on the books was probably between 5,000 and 6,000. It must be admitted that this is a very poor display, when the position of Dissent in the District is considered; but it will seem poorer still when I add, that the largest and most important of these schools have not been established by dissenters at all, but by enlightened employers of labour, themselves generally attached to the Established Church, but convinced by experience and knowledge of the people that Church schools cannot succeed among them. I may name, among the most eminent of these, Lady Charlotte Guest, proprietor of the Dowlais Iron Works; Mr. Vivian, proprietor of the Hafod Copper Works; the Messrs Neville, of the Llanelly Copper Works; the managers and members of the Blaine and Cwmrolyn Iron Company; the Llynvi Valley Company, and the Maesteg Iron Company; Mr. Brown, of Ebbw Vale; Mr. Price, of Castle Madoe; Mr. Chambers, of Llanelly, Mr. Eaton, of Swansea, &c., &c.* All these parties support or have established schools upon principles similar to, if not identical with, those of the British and Foreign School Society; their schools are generally prosperous and popular, and some have reached a state of the highest practicable efficiency. Enough has been done

to prove that this class of schools is acceptable to the people, and adapted to spread education throughout the district, but not enough as yet to meet its wants to any considerable extent.

The Nonconformists themselves have done very little. About the year 1847, the question of education was much agitated among this class of the community, and the majority unhappily appeared to be in favour of purely voluntary action. Upon this, the minority retired from the field and quietly awaited those results which their friends had promised to bring about without any contamination from the co-operation of the State. They have waited some seven years, and the expected results are nowhere to be seen. This has not only confirmed their original conviction that the necessary work of education cannot be done by voluntary effort alone, but has brought over to their view of the question many who formerly opposed it. The subject is once more under anxious consideration, and this time it is hoped that the consequences will be very different. Already public meetings have been held at Blaina and Merthlyn, and a "South Wales British School Association" has been formed for the avowed purpose of "promoting education in South Wales according to the unsectarian principles of the British and Foreign School Society, *with the aid of the Committee of Council on Education.*" In several important neighbourhoods arrangements have been commenced for securing annual grants under your Lordships' Minutes, and it is within my knowledge that applications for fifteen certificated teachers for new schools in South Wales have been addressed to the British and Foreign School Society, who however, can supply only one. There is, indeed, a rare opportunity for action on the part of the Government at the present moment, and I am sanguine enough to believe that it might be so used as to give a decided and lasting impulse to the march of education in the district.

But for this purpose some modification of the present official system is absolutely unavoidable. South Wales must be recognized as a land of Dissenters, and the schools intended for its benefit must be such as to command the confidence of men who hold nothing so precious as perfect religious freedom. The right of the parent to be the sole director of his child's religious training must be held sacred; and the idea, that men zealously attached to one denomination can be content to leave the education of their offspring at the mercy of the ministers of another, must be altogether abandoned. The Nonconformists of South Wales are firmly resolved to submit to no domination on the part of the Establishment; but they have no desire to exercise dominion themselves. They are for the most part ready, in school affairs, to act with the Church on terms of perfect equality, and to support combined schools, basing

their highest teaching upon the Bible, but rejecting all catechisms and denominational peculiarities.

It is hardly necessary, in writing of such a people as the Welsh, to guard against the supposition that this readiness to abandon denominational instruction in the day school, may arise from indifference; but it will be useful to glance at the real reason for the feeling. Its explanation is found in the Sunday school. The same district, which sent only 65,137 children to day schools, in 1851, was filling its Sunday schools with 163,033 scholars; and whilst the day schools reached only 8·7 per cent., the Sunday school was brought home to 21·7 per cent. of the population. I have had no opportunity of examining Sunday schools; but much attention was paid to them by the Commissioners of Inquiry into the State of Education in Wales, in 1846-7, and their opinion was decidedly favorable on the whole. The correctness of this opinion has been confirmed to me by ministers of religion in the district, who have described the large amount of sound religious knowledge diffused through the agency of Sunday schools, and have expressed themselves perfectly satisfied with the sufficiency of that agency for denominational purposes. I believe this to be the general feeling also of the working classes. They attach the highest value to religious instruction; but they prefer obtaining it for themselves and their families by means of the Sunday school. The day school is wanted for another purpose; and though they require in it a religious character, they do not wish to employ it in direct religious teaching.

The schools best suited for such a population, are those based upon the principles of the British and Foreign School Society. This at least should be the general type; but denominational schools might still be sanctioned in special cases, where it could be shown that they were necessary, or even, that there was a fair prospect of their permanent success.

Independently, however, of the principles upon which schools for South Wales should be constituted, I feel bound to represent that certain modifications in minor matters of administration, are imperatively called for by the circumstances of the district. One of these has reference to the regulation already mentioned, which declares that, after the commencement of this year, no school shall receive new pupil-teachers, or the capitation grant, until its teacher shall either have obtained a certificate of merit, or have passed his examination for registration. Now, of the 41 teachers in South Wales, whose schools I have inspected, 11 only hold certificates of merit, and not one has been registered. Consequently, three fourths of the schools under inspection are at this moment in

danger of being arrested in their progress of improvement, unless their teachers be changed ; and if their present teachers be dismissed, there is not the slightest chance that any considerable number of them could secure the services of certificated or registered successors. This alone would seem sufficient to show that the regulation in question, is at least premature for such a district as South Wales ; but when it is added, that there is just now an educational crisis in that part of the country, that preparations for securing annual aid in all its forms are in progress in many yet untouched localities, that fifteen certificated teachers for new British schools have actually been applied for, and that one only can be supplied ; it does not seem too much to assert that such a constitution cannot be rigorously enforced, without presenting a positive impediment to the progress of that education, which it is your Lordships' avowed and undoubted desire to promote.

Another regulation, which it would be advantageous to modify, is that which generally refuses any public aid in building or even fitting up school-rooms, unless they be conveyed in perpetuity to trustees for the purposes of education. It happens unfortunately in many iron and coal districts among the hills of Monmouthshire and South Wales, that the sole owner of the soil is some noble or wealthy individual ; who absolutely refuses to execute conveyances in fee simple, though he has no scruple about granting leases for lives or long terms, or about renewing them when the occasion arises. In such cases the continuance of the title is often morally secure ; and yet the smallest grant is rigidly refused, to the great detriment of the cause of education. To meet the evil arising out of these or similar circumstances, I venture to suggest that grants for fittings, which are always small, as well as building grants of limited amount, might be made on the security of undertakings by responsible persons to repay the grants in the event of any interruption, within a given period, to the use of the premises for a school, care being taken at the same time to ascertain that the promoters obtain the best title they have it in their own power to get. Such a modification would be particularly acceptable in cases where your Lordships call upon the managers of schools to lay down boarded floors, or adopt better fittings, as a condition of receiving annual aid ; and I am convinced, from the difficulties of this kind which have arisen within my own experience, that it would do unmixed good not only in South Wales, but in all parts of the kingdom.

A third regulation to which I would beg leave to request attention, is that which relates to the number of apprentices

allowed in schools, and the ages at which they may be engaged. The difficulty of retaining children at school until they are thirteen years old, in order that they may be apprenticed to their teachers, is steadily on the increase in every part of my district; but in the busy neighbourhoods of iron or coal mines, it is absolutely insurmountable. The best remedy appears to be one which has already been suggested by some of my colleagues—the engagement of a staff of paid monitors at an earlier age. Should this not be adopted, it is still possible to admit exceptions in certain districts, and I strongly recommend that the standard of age be lowered in the most populous parts of South Wales. A similar relaxation should take place with respect to the number of apprentices allowed. One pupil-teacher for every 40 or 50 children in attendance is frequently sufficient in a well organized and long-established school; but in new schools, and especially in such a country as Wales, with all the difficulties of a double language to encounter, this proportion is by no means enough; and it will be found very difficult to raise such institutions to the average standard of efficiency, unless a larger staff be engaged, at least for a limited time. Considerable indulgence in this respect appears to have been systematically allowed for some time past to the schools at Court-y-bella, Rhydbert, and Fishguard; and it is much to be desired that the same favour should be granted to a few other institutions, situated in the same district, and possessing equal claims.

It may perhaps be necessary to apologize for devoting so much space exclusively to one portion of my district; and I can only do so by pointing to its generally exceptional condition, to its present want of the average means of education, to the rapid increase of its inhabitants in some localities, daily threatening to outstrip all the means of social amelioration, to the great future which seems to await it, when its magnificent resources shall have received their full development, and to the golden opportunity for action presented by the circumstances of the present time. It has appeared to me, in reviewing the results of my inquiries into the state of education in South Wales, that there is much good remaining to be effected, not a little evil to be counteracted, perhaps some mistakes to be redeemed; and I venture to submit my deliberate opinion that two simple resolutions would suffice to effect all which it rests with your Lordships to accomplish. By the first, the exceptional condition of the district, especially with regard to religious persuasion, should be recognized, and the establishment in every locality of schools suited to that condition should receive the most liberal encouragement.

By the second, the application of certain regulations, for which this part of the country is not yet prepared, should be postponed for a limited period, and the stringency of others, calculated to retard improvement in a backward district, should be relaxed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOSEPH BOWSTEAD.

To the Right Honorable,

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

SCHOOL FEES.

1. EXTRACT from a Prospectus issued by the managers of the Bidford British School, at the close of 1853 :—

"The committee, while desirous of making their school thoroughly efficient as a means of education for the poor, are aware that others will gladly avail themselves of its advantages. They have, therefore, endeavoured to prepare a scale of charges which would enable them to admit the children of parents who have larger incomes, without violating the funds placed at their disposal for the education of the poor. They feel assured that every parent will consider these terms equitable, when it is known that the actual cost to the committee for the education of each child is about 6*d.* per week.

"While the charge for each child will thus be fixed according to the circumstances of the parents, no difference whatever will be made in the character or amount of instruction. Every advantage the school possesses will be alike open to all."

TERMS.

	Boys.		Girls.	
	Week <i>d.</i>	Quarter <i>s. d.</i>	Week <i>d.</i>	Quarter <i>s. d.</i>
Tradesmen, and others, paying a rent, or residing in a house } the value of 10 <i>l.</i> per year - - - - - }	6	5 0	4½	4 0
6 <i>l.</i> and under 10 <i>l.</i> , having only four } children in family - - - - - }	4	3 6	3	2 6
having more than four children - - - - - }	3	2 6	2	2 0
Workmen earning 20 <i>s.</i> per week, having only four children - - - - - }	6	5 0	4½	4 0
having more than four children - - - - - }	4	3 6	3	2 6
15 <i>s.</i> - - - - - }	4	3 6	3	2 6
having more than four children - - - - - }	3	2 6	2	2 0
12 <i>s.</i> - - - - - }	2	2 0	2	2 0
having only four children - - - - - }	1	1 0	1	1 0
less than 12 <i>s.</i> per week - - - - - }	1	1 0	1	1 0

The committee have power to reduce or remit the fees in special cases.—All school fees to be paid in advance.—All books and stationery required in the school will be provided by the committee, but one penny per month must be paid by each child for their use.—Books and slates for home study to be provided by the parents.

2. Tables illustrative of the effects produced by the introduction of higher payments.

646 *British, Wesleyan, and Denominational Schools. [1854.*

(a.) Table showing the number of children in attendance, and the payments made by them in 1853, under the old scale :

—	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.			4th Quarter.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Children paying												
3s. per Quarter	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	3
2s. " or 2d. per week	47	26	67	43	23	71	61	27	88	63	23	86
1s. " or 1d. per week	52	36	88	61	40	101	55	41	96	44	36	80
Free	29	29	58	31	41	72	26	51	47	41	10	44
Total	131	85	216	143	104	247	145	89	234	144	69	213

(b.) A similar table for the first three-quarters of 1854, under the new scale.

—	1st Quarter.			2nd Quarter.			3rd Quarter.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Children paying									
6d. weekly	13	-	13	20	-	20	26	-	26
4d. " " " " " "	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3d. " " " " " "	6	-	6	8	-	8	7	-	7
2d. " " " " " "	23	1	29	23	3	31	27	1	28
1d. " " " " " "	10	29	30	14	24	38	16	13	29
Free	62	52	114	59	59	118	62	81	143
	37	27	64	28	24	52	25	6	31
Total	161	101	262	157	110	267	163	101	264

*Summary of Tabulated Reports, for 1853-4, on Schools inspected by
H. M. Inspector of Schools, J. Bowstead, Esq.*

SUMMARY A.

Number of Schools actually inspected between
1 September 1853 and 31 August 1854.

No. of Schools, <i>i.e.</i> , institutions held in separate buildings, and separately ma- naged.	Number of School-rooms in which separate Teachers are employed.				Amount of accommodation, in square feet, in Schools enumerated in first column.*	Number of Children in average attendance in those Schools.	Number of Children at examination Schools.	Certified those Schools.	Number in the
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.					
113	51	40	26	44	179,972	16,575	17,242		329

Per-centage of Children present at examination, learning ‡

Sewing.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Drawing.	Music from Notes.	History.	Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmetic as far as			
									Fractions and Decimals.	Proportion and Practice.	Compound Rules and Reduction.	Simple Addition
23.74	1.10	1.23	2.03	13.63	15.17	34.43	55.05	72.36	5.59	8.19	24.37	26.74
												31.25

To write			To read		
From Dictation.	On Paper.	On Slates.	Books of General Information.	Easy Narratives.	Letters and Mo- nosyllables.
57.07	66.03	44.95	51.3	38.41	23.63

Per-centage of Children on School Registers

Aged								Who have been in School				
Under seven.	Between seven and eight.	Between eight and nine.	Between nine and ten.	Between ten and eleven.	Between eleven and twelve.	Between twelve and thirteen.	Between thirteen and fourteen.	Over four years.	Four years.	Three years.	Two years.	One year.
22.33	14.04	14.28	14.45	13.28	9.79	6.68	3.92	2.2	3.4	4.91	6.86	12.43
												17.81

* The amount of accommodation in square feet, divided by 8, will give the number of children who can be properly accommodated. Calculations of area in school-rooms, as compared with the average attendance of scholars, should be made upon this basis.

† At the date of closing this return.

‡ These per-centages are confined to boys' and girls' schools, and do not include infants.

SUMMARY B.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 103 of the Schools
enumerated in Summary A.

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-pence.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
366 10 2	4,643 18 8½	4,928 7 10	2,027 3 9½	11,966 0 6

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of
103 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8,779 8 5½	1,038 14 0½	2,669 14 10	12,487 17 4

General Report, for the Year 1854, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, T. W. M. MARSHALL, Esq., on the Roman Catholic Schools inspected by him in Great Britain.

MY LORDS,

DURING the official year, terminating on the 31st of August 1854, I have visited 137 schools, situated in 90 different places. The total number actually present in these schools on the days of inspection was 10,788, viz. :—

In Boys' schools	-	-	3,722
In Girls' „	-	-	4,185
In Infants' „	-	-	1,765
In Mixed „	-	-	1,116
Total	-	-	10,788

As my acquaintance with the greater part of these schools now extends over a period of six years, I have felt justified in attempting at length to indicate the precise degree of efficiency which they appear to me to have respectively attained. Such an appreciation, founded as it is upon the brief observations of an annual visit, is no doubt liable to correction, and cannot claim the character of unerring accuracy. I am inclined, however, to regard it as substantially exact; and if so, as not without a certain degree of value. It may serve at least to indicate, however imperfectly, the measure of progress already accomplished, and so to stimulate the efforts by which a higher degree of merit is to be attained in cases where success has hitherto been imperfect.

Dividing, then, into four classes the schools with which I am most intimately acquainted, and which, for the present, I limit to 124, the following terms may be conveniently selected as indicating their respective character,—Excellent, Good, Fair, Indifferent. The last three are sufficiently unambiguous, but it may be well to say in a few words what the first is intended to express. I consider then that the school alone deserves to be called *excellent*, in which, the buildings and apparatus being suitable, the two ends of Christian education are solidly attained by a wise and judicious cultivation of the intellect, skilful methods of instruction extending through an adequate range, the operation of definite and abiding religious habits, and the gradual formation of that peculiar and supernatural character, the attainment of which is the real object of man's existence, and the special and perfect result of *education* properly so called.

Assigning this definition to the term "excellent" as applied to an elementary school, I am by no means discouraged in being unable to concede that character to more than *sixteen* schools in my district. Of the remainder, *fifty-eight* may be classed as *good*, *forty-five* as *fair*, and *five* as *indifferent*.

The following table will show more distinctly the classification, which, after careful and mature observation, I have been led to adopt:—

Excellent.		Good.		Fair.		Indifferent.	
Boys' schools	- 2	Boys'	- 18	Boys'	- 17	Infants'	- 1
Girls' "	- 6	Girls'	- 20	Girls'	- 18	Mixed	- 4
Infants' "	- 7	Infants'	- 11	Infants'	- 3		
Mixed "	- 1	Mixed	- 9	Mixed	- 7		
	16		58		45		5

It would perhaps be inexpedient to name the sixteen schools which I have placed in the first column, and most or which my tabulated reports will indicate with sufficient clearness; but as I have spoken in more than one of my annual reports of a special class of teachers, belonging to religious communities, as alone capable, so far as my experience enables me to judge, of developing the most perfect fruits of education, it might be mentioned in confirmation of that opinion, that of the sixteen schools which I have marked "excellent," *fifteen* are under the charge of "religious" teachers; and of the fifty-eight marked "good," *thirty-five* owe their character to the same influence. In other words, of *seventy-four* schools which have already reached or are surely tending towards a high standard of excellence, no fewer than *fifty* are conducted by persons whose success is due to *special* causes; singular elevation of character, purity of motive, inexhaustible gentleness and patience, and careful intellectual training. In the few cases which cannot justly be included, for there are a few such, either in the columns marked "excellent" or "good," the comparative failure is to be attributed, not to deficiency of zeal or industry, but to want of natural abilities or scientific cultivation. It is much to be wished that all such cases should gradually disappear.

I must add, with sincere regret, that in the fifty schools to which I have referred, the average daily attendance does not quite amount to 5,000. There are, indeed, other schools of the same classes in my district, but they have not hitherto invited inspection. It would be very unjust in, speaking of schools whose actual condition is one of progress, not to

recognise distinctly the large share of merit which belongs to the pupil-teachers in such schools. And this is true even in cases,—or rather, in a special manner in such cases,—where the teachers to whom they have the good fortune to be apprenticed are of the highest class, possess the most eminent qualifications, and are therefore far more independent of their aid than in ordinary schools. I am sure that the excellent and accomplished persons by whom the admirable schools at Nottingham, Derby, Wolverhampton, St. Leonards, and similar institutions are conducted, would freely allow the great value of the services rendered by their apprentices, though their capacity to perform such services is wholly due to their own skilful training and affectionate counsels. Unquestionably the authors of this system of apprenticeship in our elementary schools have reason to be more than satisfied with its results, and are entitled to the grateful acknowledgments of all who are interested in popular education. For my own part, nothing which I notice in the progress of the educational measures now in operation, so far as they fall under my observation, appears to me more striking or more worthy of public and official record, than the industry, energy, and success with which a large proportion of the pupil-teachers perform their duties. During six years not one of their number, in my own district, has been rejected for inadequate progress, though a few have merited and received admonition. Many have passed examinations reflecting the highest credit both upon themselves and their teachers. And it should be observed that additional interest and importance attaches to these pleasing facts, if we consider how many of these young people were not only very slenderly qualified at the date of their admission, but were almost wholly without previous habits of industry and mental training. The marked success which, in so many cases, has attended the conscientious labours of their teachers seems to afford the most conclusive evidence of the *capacity* of this class of children to receive any amount of intellectual culture, notwithstanding previous neglect, which the persons to whom they are apprenticed are qualified to impart. And this is of course equally true as respects that far higher and more precious cultivation of the will, the habits, and affections, to effect which is the noblest aim and especial praise of Christian education. On this point a few remarks founded upon personal experience and observation may perhaps be permitted, and I am too deeply convinced of their importance not to wish that I possessed more authority and influence to impress them forcibly upon the attention of school managers.

The extraordinary and complete success of the social and religious training of a certain number of our pupil-teachers, as,

e.g. at Nottingham, Derby, St. Leonard's, Cheadle, and other places, while it shows very distinctly what *may* be effected by teachers who fully comprehend their mission, is, I am bound, to add, in almost painful contrast with other cases where little or nothing of this kind is to be remarked. And this appears to me the almost necessary result of the employment of teachers who, whatever superficial merits they may possess, bring to the discharge of their office neither due elevation of motive, nor earnestness of purpose, nor even any adequate measure of technical knowledge. The relations of *such* teachers with their apprentices are naturally limited to school hours, and to the reluctant fulfilment of the bare conditions imperatively required of them, and too often discharged only as an irksome but inevitable task. Such teachers, or at least the great majority of them, are amply satisfied if their pupils acquit themselves with tolerable credit at the annual examination, and really have no other aim. There are even some of them who would think it very unreasonable to be taxed with any larger measure of responsibility on account of their apprentices, and who would disclaim, with only too much truth, any attempt whatever to act through their understanding upon their conscience, or to propose to them, either by precept or example, the noble and generous ambition which is so easily inspired at this age, but which can only with extreme difficulty be awakened at a later period of life.

The only remedy for these cases, until teachers of a higher class can be obtained for all our schools, appears to be more careful supervision, as well as more direct personal influence, on the part of school managers. On a subject of so much delicacy, I cannot venture to offer more than a bare suggestion; these gentlemen require no counsels from me as to the manner in which they should perform their duties;—but I may say that I know very few cases in which the inefficiency of the teacher has been in any important degree counteracted by the higher influence of the manager, and not very many in which the latter can be distinctly traced as an agency in giving a definite form to the habits and character of a pupil-teacher. Perhaps, however, many such cases exist which have escaped my observation.

However this may be, on one point at least all must coincide who are accustomed to attach any importance to the education of the children of the working classes. Such persons will certainly admit that the training of several hundred young men and women, through a period of five years, during which they exercise a direct influence by their teaching and example upon several thousand children, and from which they are deriving the power to exert a much larger influence

herafter, is sufficiently grave in its character and results to deserve the consideration of all who are responsible, by their position or calling, for the final destinies of these children. To them I beg to submit the following question:—A considerable number of our pupil-teachers are so trained as not only to fulfil very amply their obligations to the Committee of Council, by whose grants the expenses of their training are defrayed, but so as to become centres of a powerful religious influence both within and beyond the school walls, persuasive examples of virtue, and active auxiliaries of the clergy in one of the most sacred and consoling works which are included in their ministry. Why are they not *all* trained in this manner?

I cannot think that this is either a superfluous or an indiscreet question, nor entertain the least doubt as to the answer which it ought to receive. Many of them are not so trained, because during the whole course of their apprenticeship they have witnessed no higher model, received no more impressive lessons, nor become attracted to any wider range of thought, than their daily converse with an unintelligent, superficial, and sometimes worldly teacher could suggest to them. There has been nothing in such an intercourse to awaken their enthusiasm, purify their motives, or sanctify the dull routine of weekly toil. And, in too many instances, at least no higher nor more persuasive influence from without has furnished any supplement to this meagre and unprofitable "training," of which the final and inevitable result is this—either that the refranchised apprentice, weary of studies which had little interest, and of occupations which had no charm, rejects the profession for which he was designed with disgust; or that one more is added to a class already too numerous, the class of languid, undisciplined, and half-educated teachers.

Whichever of these lamentable conclusions is finally developed, it is evident that the whole aim and purpose of apprenticeship is frustrated, and the object of these remarks is respectfully to suggest to school managers,—without insinuating anything like censure or reproach, which they do not merit, and which it would not become me to pronounce,—that so long as they are compelled, for reasons which shall be mentioned immediately, to employ imperfectly qualified teachers, their own influence and management might be advantageously exerted in behalf of the apprentices in their schools, so as to supply that higher kind of training, which is most essential to them, but which otherwise there is in too many cases little hope of their receiving. It is impossible, I think, for those who exercise the functions of school inspectors, not to feel a deep interest in these young people, of whom a

large proportion are fully worthy, both on account of the services which they already perform, and of those which they will hereafter be qualified to render, of the warmest sympathy and consideration. Let this be my excuse for pleading their cause. In a few years the instruction of the children of the labouring classes will be mainly in their hands. How far they are being duly prepared for a mission of such vast importance is surely a very grave and practical question. It would be difficult to exaggerate the eventualities which depend upon it; nor is it possible to devote to persons to whom such an office is hereafter to be confided too much of our solicitude, aid, and encouragement. It is because some of them appear to me to receive much less of these than, on several grounds, they may justly claim, that I have ventured to make these observations.

From this point it is natural to turn to that more general consideration, with which it is so closely connected, and within whose wide dimensions is included almost the whole question of popular education. I refer to the character and qualifications of the teachers in our elementary schools.

There are reasons for thinking that many who take an active share in promoting education for the Catholic poor of this kingdom, and even some whose whole energies are devoted to this work, are apt to exaggerate in their own minds the singular privilege which they possess in the services of that peculiar class of teachers whose eminent merits it has often been my pleasing duty to acknowledge. I do not mean that it is possible to over-estimate the value of the results which they are accomplishing, and which no one appreciates more gratefully than myself. But it is imprudent to forget that such teachers are recruited but slowly, and that many years must elapse before all the Catholic schools of this empire can be in their hands. Meanwhile we must have recourse, however reluctantly, to teachers of a very inferior class. For a long period to come,—at least as respects boys' schools,—we must employ the latter almost, exclusively, with whatever distaste and repugnance, for the simple reason that we shall have no others to employ. It is doubtful whether the number of children in my district who receive their education at the hands of "religious" teachers, including all the schools which are *not* under inspection, exceed eight or nine thousand. The rest must, for the present, be left to secular teachers, or receive no instruction whatever.

Now if we inquire what provision exists for the supply of *duly trained* teachers for these children,—that is to say, for two-thirds of our girls and nine-tenths of our boys,—the answer is not a little dispiriting. Few persons seem to have thought the subject worthy of their attention. They had another order

of teachers in their minds. Some felt but a lukewarm interest in a matter which they deemed relatively of inferior importance; others, and they not the least zealous or influential, distinctly and emphatically repudiated any interest in it whatever. I think this was a grave mistake, and one which has been attended with very lamentable consequences, which call loudly for a remedy. All admit that our children must be taught; and it really seems a kind of puerility to abandon them without effort to any sort of teachers whatever, because you cannot procure others whom, for excellent reasons, you would prefer to employ.

The *only* training school for masters, — save one to which I will refer presently, — from which, with very inconsiderable exceptions, secular Catholic teachers have been and are obtained, is the institution in Marlborough-street, Dublin. It is important, therefore, to inquire what sort of training the students in that school receive. I have a long list before me of teachers actually in charge of schools in my district who profess to have been *trained* in Dublin; and how much value is to be attached to what they call their “training” will appear at once from this fact, that of the whole number less than *one-eighth* spent so much as six months in that institution, barely *one-fourth* so much as five, and more than *one-half* from four to four and a half. Considering what has been determined by the authorities in this country, who are certainly experienced and competent judges, to be the due period of training for the office of a teacher, even *after five years of preliminary training as a pupil-teacher*, I think we are fully justified in regarding such teachers as I have referred to as virtually untrained. I am tempted, for my own part, to say much of their disqualifications, and especially of their feeble personal influence; but I should be sorry to give pain to a class of men, many of whom are useful and fairly competent teachers, and quite capable, as some of them have proved, of attaining, with due aid and adequate inducements, a very high rank in their profession.

If, then, the professedly *trained* teachers are, with few exceptions, such as I have described, and there remains only one other class, the *self-educated*, it is evident that, great as has been the efforts made by Catholics during the last few years to improve their educational institutions, very much still remains to be done. Fortunately, this necessary work has been commenced, as I shall state immediately, with the most auspicious promise of success. But I am anxious, before reporting upon that point, to add a word with respect to those whom I have called “self-educated” teachers. No doubt such teachers, taken as a class, will be found to be feeble and incompetent; and only special natural gifts, patient study,

and habits of careful observation, will enable them to correct and supply their original defects. It is, however, a great gratification to me to bear testimony to the very remarkable examples of this kind of success which I have found in my district, and particularly in the county of York. The two ablest, most devoted, and most successful masters in it, both of whom have gained high certificates, and one the first-class, have never spent a day in a training school. I would gladly commit the charge of any school, however difficult to conduct, to either of these two excellent men, in preference to any "trained" master I have ever known. But such cases are and always will be extremely rare. It would be rash and imprudent to count upon them. Many self-taught masters are simply mischievous, most of them incompetent. There are few offices which, as a rule, require more peremptorily a special training and preparation, and it is really too late to affect to doubt or question so certain a truth.

At length, however, a training school for Catholic masters exists, with every guarantee for complete success. Up to this date the Principal of St. Mary's, Hammersmith, has been unable to obtain students of the ordinary class for whom such institutions are designed, namely, pupil-teachers who have completed their apprenticeship. Sufficient time had not elapsed since the admission of Catholic schools to a share in the grants of the Committee of Council for the supply of students from this source. A certain number, however, have recently applied for admission, and will present themselves for the Christmas examination. Their number will henceforth be regularly recruited from year to year. The difficulty which had previously existed in obtaining suitable candidates is, therefore, finally removed, and the promoters of Catholic schools may now look forward with confidence to the gradual formation of a body of teachers fitly prepared for their arduous duties, duly appreciating their own high mission, and to whom the charge of schools may be entrusted without any of those painful misgivings and apprehensions with which the forced employment of untrustworthy persons had made too many managers familiar. I have been acquainted with the training school to which I refer from its first foundation, and have watched its progress with deep interest. Upon its success depended, in a great degree, the whole future character of our male schools. It has already produced valuable results, even if not fully commensurate with the hopes founded upon it, but its operations have been inevitably limited and impeded up to the present time by the absence of qualified students. No amount of energy or skill, and neither have been deficient, could supply this capital want. It will now be no

longer felt, and the training and instruction will certainly be of a high order. The Principal, whose power of forming and elevating the character of those who are under his guidance, and of creating in them a true conception of the nature and scope of their duties, has been abundantly proved, has secured the services of assistants fully able to co-operate with him. All the requisite aids and appliances have been or will be provided with equal judgment and liberality. Henceforth pupil-teachers who have completed their apprenticeship in Catholic schools will enjoy all the advantages which their previous training, however incomplete, will have prepared them to appreciate and to turn to good account. The machinery by which alone the faithful and accomplished schoolmaster can be created is at length perfectly organized, and the primary condition of success, in the absence of which all efforts, however zealous and well intended, must have remained fruitless and abortive, is fully secured.

The remarks which I have now made with respect to teachers, their training and qualifications, lead me to another and kindred subject of equal importance, namely, the character of the instruction imparted by them. An objection has been urged by some who look with suspicion, or at least with scant sympathy, upon the system now adopted in schools which are in connexion with the Committee of Council, to what they consider one of its inseparable results; and it has supplied the few who more openly avow hostility to that system with a new and specious argument. It is said that the whole tendency of the grants administered by the Committee of Council, as well as of annual inspection, is to encourage and reward proficiency in secular learning at the sacrifice and even to the disparagement of higher and more sacred truths. The master, according to this objection, learns to attach exclusive importance to success in those points which alone find a place in the Inspector's report; the pupil-teachers are tempted to forget the value of studies which are altogether excluded from their annual examination; and even the children, first surprised at, but soon accustomed to the prominence given to a certain class of questions, suffer in common with their teachers, and purchase a questionable privilege at the cost of a far more serious and perhaps irreparable loss. Such is the objection, stated, I believe, in its full force; and I may be allowed to add that if it were well founded, it would, in my opinion, be conclusive against the whole system.

A very little consideration will, however, suffice to show that even if the objection, which I am as far as possible from regarding as frivolous in itself, were ever so true in a parti-

cular case, the reproach founded upon it would recoil most justly and inevitably upon those who urge it.

It is quite true that, as respects the class of schools with which I am concerned, the officers of the Committee of Council are not authorized to push their inquiries within the domain of religion, but are expressly prohibited, by the contract according to the terms of which they perform their duties, from intruding into the range of subjects included within it. But it is so far from being a fixed principle with the Committee of Council to limit in this way the functions of inspection, that ample provision is made, in all cases where school managers offer no opposition, for the strictest inquiry into these very points,—the examination upon them absorbing, if I am rightly informed, no inconsiderable share of the whole time allotted to the work of inspection.

It is to be observed, therefore, in the first place, that if no reference is made to these sacred subjects in the official examination of Catholic schools, it is simply because all such reference has been absolutely, and as it seems to me most judiciously, forbidden by those to whom it was left to determine what the limits of that examination should be. We ask nothing officially about religion, because it was very wisely made a condition that we should ask nothing; and because it was, no doubt, assumed that religion, and its formal and systematic exposition might be very safely left to those to whom it belongs to handle so high a theme with authority.

If, then, in any school undue predominance has been given to secular subjects and religious teaching, as the objection which I am considering alleges, has been meagre and insufficient, who is to blame for so disgraceful a result? Certainly not the Committee of Council, nor their officers, who have nothing whatever to do with the matter, either by way of encouragement or restraint. As far as any regulations of the Committee of Council interfere, it is quite possible to devote any number of hours, whatever, to religious instruction. Why has this not been done? Whose neglect is it? Who is responsible for the evil? Whatever name the answer may evoke, it will not be that of the Committee of Council nor their Inspector, who, I repeat it once more, are very properly excluded from all share in a work which they, who have jealously claimed as their own, may at least be fairly expected as jealously to discharge.

It will be seen, that I do not hesitate to insinuate where the reproach, if there be any, should lie; at least I disclaim most emphatically to accept any share in it myself, and I disclaim it equally, as I am bound to do, for those whose instructions I execute.

But this is by no means the whole of the case, and though it forms a very sufficient answer, as it seems to me, to the objection which has been noticed, much remains to be said. It may be added, that the subject is sufficiently serious to merit full consideration.

Now it is certain, as a matter of fact, that those schools which are most remarkable for the character of the instruction in secular subjects, are also most conspicuous for the excellence of the religious training. I confidently appeal on this point to the testimony of those who are best qualified to offer it, namely, the teachers by whose skill and care these combined results have been obtained. The evidence of such teachers has been cited in my reports on former occasions, and not only confirms the question of fact here alleged, but tends to establish the still more interesting truth, that there is an intimate relation between the two kinds of success, and that the one is, as a general rule, the cause and occasion of the other. And if it be urged that this is only or mainly true in cases where the teachers are of a special class, and careful to guard against the very danger which the objectors apprehend, it may reasonably be said in reply, first, that at least *such* teachers find no inconvenience from the system in operation, and know how to derive solid advantages from it; and, secondly, that the true remedy for the incapacity or low views, or one-sided instruction, of teachers of a lower order, is to be found, as I have already suggested, in the intelligent supervision and influence of the managers, and especially of the clergy.

No doubt there are dangers to be guarded against in any system of instruction, whether it takes a wide or a narrow range, whether it has for its field a university or a "poor school." Ample endowments and costly prizes offer powerful inducements to secular proficiency in the one, and, perhaps, appeal quite as often to the lower as to the loftier instincts of our nature; and the worst which can be said of the humbler advantages which a provident government now tenders to the students in an elementary school is this, that they may possibly, in particular cases, be injudiciously appropriated, or assume undue and exaggerated importance in the judgment of some who know not how to discern their true place in the general scheme of education. But it is the very province of the clergy,—the natural guardians of the children of the poor,—to detect and turn aside all such contingent dangers; and if, as the objection under notice seems gratuitously to assume, they fail to do so, their protest against the system under which they arise loses all dignity, and degenerates into an undesigned confession of incapacity and neglect.

What has been said may suffice, perhaps, to establish these two conclusions,—that the objection which I have considered points to an evil easily avoided in a well-conducted school, and which is solely attributable, wherever it is found in operation, to want of heedful attention on the part of those whose special duty it is to guard against such dangers. But I cannot conclude without expressing surprise that a reflection of a different kind, quite as practical, and suggesting a far more complex apparatus of precaution, has not occurred to the minds of the objectors. The more vigorous cultivation of the intellect and the communication of a wider range of knowledge than was formerly imparted to children of the labouring classes may possibly demand the employment of certain checks and safeguards, which, it is satisfactory to know, are not difficult in their application; but is this all which the real or imaginary dangers of the modern system of popular education suggest or require by way of counterpoise? Two very urgent wants appear to me to have been created by it simultaneously, and perhaps I shall not be censured as going beyond my province if I venture to refer to them. Both arise out of the present state of the lower sections of society in relation to education.

Whatever description might have been given a few years ago of the labouring population of England, no one, I suppose, would have thought of defining them as a *reading* class. And as they did not read, it would have been prodigally superfluous to provide literature for them. The case is very different now. Of the few who, thirty years ago, could read at all, only a small proportion made any active use of this faculty; and probably none so used it as to occasion the slightest alarm to those who then thought, as perhaps some few still think, that education should only be given to people who dwell in houses of certain dimensions, and who can afford to be delicately clothed and fed. But new habits have been formed, or are in progress of formation, amongst this class. They are acquiring, so to speak, a new sense. They know at length the cravings of the intellectual appetite, and they feed it, with poison or nourishing aliment, according to what their hand chances to light upon. And this process will infallibly continue. A newly awakened mind is as conscious of intellectual famine, as a vigorous body is of the want of necessary food, and is often quite as impatient of this intolerable kind of suffering. Now it seems to be agreed that universal education is one of the characteristics of our age, and whatever may be thought of its probable or possible results, no intelligent person refuses to accept it as necessary and inevitable. It is a *fact* which cannot be changed, but must be dealt with in a serious spirit. And if there be any who not only regard this new

state of modern society with apprehension, but even give clamorous utterance to their misgivings, it is not unreasonable to expect from *them* at least some vigilance in the timely provision of remedies. Do they acknowledge and accept this responsibility? If, for example, they happen to have the supervision of a school in which there is an active intellectual life, do they make any attempt to satisfy the new wants which such a school is sure to call into being? If, to narrow the question still further, they employ the services of pupil-teachers, have they given any aid towards the prudent direction of their studies, warned them against the dangers which they profess to see so clearly, or furnished them with rules for avoiding them? Have they even supplied them,—I will not say with a library, but—with so much as one good and useful book?

One thing is certain, that pupil-teachers will read, and do read, and not unfrequently works of very doubtful utility. We are deluged with a literature, within the reach of almost every one, to travel through which is by no means always a safe journey upon solid ground, but sometimes conducts one over very dangerous places, soft and yielding to the foot, not very agreeable to the eye, and emitting all sorts of evil odours. Let those who fear the effects of secular instruction not disdain to act as signposts in these doubtful regions. They will generally have docile travellers to guide, for whom a word or a look of caution will suffice. But let them not affect to tremble at dangers which they neither know themselves, nor take any pains to make known to others.

The other want arising out of the present order of instruction is of a still graver kind, and I should be venturing upon forbidden ground if I did more than allude to it. Whether it be good or not to educate as we are now educating, which will probably continue to be a subject of dispute, at least it is undeniable that if we cultivate the mind and teach *secular* subjects scientifically, we must teach *religious* ones in the same spirit. We must not be accurate and precise in the one, loose and superficial in the other. There is a danger lest our pupils should come to discern so strange a contrast, and since we have qualified them to do so, should permit themselves to reason upon it. The teacher who is minute and laborious in his lessons on grammar or history, but leaves religion to be learned by the listless recitation of the bare words of the catechism, is doing a work which certainly requires very stringent supervision. Let more time, by all means, be given to religious instruction, if it has anywhere been deficient, but let it not be augmented in *quantity* only. It is a sight to rejoice the heart,—I am speaking of what I have often witnessed,—when the higher order of education, which now

prevails in so many of our schools, is used as an instrument to impress deeper and more searching views of divine things; and it is the eminent merit of no small number of those schools, that this is precisely what they are now effecting, and with a fulness of success which cannot be witnessed without admiration and gratitude. The experience of each additional year only satisfies me more and more completely, that wise and solid *instruction* is the first step to effective *education*, and that the latter cannot be brought to mature development where the former is defective and unsubstantial.

I am desirous, in concluding this report, to notice two points to which I have been requested to invite the attention of the Committee of Council; the one, the inconvenience and embarrassment experienced by school managers from the want of a digest of their Lordships' Minutes, the various modifications of which during successive years can only be harmonized by laborious references, for which many persons have neither time nor opportunity; the other, the expedience of adopting some mode of giving information to teachers generally on the new scheme of examination, which comes into operation for the first time during the present year.

I have the honor to be, &c.

T. W. M. MARSHALL.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

Summaries of Tabulated Reports, for 1853-4, on Schools inspected by H.M. Inspector of Schools, T. W. M. Marshall, Esq.

SUMMARY A.

Number of Schools *actually* inspected between 1 September 1853 and 31 August 1854.

No. of Schools, &c., institutions held in separate buildings, and separately managed.	Number of School-rooms in which separate Teachers are employed.				Amount of accommodation, in square feet, in Schools enumerated in first column.*	Number of children in average attendance in those Schools.	Number of children present at examination in those Schools.	Number of <i>Certified Teachers</i> in those Schools.†	Number of <i>Peep-teachers</i> in those Schools.‡
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.					
88	46	46	21	20	92,985	10,957	10,323	59	151

Percentage of Children present at examination, learning ‡

Sewing.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Drawing.	Music from Notes.	History.	Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmetic as far as			
									Fractions and Decimals.	Proportion and Practice.	Compound Rules and Reduction.	Simple Addition.
26·71	1·1	0·66	0·74	4·86	14·15	28·48	53·97	66·0	8·53	6·84	7·28	5·54
												7·25

To write			To read		
From Dictation.	On Paper.	On Slates.	Books of General Information.	Easy Narratives.	Letters and Monosyllables.
55·25	31·07	26·96	31·27	25·97	23·51

Percentage of Children on School Registers

Aged							Who have been in School				
Under seven.	Between seven and eight.	Between eight and nine.	Between nine and ten.	Between ten and eleven.	Between eleven and twelve.	Between twelve and thirteen.	Between thirteen and fourteen.	Over fourteen.	Over four years.	Four years.	Three years.
33·12	15·06	12·4	12·11	9·37	7·06	4·92	3·13	2·83	2·71	2·83	6·06
											11·79
											34·85

* The amount of accommodation in square feet, divided by 8, will give the number of children who can be properly accommodated. Calculations of area in school-rooms, as compared with the average attendance of scholars, should be made upon this basis.

† At the date of closing this return.

‡ These per-centages are confined to boys' and girls' schools, and do not include infants.

SUMMARY B.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 88 of the Schools
enumerated in Summary A.

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-pence.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
171 1 3	2,683 6 1	1,328 11 7	1,273 17 5	5,756 16 4

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of 88
of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3,880 12 6	460 3 4	1,329 8 4½	5,670 4 2½

General Report, for the Year 1854, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, SCOTT NASMYTH STOKES, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law, on the Roman Catholic Schools inspected by him in the North-western District of Great Britain.

MY LORDS,

Southport, December 1854.

IN the report submitted to your Lordships at the close of the year 1853, I ventured to estimate the number of Roman Catholic Schools within my district, and the number of children receiving instruction in them. The results arrived at were as follow :

In Scotland 35 schools, with room for 5,250 children.

In England and Wales (within my district) 153 schools, with room for 29,112 children.

Tables in reference to the existing educational establishments in England and Wales, and the number of scholars actually under instruction upon 31st March 1851, have subsequently been issued from the Census Office, following upon similar tables already published for Scotland. In examining the returns relative to the schools visited by me, I observe that, whether from difficulty in collecting information of a novel character, or from peculiar circumstances attaching to the day selected, from whatever cause, the omission of some considerable establishments commonly at work is unquestionably discoverable. For, to mention the most conspicuous instances, Salford, Sunderland, and Lancaster, appear in the returns as having no Catholic Schools. Making some allowance for such omissions, and a far larger allowance for the increase of schools between March 1851, and October 1853, I am of opinion that the Census Returns support the substantial accuracy of my estimate. These returns show—

In Scotland 32 schools with an attendance of 5,673 children.

In England and Wales (within my district) 118 schools, with an attendance of 17,882 children.

Referring, as an additional check, to the number of schools, actually inspected, and of children examined by me in the year ended 30th September 1853, I find that I visited within that period,

In Scotland 20 day schools, attended by 3,802 children.

In England 87 „ „ 14,364 „

There are still, in Liverpool, two schools for boys and one for girls; in Preston, one for boys; in Blackburn, two for girls; in Manchester, one for boys and two for girls; in Glasgow, one for boys and girls; and in smaller places many schools for both sexes, which have not attempted to derive benefit from the Parliamentary grant; and I am of opinion

that the excess of my estimate of 1853 over the actual results of last year's inspection represents very ample indeed, but perhaps not exaggeratedly, the number and capacity of uninspected schools: that excess amounts to 71 schools and 16,196 children.

The table subjoined will exhibit all the figures at one glance.

	Scotland.		Lancashire.		North Wales, Salop, and Cheshire.		Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham.		Totals.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Census of 1851	32	5,673	79	13,789	19	1,527	23	2,566	150	23,557
Estimate of 1853	33	5,250			143	29,142			178	34,392
Inspection of 1853-4	20	3,802	63	11,450	5	460	19	2,454	107	18,166

A comparison of the results of inspection during the years 1852-3 and 1853-4 gives in favour of the last year a large and satisfactory increase. In 1852-3 there were inspected within my district, by Mr. Marshall and myself, 60 schools, containing 9,621 scholars; in 1853-4 I have inspected altogether 115 schools, attended by 19,876 children. The local distribution of the increase deserves attention.

TABLE OF INCREASE IN SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

	No. of Schools inspected.		Absolute Increase.	Proportion of Total Increase.
	1853.	1854.		
Scotland	13	20	7=63 per cent.	0.149
Lancashire	32	60	31=97 per cent.	0.659
North Wales, Salop, and Cheshire	5	5	0	0
Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham	10	19	9=90 per cent.	0.192

Should the same rate of progress be maintained in the north, and spread into the more southerly portion of my district, all the schools within it will in less than two years, fall under inspection. Managers of some schools scarcely appear to understand that the appointment of a second Inspector has opened to them advantages which, perhaps, they formerly took steps to seek, and were discouraged to seek in vain. It may, therefore, be desirable to state that my list of schools is not full, but contains space for an accession of institutions, in behalf of which the managers may desire to claim the assistance of the Parliamentary grant. And here I may conveniently record the arrangements lately sanctioned by your Lordships for the subdivision of the district, and the months assigned for visits

within each subdivision. Henceforward, then, schools in Liverpool and its vicinity, will be inspected in the months of January and February; Preston and North Lancashire in March and April; Scotland in May and June; Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, in July and August; North Wales, Salop, Cheshire, together with Manchester and its vicinity, in November and December. New cases will be grouped in conformity with the settled distribution of my time and work.

• Having endeavoured to arrive with some degree of precision at the possible amount of work which the district may afford, and the arrangements for meeting its demands, I proceed to record, in detail, the actual results of the year's inspection.

Within the twelvemonths, ended 30th September 1854, I have travelled 6,960 miles, and visited 115 establishments, comprising 185 departments, and, at least, an equal number of teachers. Of these establishments, 13 contained separate rooms for boys, girls, and infants 27 for boys and girls, 3 for boys and infants, 10 for girls and infants, 2 mixed and infants, 10 for boys only, 9 for girls only, 1 for infants only, 33 mixed schools of boys and girls, viz. 21 in charge of masters, and 12 under female teachers, 3 industrial schools, and 4 night schools. These schools were actually attended at the time of my visits by 19,876 pupils. In four instances two visits were paid to the same schools. In 30 schools, certificated teachers, with apprentices, were employed; in 4, certificated teachers, without apprentices; in 30, apprentices were being trained by uncertificated teachers; in 11 cases, claims for apprentices were either disallowed or failed after admission; 39 schools sought inspection for the first time, with a view to obtain either the capitation grant or some other of the aids offered to schools by your Lordships.

At Christmas 1853, an examination open to male and female candidates for the certificate of merit was held before me in Edinburgh, and of the twenty teachers who presented themselves on that occasion, eleven were found deserving of a class. Out of the number four had already secured the certificate; so that the gain of the district by examination during the past year is limited to seven certificates.

• An examination for registration, held in accordance with the new arrangements in Manchester at Easter 1854, was attended by ten candidates, of whom six, viz., two masters and four mistresses, were declared successful.

In reference to apprenticeship, I have examined 402 young persons, of whom twenty-nine completed their term of service with credit, seventeen were released from their indentures either at their own desire or for other reasons, and 273 remain

in service as pupil-teachers. The total number examined includes 172 candidates for apprenticeship, of whom ninety-five were accepted and seventy-seven rejected. The total includes also ten boys and girls examined in two Glasgow schools, whose cases it has been impossible to settle through the omission of the managers to make certain returns required in the Council Office.

And here I would beg leave to introduce to favourable notice the names of the schools at which the apprenticeship has been brought to a successful close, together with the names of the apprentices themselves, and such particulars as I have been able to collect regarding the present employment.

SCHOOLS, NAMES, and present POSITION of APPRENTICES who completed their Services with credit between April 1853, and October 1854:

School.	Name.	Employment.
<i>Males.</i>		
Sunderland -	B. Scanlan -	Assistant-teacher for a time; now on Ordnance survey.
Edinburgh, St. Andrew's	D. McCarron -	Assistant for one year; now teacher in Carlisle.
"	J. McDermott -	Taught at Galashiels, N.B., but failed in health.
"	Barnes -	Teacher at Huntley, N.B.; is going to St. Mary's, Hammersmith.
"	Chisholm -	Assistant; is going to St. Mary's.
"	Smith -	Is going to St. Mary's.
Glasgowport -	N. Stafford -	Teacher at Glossop.
Bolton -	M. Dawson -	Assistant; is going to St. Mary's.
Durham -	Bulmer -	Teacher at Thurinham.
Blackburn, St. Alban's	Winder -	In trade.
"	Fitzpatrick -	Assistant.
"	Clarke -	Teacher at Eskdale N.B.
Newcastle -	Cutlan -	Assistant.
Dumfries -	Carran -	In trade.
<i>Females.</i>		
Sunderland -	R. Palmer, -	Teacher at Alnwick; has gained the certificate.
"	Skippen -	
"	Mitchell -	Is seeking for a school.
Durham -	White -	
"	Donnahey -	Milliner.
Edinburgh, St. Catherine's	R. Maloney -	Assistant at charge of managers.
Newcastle -	Monaghan -	Teacher at Liverpool, St. Helen's.
Edinburgh, St. Mary's	Barker -	Teacher at Dalkeith, N.B.
"	Sweney, -	Assistants at charge of manager, Rev. G. Rigg.
"	Harvey, -	
"	Douglas, -	
"	Miller -	Teaches in Liverpool.
"	McGlinchy -	In a shop.

School.	Name.	Employment.
<i>Males.</i>		
Preston, St. Augustine	M. Mercer - -	Teaches at Great Eccleston.
Stella - -	M. Daglish -	—
Liverpool, St. Nicholas	Flynn, Bond, } -	In training at Namur, Belgium.
"	Murphy } -	
"	Mahon	Is seeking for a school.

Thus it would appear that of the whole number of thirty-three apprentices who up to this time have served out their term in schools within my district no fewer than 25, or 72·7 per cent. are actually engaged in teaching or in preparing themselves to teach hereafter more effectively. And this in spite of the grave disadvantage under which the want of training schools has placed them. The proportion appears very satisfactory; and scrutinizing the list with a knowledge of individuals, I think that nearly all of those likely by their attainments and example beneficially to influence the young will be found devoting themselves to school work. It would have afforded me gratification to add to the names of the schools the names also of those teachers, under whom the apprentices determined to become teachers have been trained; because I conceive that in inspiring their apprentices with a love of teaching and leading them to devote their powers to the performance of duties so noble and so beneficial, they have established a claim to honourable notice, and have afforded proof of the peculiar fitness to be intrusted with the charge of pupil-teachers. In this view, although I cannot produce a complete list, I may name as particularly deserving of mention Mr. Dunlery, of Edinburgh, Mr. Chapman, of Durham, (whose former pupils are at this moment efficient teachers,) Mr. Davie, Miss Inchain, and Miss Real, of Edinburgh, all certificated teachers, as well as Mr. Kelly, certificated master, formerly of Stockport. It must also be observed that the high example of the Sisters of Mercy at Sunderland, and the Sisters of Notre Dame at St. Nicholas' Liverpool, has not been lost upon their pupils.

Out of a large number of apprentices some will certainly fail to exhibit the qualifications demanded in a teacher, and at the close of their term will choose a more congenial mode of life; while of others accidental circumstances will from time to time shorten the career. Thus, since my appointment, eight apprentices have completed their course and taken no further steps to advance as teachers; and twenty have been prematurely released from their indentures. Death, ill-health, or marriage

has removed six ; consent of parties six ; want of promise two ; disagreements with teachers two ; and more serious misconduct four. Blame does not necessarily attach to the teacher under whose eye the worst of such misadventures occur ; but the school in which they repeatedly happen must lie under an unfavourable suspicion of unfitness for receiving pupil-teachers.

LIST of SCHOOLS in which, between April 1853 and October 1854, Apprenticeships have terminated prematurely, with the Cause of Failure.

Macclesfield	-	2	Disagreement with masters.
Dumfries	-	1	Misconduct.
Falkirk	-	1	Consent.
Liverpool, St. Anthony's	-	1	Death.
Rainhill	-	1	Consent.
Edinburgh, St. Andrew's	-	1	Health.
St. Patrick's	-	1	Misconduct
Litherland	-	1	ditto.
<i>Females.</i>			
Hartlepool	-	1	Marriage.
Eccles	-	1	Consent.
Liverpool, St. Anthony's	-	1	Misconduct.
„ Mary's	-	1	Marriage.
„	-	1	Want of promise.
Appleton	-	1	Consent.
Newcastle	-	2	Death
Liverpool, St. Ann's	-	1	Consent.
„ St. Peter's	-	1	ditto.
Glasgow, St. Mary's	-	1	Want of promise.

- Of the conduct and advancing attainments of the apprentices, it affords me great gratification to be able to record a generally high opinion. ; In a few cases but small progress in learning has been made ; in a larger number of schools no increased power in teaching has been manifested. Failure in studies I have seen cause for the most part to attribute to the deficient attainments as the culpable negligence of the principal teachers ; while the want of success in teaching sometimes observed under school masters or mistresses of undoubted ability and strict conscientiousness, seems mainly to spring from adherence to the monitorial system, which, among other vices, cramps the expanding energies of the young apprentice and dooms him for ever to the low standard and feeble methods of a class-monitor.

Assistant teachers have been appointed at Edinburgh, St. Andrew; Newcastle, St. Andrew; Blackburn, St. Andrew; and Preston, Upper Walker Street. These are males, and two of them will compete for Queen's scholarships at Hammersmith.

In the absence of any recognized training school for female teachers, the Rev. George Rigg, of Edinburgh, anxious that the number of apprentices should not be curtailed, is generously retaining for one year at his own charge four of the pupil-

teachers, who have completed their period of service with great credit in the Edinburgh schools. Such a burthen is ordinarily quite beyond the means possessed by managers of Roman Catholic Schools.

To the number of certificated teachers employed in 1853, success in the Christmas examination or removal from the South has added twelve; but death has taken three from the small band, leaving thirty-four—twenty-three males and eleven females, engaged in teaching.

The disparity between the respective numbers of certificated teachers is very striking on the whole, and varies remarkably in different places. In the hope that the teachers of my district will be roused to greater exertions, and will generally resolve to secure that honourable distinction which many of them deserve, but few have yet obtained, I draw attention to the following contrast:—

Number of	Edinburgh.	Preston.	Blackburn.	Manchester.	Liverpool.	Glasgow.
Teachers -	6	9	8	4	25	1
Certificates -	5	4	3	1	2	0
Apprentices -	28	32	5	17	89	17
Assistants -	1	1	1	0	0	0

In Edinburgh, Preston, and Blackburn, the proportion of certificates to teachers is as 8 to 12; in Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, less than 1 to 12. Various causes may combine to produce so strange a contrast; but I see no reason to doubt that certificated teachers will be found, as a general rule, to occupy the situations which present the greatest advantages. Adequate attractions will secure their presence in Glasgow as well as in Edinburgh.

The working of the capitation grant, introduced with the year 1854, can scarcely as yet be tested by experience; but there seems reason to anticipate that it will be the means of bringing a new class of schools within the scope of the Parliamentary grant, and of effecting great improvements in them: it will certainly add very materially to the influence of Her Majesty's Inspectors. I have found, in some instances, that the grant is regarded with despondency, as though the conditions attached to it were difficult, and indeed impossible, of fulfilment. Not so: the grant, confined to England and Wales, has been already paid to the following schools: Thornley, Stella, and Houghton-le-Spring, in Durham; Wigton, in Cumberland; Rainhill, Bootle, and Litherland, in Lancashire; Middleton, in Salop; and Talacre, in Flintshire. I

learn with pleasure that the *Catholic Poor School Committee* will require claimants for a share in its funds to attempt, where it is possible, to obtain the capitation grant, and, by this means, will promote their efficiency and improvement.

The schools inspected for the first time in the course of the past year may be classed, according to the date of their erection, as new or old. Among the new schools, Liverpool, Holy Cross; Liverpool, St. Thomas and St. William; the Talbot Schools at Preston and St. Helen's, are all fine and even costly buildings, spacious in extent, and erected with the best materials. But not one of them, in regard of plan and organization, can be considered a proper model for schools of the largest class. Indeed, it would appear that architects, if they would not force the promoters of schools into an abandonment of the Gothic style, must prove its suitability by an exercise of greater ingenuity than they have yet displayed, and must conceive of a school some more exact idea than that of a church with one or two floors introduced into it. A better model will be afforded by the Liverpool St. Francis Schools, now completed; but I consider that even in this case the omission of class-rooms renders the plan imperfect. Of smaller schools, Appleton, Lytham, Coatbridge, Airdrie, Dumbarton, and Huntly, deserve favourable notice. For a mixed school, I would recommend more particularly the plan of St. John's, Alnwick.

It is perhaps probable, *a priori*, that the energy which has succeeded in raising good premises will employ extraordinary exertions to secure a teacher of capacity and merit. Experience justifies the expectation. In new buildings I have usually found teachers remarkable for vigour and assiduity, forming a marked contrast to the qualifications generally exhibited in old schools inspected for the first time.

Schools of this class have presented themselves chiefly in the less densely-peopled districts of Lancashire; and if civilization has here exerted but a feeble sway; if schools here and there exist, but accomplish nothing; if the class of negative teachers—teachers only because naught else—still lingers; if, too often, ventilation is neglected, and stone floors prevail,—yet it is precisely in these districts that the wish for improvement, once roused, will advance steadily, and effect manifest results; because in them the school has time to carry out its purposes upon children, not vagrant, as elsewhere, but born and reared upon the spot, and subject to the influences of local opinion. In villages, as indeed in towns, the great obstacle to the improvement of schools is the dearth of capable teachers. But in the rural districts another difficulty presents

itself in the common stone floors, which preclude all hope of benefit from the capitation grant without a previous outlay, considerable to managers already overburthened by the ordinary school expenses. Temporarily injurious, however, in its application to a large number of schools, the regulation against stone floors must, I think, be regarded as even more indispensable in Catholic schools than in others, because in them the argument based upon risk of health is strengthened by the frequent presence of children who are in the habit of attending quite barefooted. I have watched such children, while their class was under examination, as they shifted painfully from foot to foot, and at length placed beneath them a copybook or a cap, to check the efflux of vital heat. Certainly, where agriculture affords the sole employment, children without shoes or clogs are seldom seen; but if demand for labour has drawn numbers together, it is rare indeed to find a Catholic congregation which does not reckon some Irish families with many children, for whom the alternative offers itself, either to admit them half-clad into school, in the hope of amendment, or to condemn them for life to their present state of social degradation. Stone floors materially assist their exclusion. If, then, a high view of the purposes of the school, if consideration for the health of the scholars, and, more especially, of the teachers, be imperative to remove such floors from Catholic schools, motives of charity at least will, even at some cost, I am sure, be adequate to do so.

And among the improvements of the past year I reckon not the least that stone floors have disappeared from Newcastle, St. Andrew; Carlisle, St. Patrick; Boston, St. Wilfrid; Wigan, St. John; Sunderland, St. Mary; and I trust also from other village schools besides Fernyhalgh, St. Mary. In Scotland I have not met with a single stone floor.

In the schools named above, the opportunity afforded by a change of floor has been taken to introduce an improved organization; and on this subject I will venture to offer a few remarks, far from new in themselves, but possibly still unfamiliar to many connected with the schools which I visit. Those schools range between rooms of great area, with an attendance of 400 or 500, to the humble apartment holding a score of children. The same organization cannot be available for all of them. It is to the larger schools that the following remarks mainly refer.

Up till the year 1850, I suppose that the only plan of conducting a large school known to my district consisted in the pure monitorial system. Under this system, as is notorious to all, a large room, oblong or nearly square, was filled to

within four or five feet of either wall with long lines of parallel desks, all facing the master's seat, raised on a platform at one end of the room. The children wrote their copies and got through their sums at the desks; but the work of the school, so far as it consisted in teaching and learning, was carried on by means of numerous small semicircular classes formed along the walls, and confided to an equal number of "monitors."

There are still schools so conducted; and I will refer particularly to one of them, which, I am glad to learn, is now re-organized. On my last visit it contained upwards of 400 children, arranged in twenty-eight classes, with subdivisions of the younger children; there was an infants' school besides. The discipline was excellent, the evolutions admirably performed, and the whole superintended by very superior teachers. Let it be assumed—I am not certain of the facts—that eight classes were taught immediately by the teacher and assistants. There would then remain twenty classes, each requiring a monitor, to be changed once at least, so that not fewer than forty or fifty monitors would be employed every day. The first child of the last class was aged nine, and but a small number were upwards of eleven.

Can it be imagined that such a school contained forty or fifty children fit to teach others, qualified to cultivate intellect, to refine manners, to form character? that the parents of the monitors sent them to school to teach, and not to learn? that they attended regularly? that the parents of the rest sent their children to school to learn of children of the same age, or less? that the twenty-eight classes represented actual gradations in attainment? that of the brief school-day it is desirable to spend an hour in manœuvring from the desk to the wall, and from the wall back to the desk again?

I have seen in monitorial schools many devoted teachers of considerable attainments and untiring zeal; but I have never met with one in which the children's progress was really satisfactory.

The vices of the system are manifest as they are manifold. I have been struck with the following:—

1. The teacher's office is degraded. He who should be the actual teacher often confines himself, while monitors teach the classes, to a general superintendence, teaching no one.
2. The apprentices are sacrificed. No proper scope is afforded for the development of the teaching powers of apprentices, who seldom, in monitorial schools, make much progress as teachers after their second year.

3. The elder children are sacrificed. They are employed in appearing to teach others, instead of really learning themselves. In some instances, domineering, ungentle, and even cruel habits are created and confirmed.

4. The younger children are sacrificed. Instead of a teacher of formed mind and manners, they are placed under a child whose authority is either a tyranny or a farce. Let any one who questions the intellectual inefficiency of monitors examine those employed in the school of highest reputation within reach. Let him try them in reading, in explaining words and sentences, in notation of figures, in writing from dictation. The result, I am persuaded, will amaze him.

5. The classification is artificial and capricious. In the attainments and mental development of children, between the infants' school and the first class of an ordinary school, not more than four distinct degrees are ordinarily observable. I have never been able to ascertain upon what principle a division into twenty or thirty classes is effected; but it is certainly not uncommon, if chance has assigned a more intelligent or active-minded monitor to the eighth or twelfth class, to find the children in it more advanced than those of the fourth or sixth. Almost as a rule I have remarked that the second class is superior to the first, being less occupied with others, and receiving more of the head-teacher's attention.

6. The multitude of classes and their shape are objectionable. In a room where a score of children are playing at masters and mistresses over 200 of their companions, order and silence will be required in vain. The signal sounds, the master's cane strikes a desk or a head—a momentary pause or a scream, and all is confusion again. Meantime the children stand round their little rulers, and while the head of the class is addressed, the bottom, if prodigiously inquisitive, may learn indeed what is passing in another class, but certainly nothing from his own. When rotation brings round the sentence to the bottom, the top is quite out of hearing.

7. Time is wasted. No one can have witnessed without admiration the power exerted by a skilful master over the mass of his boys by aid of the mechanical contrivances of the monitorial system. And drilling has its value, no doubt. But is it the purpose for which children attend school? Is it worth the time and pains bestowed upon it?

8. Parents are dissatisfied. Teachers often complain of the unreasonableness of parents, who like their children neither to act as monitors, nor to learn from monitors. In repeated instances I have been told that they consent to send their sons only on condition that the master will himself give them at

least one lesson every day. I sympathize cordially with the parents, and consider them perfectly justified in their demand; but there is great reason to regret such evidences of want of confidence and popularity.

9. Lastly, there is an objection which lies beyond the limits of my duty, but which I feel too forcibly to pass in perfect silence. It is feared that in some monitorial schools a knowledge of the most sacred truths and solemn duties is communicated in a manner but too well calculated to make religion permanently distasteful. Where the capital fault is avoided, at the best memory alone can be addressed; for how is it possible that monitors of nine, or ten, or eleven, should be trusted to illustrate and enforce the doctrines and precepts of revelation?

Deeply convinced of the absolute failure of the monitorial system as a means of instruction, and of the moral dangers accompanying it, I witness with hearty satisfaction the progress of its disappearance. Edinburgh, St. Mary; Liverpool, St. Thomas, St. Nicholas (girls'), St. Peter's (girls'), St. Mary's (girls'); Wigan, St. John's; Newcastle, St. Andrew; Darlington; Stockport (boys), and other schools,—have been cleared of the heavy squares of desks, and re-arranged in convenient parallel groups. The same system is ordinarily adopted in new schools, as at Liverpool, St. Anne and St. Francis; Manchester, St. Chad; Preston, Talbot Schools,—and elsewhere. Under this system, benches and desks, twelve feet in length, facing inwards, are arranged three deep in groups along one or both of the sides. The children are taught, mainly in their seats, by a teacher or assistant, sitting or standing in front of the division, with easel and black-board, or map or picture.

Doubtless an adult trained teacher and a separate classroom for every thirty children, if attainable, would approach still nearer to perfection; but the organization now becoming general possesses great advantages over the monitorial plan. The more advanced children are instructed and trained immediately by the head-teacher. The younger are in charge of regular assistants, fairly qualified, always within sight and hearing; the classification is natural and real; the apprentices' powers are exercised and strengthened; no time is wasted in needless evolutions; and progress is generally satisfactory. These results follow the change where the teacher understands the reasons of it, and possesses skill to turn it to account. There may be cases where the improvement is apparent only; as there certainly are schools in which by merely shortening the desks and forming large classes, skilful teachers

have removed in great measure the evils of the monitorial system.

Improvements in furniture and apparatus generally follow an improved organization. Indeed almost all juvenile schools are now found to possess the necessary apparatus, excepting those inspected for the first time; and it has even occurred to me sometimes to remark appliances which it appeared from visible proofs the teacher was either too unskilful or too indolent to use.

In infants' schools, the success of which in the manufacturing districts is so highly important, organization has not received equal attention. The idea of an infants' school is not grasped, and the methods and apparatus of a girls' school are tried in an inferior apartment with very moderate success. My district affords one remarkable exception. At St. Mary's, Edinburgh may be seen an infants' school well worthy of imitation, and I have no doubt that the apprentices trained there will become efficient and prized infants' teachers.

In France the furniture of the infants' school, so necessary to preserve the true character of the institution, has been made the subject of general regulations by the Council of Public Instruction. It consists, as I am informed,—

“D'un certain nombre de gradins (cinq au moins, dix au plus) placés à l'une des extrémités de la classe, de bancs fixés en nombre suffisant pour recevoir tous les enfants, de porte-tableaux et de touches, de tableaux de lecture, d'un tableau noir placé sur un chevalet, d'un boulier-compteur ayant dix rangées de dix boules chacune (for the decimal system), d'un portefeuille d'images, d'un cadre pour les exposer aux regards des enfants, d'un sifflet pour donner le signal des exercices, d'un claquoir pour marquer la mesure, d'une cloche suspendue, de deux lits de repos sans rideaux et sans matelas, l'un pour les petites filles, l'autre pour les petits garçons d'une poêle, d'une fontaine, d'une pendule, de baquets, de gobelets d'étain d'éponges, de serviettes, d'une série de champignons pour placer les casquettes et autres vêtements des enfants, de planches pour poser les paniers, et enfin d'une armoire pour serrer les registres, les tableaux, les matériaux et produits du travail manuel (all—boys and girls—sew and knit). Où la nourriture est fournie, ce mobilier s'augmente de petites cuelles pour la soupe, et d'une cuiller pour enfant.”

Such is the furniture by law provided for infant schools in France. It contains nothing perhaps which may not be found in one or other of our schools in Britain, but it is worthy of notice for its appropriateness and completeness.

In evidence of the variety and extent of the amusing and instructive exercises which may be communicated to infants by a teacher, whose power to condescend to the infant mind, combined with a happy liveliness and elasticity of intellect, has secured success, I would adduce the last examination at St. Mary's, Edinburgh, when Mrs. Davies' schools went

through with great spirit and no less intelligence the following:

PROGRAMME.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hymn, Catechism, &c. | 11. Reading Lesson. |
| 2. "This is the Way we show our Hands." | 12. "We're all Weaving." |
| 2. Gallery Lesson. | 13. Parts of a Shilling. |
| 4. Litany of the Birth of our Saviour. | 14. "Saw ye never in the Meadows." |
| 5. Reading Lesson. | 15. Natural History Responses. |
| 6. "I have a little Garden." | 16. "Cuckoo." |
| 7. "Good Boys and Girls." | 17. "Face of the Clock." |
| 8. Gallery Lesson (Water). | 18. Sixth line of Multiplication Table. |
| 9. Dialogue. | 19. "Boys and Girls come Clap like Me." |
| 10. "Carpenter." | 20. "Storm." |

But to return: among the improvements of the year I must not omit to class the provision for education made now for the first time in some of the principal towns in my district. Warrington, with a large population of poor Irish, now possesses a school-room of spacious dimensions; Whithaven, where the Catholic children are numbered at 700, has substituted a certificated teacher, and enlarged buildings for a nominal school; in Chester premises, provisional indeed, but very serviceable, have taken the place of an apartment which for singular shape and narrow area was certainly comical, and I hope, unique; while at Alnwick, pronounced by the best informed prudence to be absolutely unequal even to a mixed school, two good schools have been established in capital rooms with a zeal, generosity, and wisdom unsurpassed in the year's experience.

With some notice of the wants of the district, still unprovided for, I will include this report.

School accommodation continues in many places to be very inadequate to the want of the population.

But I would repeat my conviction that the grand want, lying at the bottom of other wants, impeding the progress of education, and crippling the efforts made in a large number of schools, is the absence of training schools for teachers. It would appear evident that schools require teachers, and teachers require training, and that accordingly a training school is a primary of all extension and improvement in education; and I should feel some shame in offering the remark, were it not apparent that to others the force of it is not so clear as to myself; otherwise, it would not be possible for an Inspector, at the close of 1854, to record that in 185 school-rooms he found but four teachers who had received direct advantages from a British training school of any kind; that no pupil-teachers from his schools had gained a Queen's scholarship; that he is unable to direct managers of schools to any means for supply-

ing vacancies, or providing new schools with trained teachers. The promoters and managers of Catholic schools are rearing costly edifices, and making sacrifices to maintain them; for teachers they will surely not be content to trust to chance. With a deep sense of the necessity of imparting an education sound in faith and morals, they would seem, in leaving the training of teachers neglected or uncontrolled, to abandon, at the same time, all command over the preparation of the ordinary instruments for existing religious influences upon children. Certainly, from St. Mary's, Hammersmith, some recruits may henceforward be yearly expected, and it affords me gratification to know that my district will send up several candidates for Queen's scholarships at the approaching examination. In Liverpool, also, some efforts are making to establish a training school for female teachers. I hope that the interest exhibited in these, and similar undertakings, will prove commensurate with their momentous importance. Unquestionably, the time for prompt action is come. In the course of 1855 thirty-eight of the female apprentices in my district will complete their term of service, and no training school yet open!

Irregularity in the attendance of children at school continues to excite loud complaints. There can be no doubt of the general existence of the evil, and as little of its seriousness. Nevertheless, I have sometimes imagined the complaints about it to be exaggerated, as a convenient cloak for deficiencies really attributable to other causes. Of the several means adopted to check it, none, perhaps, will be found completely effectual; but none, I am persuaded, can be persevered in without benefit. In the greater number of schools I do not find that any means are seriously attempted. Registers and class-rolls are too often begun and laid aside. Periodical reports to parents are seldom made. Rewards for regularity might be more general; in some cases I am afraid that a strict example of punctuality is not afforded by the teacher himself. It is only now that managers of schools are very properly beginning to regard accurate registers as indispensable. The task of maintaining this part of good discipline, sometimes viewed as a burthen, may fairly be shared with the pupil-teachers, who thus acquire habits of great value to them during life.

In referring to the tenure of school property, I am well aware of the prejudices which may be excited. Still the risks attending undeclared, and so illegal, trusts; the security of Catholic school property since O'Connell's Act; the special facilities afforded for the transfer of school sites, and the renewal of trustees, deserve a dispassionate consideration; and so many cases have come under my notice of insecure and unsatisfactory

tenure, so much trouble and expense may arise from any one such case, that I cannot forbear to offer my advice, be it unsolicited, and even unwelcome, to all persons interested in new schools, that they take due care to settle the school property legally in trust for school purposes. * The deed required by your Lordships combines in its favour the authority of more and more eminent personages than any other deed of a similar kind; but whether that particular deed be selected or some other, whether the aid of the Parliamentary grant be solicited or refused, the promoters of schools should at least take measures to settle the site and premises securely, in the conviction that, whether in regard to the omnipotence, as it is called, of Parliament, or to the possible effects of popular commotion, the school which has secured the protection of the Court of Chancery will always occupy a more favourable position than one which has placed itself in opposition, open or secret, to the law of the land.

I have the honor to be, &c.

SCOTT NASMYTH STOKES.

The Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

SUMMARY OF TABULATED REPORTS, FOR 1853-4, ON SCHOOLS INSPECTED BY HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS, S. N. STOKES, ESQ.

SUMMARY A.

Number of Schools *actually inspected* between 1 September 1853 and 31 August 1854.

Number of Schools <i>actually inspected between</i> 1 September 1853 and 31 August 1854.									
No. of Schools, <i>i.e.</i> , institutions held in separate Buildings, and separately ma- naged.	Boys		Number of School-rooms in which separate Teachers are employed.		Amount of <i>accommodation</i> , in square feet, in Schools enumerated in the first column.*	Number of children in <i>average attendance</i> in those Schools.	Number of children <i>present</i> <i>at examination</i> in those Schools.	Number of <i>Certificated</i> <i>Teachers</i> in those Schools.†	Number of <i>Pupil-teachers</i> in those Schools.†
			Infants.	Mixed.					
115	55	65	29	36	150,958	18,443	19,876	36	273

Per-centage of Children *present at examination*, learning ‡

Sewing.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Drawing.	Music from Notes.	History.	Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmetic as far as				
									Fractions and Decimals.	Proportion and Practice.	Compound Rules and Reduction.	Multiplication.	Simple Addition.
20·13	0·2	—	0·1	2·64	11·34	17·64	38·49	53·9	2·85	4·86	10·44	13·85	15·22

	To write.			To read.		
	From Dictation.	On Paper.	On Slates.	Books of General Information.	Easy Narrative.	Letters and Monosyllables.
	21·9	31·03	33·52	29·35	23·07	32·73

Per-centage of Children *on School Registers*.

Aged								Who have been in School					
Under seven.	Between seven and eight.	Between eight and nine.	Between nine and ten.	Between ten and eleven.	Between eleven and twelve.	Between twelve and thirteen.	Between thirteen and fourteen.	Over fourteen.	Over four years.	Four years.	Three years.	Two years.	One year.
24·62	11·72	13·81	14·11	13·10	9·60	6·82	3·82	2·28	1·76	3·02	7·05	12·62	25·58

* The amount of accommodation in square feet, divided by 8, will give the number of children who can be properly accommodated. Calculations of area in school-rooms, as compared with the average attendance of scholars, should be made upon this basis.

† At the date of closing this return.

‡ These per-centages are confined to boys' and girls' schools, and do not include infants.

SUMMARY B.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 99 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-pence.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 240 14 5	£ s. d. 3,330 16 10½	£ s. d. 2,633 9 4½	£ s. d. 2,354 3 4	£ s. d. 8,559 3 11½

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of 99 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d. 5,874 4 9	£ s. d. 726 2 6	£ s. d. 2,258 15 10½	£ s. d. 8,859 3 1½

*General Report, for the Year 1854, by Her Majesty's
Inspector of Schools, E. WOODFORD, Esq., LL.D., on the
Schools in connexion with the Church of Scotland, and
other Schools inspected in Scotland; including a Report
on the Training Schools in Edinburgh and Glasgow.*

CONTENTS OF GENERAL REPORT.

Training Schools.	Female Training School sug- gested.	Loss to Teachers through oversight of Managers.
Commenced in Edinburgh.	Needlework.	Height of School-room.
Grant applied for.	Household Work.	Wooden Floors.
Commenced in Glasgow.	Income and Expenditure.	Offices.
Extended Buildings.		Residence.
Grants.	Number of Schools in- spected.	Parallel Desks.
Further Grants.	Other Occupations.	Book Grants.
Debt.	Arrear Cases.	Registers.
Amount of Grants intimated.	Special Reports.	Effect of Weekly Payments.
Conditions.	Additional Inspector and separate District.	Remedy.
New Premises.	Advantages of distinct Dis- trict Inspection.	Form IX.
Insufficient.	Progress of Inspection.	Time in marking Register.
Extent of Accommodation.	Parish Schools.	Deficiency of Black-boards.
Attendance.	Obstacles.	Teaching of Alphabet.
Resident Students.	Examination.	Anomalous Name-Sounds of Vowels.
Staff of Teachers.	Considered indispensable.	Writing and Arithmetic.
Rector's Course.	Other Obstacles.	Parsing.
Practice of Students.	Voluntary Contribution.	Singing from Note.
Glasgow Premises.	Dick Bequest.	Drawing.
Extent of Accommodation.	Office of Heritor's Clerk.	Female Industrial Depart- ment desirable in each Parish School.
No Resident Students.	Of Inspector of Poor.	Examination of Pupil teachers, and their prin- cipal deficiency.
Allowance for living out.	Of Parochial Registrar.	Study of Latin.
Attendance.	Examination on Account of Pupil-teachers.	Euclid.
Staff of Teachers.	Supposed interference of Privy Council with exist- ing Rights, and with Pres- byterial Examinations.	Teaching.
Rector's Duties.	Invitations.	Table of Results.
Want of Rector, and Loss of Annual Grant.	Non-interference.	Report on Madras College postponed.
Comparison of Training Schools.		
Certificates of Merit in 1854.		
Results of Examinations from 1850 inclusive.		
8 square feet per Child not enough in Normal Schools.		

MY LORDS,

Edinburgh, 9 January 1855.

THE report which I have this year the honor of sub-
mitting resolves itself into two principal branches, the one
on training schools, and the other on elementary schools.

I. Report on Training Schools.

The training schools in connexion with the Church of Scot-
land are two, one in Edinburgh and one in Glasgow. I have
been instructed to give, in this report, a comprehensive view
of these institutions, showing the present accommodation, the
numbers attending, the staff of teachers, course of study, time-
tables, and other arrangements of each, with any facts or
circumstances affecting their condition and efficiency, either
collected from former reports or now supplied.

Training
schools,

Commenced
in Edin-
burgh.

1. In Edinburgh, training to some extent may be said to have commenced in 1826, when the General Assembly's Education Committee began to send the teachers who were appointed to their Highland schools, to observe in operation the most approved methods of teaching, more especially those used in the Edinburgh Sessional school, which was at that time regarded as the best model school for elementary instruction in the country. In 1838 the committee obtained a transfer of the entire property and management of this Sessional school, for the purpose of more effectually and systematically carrying out their object. They expended upon it, in one year, 330*l.* over the income from school fees, chiefly in the maintenance of these teachers, during whatever time seemed expedient for each, and in defraying their travelling expenses. Other teachers also availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them, on the payment of a guinea of entry money, to profit by the instruction there given, and the practice by which it was illustrated, for as long a time as they might find convenient. The daily attendance was thus seldom under 25, and increased during the two following years. In 1841, the Assembly's Committee applied to the Committee of Council for a grant to aid in the erection of new and larger premises, and in operating on a proportionately enlarged scale.

Grant ap-
plied for.

Commenced
in Glasgow.

2. In Glasgow a model infant school was established in 1826-7, for the training of teachers, and to this was added, in 1821, for the same purpose, a juvenile model school, by an association which gave rise to the "Glasgow Educational Society."

Extended
buildings.

Grants.

Up to 1838, about 200 teachers had here been trained. The society then undertook the erection of extensive buildings for Model and Normal schools, on an enlarged scale, and in 1840, had expended 12,500*l.*, including a Treasury grant of 1,000*l.*, and a Privy Council grant also of 1,000*l.*, leaving a debt of 7,000*l.*, independently of the current yearly expenses, which were estimated at 600*l.* or 700*l.* above the fees, and for meeting which there was no adequate provision. This state of matters was explained by shortcomings of expected subscriptions and collections, and the determination of the society to adhere to the original low scale of fees, that the schools might continue to be attended by the children of the labouring classes, thereby excluding others who would readily have paid greatly increased fees, but whose attendance would thus have been equally exclusive, and would have altered the character and objects of the schools.

Further
grants.

Application was made for a further grant of 5,000*l.*, one half of which was to be used in completing the buildings, and the other towards the payment of the debt. The reply to this

application (22nd February 1840) was that 2,500*l.* would be allowed to complete the building, but the claim of further aid towards liquidation of the debt was reserved for after consideration. In 1841 (5th May) the completion of the building was intimated, but at a cost of 3,700*l.*, instead of the 2,500*l.* which had been granted, and application was now made for the difference, 1,200*l.*

Her Majesty's Inspector, Mr. Gibson, was now directed to ^{Debt.} visit the school, and to inquire minutely into the state of the finances. By his report, dated 8 February 1842, the entire amount of the debts from every source, after payment of grants to the amount of 4,500*l.*, was 10,677*l.* 7*s.*

The application of the General Assembly's Committee, and that of the Glasgow Educational Society, with various relative papers, were taken into consideration together by the Committee of Council; and intimation was given (31 December 1841) of a grant of 10,000*l.* for building purposes in Edinburgh and Glasgow, and also of 1,000*l.* annually towards the maintenance of the intended training and model schools, on conditions which, through the authorized intercommuning of ^{Amount of grants intimated.} the Inspector with the parties, had been previously ascertained ^{Conditions.} to be acceptable and satisfactory, and which are summarily as follows :—

a. That the Glasgow Educational Society make over their Normal school premises to the General Assembly, in trust for ever, free of bond for the debt, and incapable of being mortgaged on that account.

b. That the General Assembly expend 5,000*l.* of the building grant in liquidation of the debt on the Glasgow School premises, and undertake the future payment of the rest of it, according to the amount reported by Mr. Gibson, but shall incur no farther liabilities whatever on that account.

c. That the General Assembly expend the remaining 5,000*l.* of the building grant, and also with it an equal sum from their own resources, in the erection of suitable premises for a Normal school in Edinburgh.

d. That, to meet the annual grant of 1,000*l.* or 500*l.* for each of the training schools, the General Assembly add an equal sum, besides the return from the school fees, in maintaining their efficiency.

e. That there be maintained in each a Rector, whose qualifications shall be approved of by the Committee of Council previously to his appointment.

Much of what remains to be said here of the two seminaries will be best stated under a separate head for each.

Edinburgh Training and Model Schools.

Now pre-
mises.

The new premises, opened in August 1845, are situated on the Castle Terrace, where a road had been cut some time before in the face of the hill. The house is inconveniently close to the road or street, from the pavement of which it is entered on what is the third floor, as viewed from the lower ground on the other side. The lower floors accordingly have light only on one side, and the gas is usually lighted during the day in the lower lobby, or on the descending staircase, where some appearance of damp has been concealed by boarding. The playground, which is about the same breadth with the house stance, extends along the line of road, and is separated from the building by a thoroughfare flight of steps. The only possible way of enlarging the accommodation appears to be by extending it into this playground, by arching over the thoroughfare, unless it could be shut up. There is further open space in the same direction, by which it might be possible to replace the playground, with a direct entrance from the school. But when enlargement comes to be necessary, as it seems to be already, it may be a question whether the place is worthy of the outlay, or can ever be rendered a very suitable one.

Insufficient.

Extent of
accommo-
dation.

The building consists of four floors, besides a sunk kitchen.

The first of these floors (A in the plan*) contains:—

The students' class-room	-	-	30 feet by	25
The library	-	-	38	21
The housekeeper's room	-	-	20	20
The dining hall	-	-	20	19½

and the female students' dressing-room, janitor's room, shoe room, cellar, and passage.

The next floor (B) contains:—

The main model class-room	-	-	65 feet by	30
The third master's class-room	-	-	30	30
The infant class-room	-	-	30	20
The head master's class-room	-	-	30	22
Also school lobby	-	-	21½	12½
And house lobby	-	-	22½	14

Next floor above (C) contains:—

Committee room	-	-	30 feet by	22
Rector's rooms (4).	a.	-	19½	15
	b.	-	15	14½
	c.	-	12	10
	d.	-	11	22
9 bed-rooms averaging	-	-	12	11
Washing-closet, passage, &c.	-	-	-	-

* The references are to plans sent herewith, and deposited in the architect's room.

Attic floor (D), lighted from the roof by two windows, contains five large bed-rooms and a passage. The aggregate area of the class-rooms in the model and practising school amounts to 4,110 square feet, which, at the rate of 8 square feet per child, would accommodate 513. That of the class-rooms, set apart for the training school, amounts to 2,138 square feet, which, at the same rate, would accommodate 267. The dormitories consist of 14 rooms, of which the aggregate area is 2,952 square feet. The apartments for the residence of the Rector are 4, the aggregate area of which is 872 square feet. The rest of the area within the building consists of the committee-room (660 square feet); the students' dining hall (400 square feet), which is by much too small; and the sunk kitchen, lobbies, passages, bonnet and shoe rooms, &c.

The attendance in the training school, at the close of last session, was 34 male students, of whom 8 were Queen's scholars, 17 were maintained by the Assembly's committee, and 9 paid their own expenses. Only 27* were boarded and lodged in the house. The female students were 42; of these, 2 were Queen's scholars, all the rest maintained themselves. 18 are usually boarded and lodged at 8s. per week, in a house maintained for the purpose, under a committee of ladies, who pay much attention to their well-being. There is a matron, whose duty it is, besides the general superintendence of the house, to go with her charge to the training school; and there is a mistress of industrial and household work. The ladies appoint a sub-committee to visit in rotation, and one of them maintains an important Sunday evening class. This institution may be regarded as affiliated to the training school, in so far that the Assembly's committee give a salary to the matron, and otherwise aid its funds when necessary. Besides the foregoing numbers, 16 male students, and 23 females attended during a part of the session.

Attendance.

Resident students.

The children present at last inspection of the model school were 355, of whom 175 were boys, and 180 girls. The pupil-teachers were 15, of whom 7 were boys, and 8 girls.

* There might be bed-room accommodation for 30.

Staff of
teachers.

STAFF OF TEACHERS, with their DUTIES and SALARIES.

Teachers in Training School.	Time occupied.		Salaries.
	In special occupations.	In other occupations.	
Rector - - -	As under.	As under.	250 <i>l.</i> , with House.
Mathematical Tutor -	Arithmetic, mathematics, and elementary physics, nine hours weekly.	-	40 <i>l.</i>
French Master -	Four hours weekly	-	30 <i>l.</i>
Drawing Master -	Four hours weekly	-	30 <i>l.</i>
Music Master * -	Four hours weekly	-	24 <i>l.</i>
Agricultural Tutor -	Two hours weekly	History, Geography, Arithmetic, Writing, and Grammar, fourteen hours weekly, to female students.	60 <i>l.</i>
Matron* - - -	Resident house-keeping -	Female Industrial work, thirteen hours weekly.	20 <i>l.</i> with Board.
<i>Teachers in Model School.</i>			
Head Master * - -	Five hours and a half daily	Male students.—Grammar and Geography, five hours weekly.	170 <i>l.</i>
Second Master * -	Five hours daily	Male students.—Writing and Book-keeping, and assists in female students' Grammar, six hours weekly.	60 <i>l.</i> , with Board.
Third Master * - -	Five hours daily	Assists the Rector in teaching Latin to the students, four hours weekly.	25 <i>l.</i> , with Board.
Mistress—Infant Department.	Five hours daily	-	19 <i>l.</i>

* Those marked with an asterisk teach both in the training and in the model school.

There is a janitor not resident.

Rector's
course.

The Rector exercises a general superintendence over the whole seminary; and is engaged in the instruction of the students,—in religious knowledge, four hours weekly; history, three hours; higher English, two hours, classics, four hours; and in pedagogy, six hours.

A course of forty-one lectures in pedagogy is thus divided:—

I. *On Teaching*:—1. On method and its principles, with reference to the various subjects of primary instruction. 2. On the manner of teaching. — Twenty-five lectures.

II. *On School-keeping*:—1. On school structures. 2. School organization. 3. On school registers.—Ten lectures.

III. *On Discipline*:—Six lectures.

Since my report in 1850 there has been a new appointment in every department of this staff, except in those of the matron, Mrs. Christie, and the teachers of drawing and of music. I anticipate much from the talent, judgment, and earnestness of the new Rector, the Rev. Mr. Currie. The new head master of the Model School, Mr. Anderson, is exact in exposition, and successful in commanding the attention of the whole class before him, and he appears to be well supported by the rest of the teachers.

Practice of
student.

In the practising school the students are present for an hour daily, but they are individually engaged in actual teaching, only about once in two weeks. During the other days, they are directed to observe the practice of their companions in the continuation of the same subject. The teaching is thus conducted under the immediate and constant superintendence of the master of the room, who stands by and records his observations upon the success of each. Time will show how far this arrangement, which is partly necessitated by the accommodation, is more or less efficacious than that which allows each student more practice with less constant superintendence.

(a.)—TIME TABLE for TRAINING SCHOOL.

MALE STUDENTS.

Days	9-10.	10-11.	11-12.	12-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.	4-6½.	6½-8½.
MONDAY	Religious instruction.	Grammar and composition.	Practising school. — Listening.	Interval.	Private study.	Classics.	British history.	Dinner and recreation.	Arithmetic and mathematics.
TUESDAY	French.	Geography.	Practising school. — Teaching.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	English language.	Ditto.	Ditto.
WEDNESDAY	Music.	Grammar and composition.	11-12½. mathematics.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Pedagogy. — Examination.	British history.	Ditto.	Drawing.
THURSDAY	Criticism lesson.	Geography.	Practising school. — Teaching.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Classics.	English language.	Ditto.	Arithmetic and mathematics.
FRIDAY	Religious instruction.	Grammar and composition.	Criticism lesson.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Pedagogy. — Lecture.	Ditto.	Ditto.
SATURDAY	French.	Music.	Rest of day for recreation.						

• Book-keeping, &c. twice a week, 6-7 p.m., beginning in Spring.

• Agriculture, Tuesday and Thursday, 6-7 p.m.

January 1855.

(b.)—~~TIME~~ **TIME TABLE for TRAINING SCHOOL.**
FEMALE STUDENTS.

Days.	9-10.	10-11.	11-12.	12-1.	1-2.	2-3.	3-4.
MONDAY	British history.	Religious instruction.	Practising school. Listening.	Interval.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Grammar and composition.
TUESDAY	Pedagogy. Examination.	English language.	British history.	Ditto.	Sewing.	Writing and book-keeping.	Ditto.
WEDNESDAY	Music.	Criticism lesson.	Practising school. Teaching.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Arithmetic.	Ditto.
THURSDAY	French.	English language.	Criticism lesson.	Ditto.	Geography.	Writing and book-keeping.	Ditto.
FRIDAY	British history.	Religious instruction.	Practising school. Teaching.	Ditto.	Sewing.	Arithmetic.	Pedagogy. Lecture.
SATURDAY	Music.	French.	Drawing.	—	—	—	—

(c).—TIME TABLE FOR PRACTISING SCHOOL.

	9-10.	10-11.	11-12.	1-2.	2-2½.	2½-3.
Head Master I. Class, 104.	Writing and geography.	Arithmetic and spelling.	Grammar, etymology, and history.	Reading and analysis.	Scripture.	Girls go to sewing, boys various.
Second Master II. Class, 45.	Bible and grammar.	Writing and geography.	Reading and analysis.	Arithmetic and spelling.	Etymology and reading.	Girls sewing, boys various.
Pupil-Teacher III. Class, 25.	Geography and writing.	Bible and grammar.	Girls sewing, boys various.	Reading and analysis.	Arithmetic and spelling.	
Pupil-Teacher IV. Class, 25.		The same as in the Third Class.				
Pupil-Teacher V. Class, 25.	Arithmetic and spelling.	Geography and writing.	Girls sewing, boys various.	Bible and reading.	Analysis and grammar.	
Pupil-Teacher VI. Class, 25.		The same as in the Fifth Class.				
Pupil-Teacher VII. Class, 25.	Bible and reading.	Grammar and object lesson.	Writing and geography.	Arithmetic and spelling.	Reading and analysis.	
Third Master VIII. Class.	Girls go to sewing, boys various.	10-10½. Bible and catechism.	10½-12. Reading and analysis, with object lesson.	Writing (slate-), and reading, singing.	Arithmetic and geography.	Writing on slates.
Mistress IX. Class.	Sewing.	Bible, catechism, and reading.	Figuring on slates, object lessons.	Arithmetic (ball frame), geography, or grammar, singing.	Class reading.	—

*Glasgow Training and Model Schools.*Glasgow
premises.

The premises now occupied are those which were obtained by transfer, as above stated, from the Glasgow Educational Society, the liabilities for which, on the part of the church, were finally cleared off about two years ago. The schools were opened under the new management in August 1845. The building stands in a space of about an acre, part of which could easily be made available for the erection of additional accommodation, if more were required. There was formerly a very offensive discharge of the gaseous effluvia of chemical works from a drain that passed close by the enclosing wall. This, however, has in a great measure been prevented by large water traps.

Extent of
accommo-
dation.

The ground floor contains in all seventeen rooms, namely, two principal class rooms, each 30 ft. by 60 ft., marked on the plan *e* and *g*.^{*} Attached to the class room *e* (the initiatory) are five smaller class rooms, marked on the plan *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, and *g*.

Size of class-room (<i>b</i>)	-	-	10 feet by 15
" (<i>c</i>)	-	-	10 " 16
" (<i>d</i>)	-	-	11 " 16
" (<i>f</i>)	-	-	16 " 22
" (<i>g</i>)	-	-	16 " 22

Attached to the juvenile department marked *q*, are five class-rooms, marked on the plan *o*, *p*, *s*, *t*, and *u*.

Size of class-room (<i>o</i>)	-	-	16 feet by 22
" (<i>p</i>)	-	-	16 " 22
" (<i>s</i>)	-	-	10 " 15
" (<i>t</i>)	-	-	10 " 15
" (<i>u</i>)	-	-	10 " 11

Besides these there are on the ground floor other five rooms, namely :—

Committee room marked on the plan (<i>m</i>)	-	-	-	14 by 20
Rector's room, No. 1, (<i>h</i>)	-	-	-	9 by 14
Rector's room, No. 2, (<i>i</i>)	-	-	-	10 " 14
Janitor's room, No. 1, (<i>j</i>)	-	-	-	12 " 20
Janitor's room, No. 2, (<i>n</i>)	-	-	-	12 " 20

On the second floor there are also two class-rooms, 30 ft. by 60 ft. each. One of these is occupied by the senior pupils under the head master, and the other by the female students and senior girls when practising needlework under the instruction of the matron. Attached to the senior department are two class-rooms (*y* and *h* in the plan), the size of which is 17 ft. by 22 ft. each. On this floor there are residences for two of the teachers, containing six or seven rooms each; and

* The references are to plans sent herewith, and deposited in the architect's room.

The Students' Hall, or Rector's Lecture Room					
	marked in the plan	(e)	-	-	25 feet by 30
Drawing-room	-	(f)	-	-	20 " 25
Library	-	(d)	-	-	16 " 22
Museum	-	(c)	-	-	16 " 22

Above the Student's Hall is a large *attic*, at present not occupied. The aggregate area of the class-rooms in the model and practising school amounts to 10,252 square feet, which, at the rate of 8 square feet per child, would accommodate 1281; that of the class rooms set apart for the training school amounts to 1954 square feet, which, at the same rate, would accommodate 244. The Rector's apartments (which are not his residence) consist of two rooms, the aggregate area of which is 266 square feet. That of the committee-room is 280 square feet. These measurements are exclusive of the residence for two of the masters, and for the janitor, the large attic, and cellars, &c.

There is here no provision for boarding and lodging students within the premises. They must lodge in houses which are approved of by the Rector, and must be open to his visits at any time. The Assembly's committee allows eight shillings a week to male students on their free list, to live out. The female students here, as in Edinburgh, pay all their own expenses, and their lodgings are open to the visits of the matron.

At the close of last session the students in attendance were 28 males, of whom 6 were Queen's scholars and 22 on the Assembly's list. The females were 56. Besides these there were 14 female students and 10 male students, who left during the session.

The number of children present at last visit to the model and practising school was 584, of whom 313 were boys, and 271 girls. There were 5 pupil-teachers, all boys.

STAFF OF TEACHERS, with their DUTIES and SALARIES.

Teachers in Training School.	Time occupied.		Salaries.
	In special occupation.	In other occupations.	
Rector	As under.	As under.	300 <i>l</i> .
Mathematical Tutor	Three hours daily	-	65 <i>l</i> .
Drawing Master	One hour daily	-	40 <i>l</i> .
Music Master	Two hours and a quarter daily.	Assists Rector in female students' arithmetic, one hour daily.	50 <i>l</i> .
Matron—Female Industrial Work	Needlework, four hours daily.	To visit female students' lodgings.	65 <i>l</i> .

Teachers in Model School.	Time occupied.		Salaries.
	In special occupation.	In other occupations.	
Head Master	Senior department, five hours and a half daily.	Instructing pupil-teachers, one hour and a half daily, and Sunday class, two hours.	150 <i>l.</i> , with House.
Teacher of Juvenile Department.	Juvenile department, five hours and a half daily.	Sunday evening class, two hours.	80 <i>l.</i> , with House.
Teacher of Initiatory Department.*	Initiatory department, five hours daily.	Assists Rector one hour daily in reading exercises.	70 <i>l.</i>
Mistress — Assisting in Initiatory Department.	Initiatory department, five hours daily.	-	30 <i>l.</i>

* Those marked with an asterisk teach both in the training and model school.

There is a resident gannitor.

Rector's duties.

The Rector exercises a general superintendence over the whole seminary, which is more onerous in this case, as the several teachers in the Model School are responsible to him directly, and not to the head master. He teaches history, geography, English grammar and literature, English reading, and religious knowledge to the several classes of students, male and female; and arithmetic and book-keeping to the female students. He also gives a course of instruction on the theory of teaching. The time thus occupied in teaching is six hours and a half daily, besides one hour spent in reading exercises. As clerk to the sub-committee of management he has to conduct the correspondence, keep minutes, receive money, pay accounts, &c. &c.; and he reckons the time spent in the discharge of his several duties as, altogether, not less than ten hours and a half daily, except Saturday, when he is engaged with classes three hours. There have been comparatively few changes in the teachers composing this staff since my report in 1850, nor have I seen occasion to change materially the opinion which I then formed of the professional ability of any of them. A new appointment in the drawing department appears to be already attended with important results. The mutual interdependence of the teachers in the model school while it adds to the cares of the Rector, is not conducive to systematic co-operation.

Want of rector and loss of annual grant.

There had been no Rector in the Glasgow Training School from 1845 to 1849, and consequently the annual grant of 500*l.* had not been allowed to it during these years.

TIME TABLES.

d.—Senior Department.

Religious knowledge	-	-	-	9.30 till 10.30
History and English	-	-	-	10.30 „ 11
Geography	-	-	-	11 „ 11.30
Music	-	-	-	11.30 „ 12
Interval	-	-	-	12 „ 1
Grammar	-	-	-	1 „ 2
Arithmetic	-	-	-	2 „ 3
Writing	-	-	-	3 „ 4

Female students attend from 10 to 11 o'clock, A.M. Male students from 1 to 2 o'clock, P.M. Each student teaches an hour daily, except on Saturday.

The girls attending the senior department are formed into two divisions; the junior division attends the industrial or sewing department, from 11 o'clock to noon; the senior division from 2 o'clock to 3 o'clock P.M.

e.—Junior Department.

9.30	to 10	opening exercises, Bible lesson, &c.	} Division of girls in the Industrial Department.
10	„ 10.20	pronouncing manual	
10.20	„ 11	grammar, juniors read	
11	„ 12	writing, Industrial division read, &c.	
12	„ 12.30	music.	

Interval.

1	„ 1.15	catechism.	
1.15	„ 2	arithmetic, juniors read, Industrial division write.	
2	„ 2.40	geography, juniors read.	
2.40	„ 3.30	reading.	

Female students are engaged from 10 to 11, and

Male „ „ from 1 to 2 o'clock.

f. Infant and Initiatory School.

From 9.30 till 10 o'clock	opening of school, collective Bible lesson on Scripture biography, texts, &c.
„ 10 „ 11	reading lessons under female students, superintended by master.
„ 11 „ 11.10	Interval.
„ 11.10 till 11.30	music, school melodies, initiatory department, singing from notes twice a week.
„ 11.30 „ 12	examination on reading lessons.
„ 12 „ 1 P.M.	Interval.
„ 1 „ 2	reading lessons under male students with master.
„ 2 „ 2.20	Interval.
„ 2.20 „ 3	secular collective lesson, natural history, geography, botany, common objects, &c.

Whatever remarks might be made on the efficiency with which these institutions are conducted, founded on what is observed in visits to the class-room, the success with which students pass the annual general examinations for certificate of merit will be regarded as the most conclusive test of it; and taking one year with another, this may be a fair comparative test when there is no special cause, apart from the reputation of the seminary, for a greater proportion of well-prepared students being entered at one of them than at another. There is, however, one consideration that should forbid haste in concluding from this test. In one training school much pains may be taken to facilitate future progress in study, by the way in which principles are unfolded and illustrated, while in another the attention may be more exclusively directed to the one object of passing the examination successfully.

TABLE of the RESULTS of EXAMINATIONS for CERTIFICATE of MERIT,
June and September 1854.Certificates
of merit in
1854.

			Teachers.				Students Queen's Scholars.				Students not Queen's Scholars.						
			Examined.	Successful.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Examined.	Successful.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Examined.	Successful.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
Edinburgh	{	Males	11	10	1	1	8	8	-	7	1	23	19	4	9	10	
		Females	8	4	-	4	-	4	-	3	1	18	11	-	3	8	
Glasgow	{	Males	7	5	-	-	5	6	6	-	5	1	22	16	1	2	13
		Females	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	2	1	1	6	
Aberdeen	{	Males	17	12	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Females	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

This table shows that while a greater number of the teachers have been successful than of the ordinary students, none of the Queen's scholars have failed. There is also a steadiness of progress observable in the last class of candidates, the result doubtless of their training during the apprenticeship. Of the eighteen there are fifteen in the second class, and three in the third, in which respect they compare advantageously with the successful of the other students, and also of the masters.

Results of
examinations
from 1850,
inclusive.

The following table will show what number of students were examined, and what proportion of them passed at each of the training schools from 1850 to 1854 inclusive:—

		1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.	
		Examined.	Successful.	Examined.	Successful.	Examined.	Successful.	Examined.	Successful.	Examined.	Successful.
EDINBURGH:											
Males	-	21	12	21	17	28	11	20	13	31	27
Females	-	7	2	7	3	13	9	10	4	22	15
GLASGOW:											
Males	-	16	7	18	13	20	7	20	15	28	22
Females	-	8	4	3	2	14	13	18	10	22	8
Totals		52	25	49	35	75	40	68	42	103	72

In comparing the attendance at the normal schools with the accommodation in square feet, by which it might seem that they are less than full, (though, as I understand, admission to the model schools must every quarter day be refused,) it may be borne in mind that, in these schools more than in ordinary schools, while the children must be assembled in large groups, they must also be dispersed in sections, so as to be worked, without too much mutual interruption, by the students, who, with the pupil-teachers, considerably augment the numbers. Indeed this last object, is very imperfectly gained in either of the institutions, but more especially in that of Edinburgh, which has not the advantage of a number of small class-rooms, into which sections may be sent.

Eight square feet per child not enough in Normal schools.

The increasing number of students renders it convenient, as well as desirable, to separate to a great extent the course of instruction for the two sexes, who are now, for the most part, more especially in Edinburgh, taught and examined in separate class-rooms. The suggestion thence naturally presents itself that the best way of increasing the accommodation as well as the efficiency of these institutions, might be to raise a separate training school for female students. The numbers at present attending both, and they are not likely to diminish, would warrant the establishment of one at least, whether in Edinburgh or in Glasgow. The annual expenditure would, of course, be increased by the maintenance of a third staff of teachers, but the present staff, in each of the training schools, requires aid from that of the model schools, at the expense, in Edinburgh, of taking the head-master away from his class an hour in the forenoon, while in Glasgow the Rector is in charge of the model school as head-master, though he does not teach in it. It is this dependence that constitutes the chief, if not the sole practical barrier to a change in the time of the general examinations, which I have always represented as, on several accounts, most desirable for the furtherance of the service.

Female training school suggested.

I have availed myself of ~~it~~ on which I can rely in endeavouring to form a judgment of the needlework of various kinds; plain and ornamental, that is practised at both the normal schools. I am inclined to agree with those who think that the prevailing taste for fancy work is, in the limited time, fully much indulged at the expense of what is in common life more useful; but, whatever its kind, it is particularly well executed.

Needlework.

There is, however, no provision at either institution for the instruction of female students in the knowledge of those common things and those maxims which are of so much importance in all matters of household work, and domestic economy; but in a training school for females, with a suitable

Household work.

staff of teachers, there would be no excuse for the want of such a course.

STATEMENT of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE of the EDINBURGH and GLASGOW
NORMAL SCHOOLS, from 1st September 1853 to 1st September 1854.

I. *Edinburgh Normal School.*

Income and expenditure.	INCOME			
		£	s.	d.
	Fees	304	7	9
	Queen's Scholars	245	0	0
	Certificated Students	415	0	0
	Joint Grant under Minute 31 December 1841	500	0	0
		1464	7	9
	EXPENDITURE :	£	s.	d.
	1. Salaries to Teachers, Janitor, and Matron	789	2	10
	2. Household Expenses	497	0	11
	3. Repairs and House Furnishings	117	8	4
	4. Taxes	16	9	10
	5. Fire Insurance	7	17	6
	6. Books, Stationery, &c.	92	1	9
	7. Rector's Disbursements	23	16	0
	8. Advertising	3	19	4
	9. Queen's Scholars	1652	16	6
	Excess of Expenditure	188	8	9

II. *Glasgow Normal School.*

INCOME :				
		£	s.	d.
	Fees (4 Quarters)	475	12	11
	Queen's Scholars (3 Quarters)	140	0	0
	Certificated Students	553	6	8
	Joint Grant under Minute 31 December 1841	500	0	0
		1668	19	7
	EXPENDITURE	1706	12	2
	Excess of Expenditure	37	12	7

By joint grant in the above accounts is to be understood 250*l.* for each of the Normal schools, from the General Assembly, to meet your Lordships' grant of a like sum. In 1852 it was proposed by your Lordships to reduce the fixed grant of 500*l.* for each of these schools to 250*l.*, with an allowance for each student that should pass successfully the examination for certificate of merit ; and by this arrangement the amount of grants to the normal schools has been greatly increased.

II. Report on Elementary Schools.

The elementary schools inspected by Mr. Middleton between 31st August 1853, and 31st August 1854, are 171, and by me 143, together 314; but the number of *inspections* was greater than this, as several of the schools were double, and some of them triple. Mr. Middleton's were thus, 185, or, including sewing departments, 201; and mine were 166, or, including sewing departments, 179, in all 380. The children present were 27,906; the pupil-teachers examined were 478, and the candidates for apprenticeship, 269. With my other official occupations for the year, including, besides the general examinations for certificate of merit, in which Mr. Middleton also had a share, several visits to each of the training schools, my general report for the previous year, the consideration of special cases, and 1,445 letters in correspondence, exclusive of intimations of visit, I found it impossible to effect more in the way of inspection, and I have to say that Mr. Middleton made every effort to aid me in keeping as low as possible the arrears of annual grant cases, which, owing to the constant additions to the number of schools on the list, were still increasing. In anticipation of this, I intimated, about a year ago, my conviction that there would be more annual grant cases, than it would be possible for Mr. Middleton and me to visit; and it has again been necessary to submit a considerable list of such cases to be paid exceptionally, or without the usual visit of the Inspector.

Number of
schools in-
spected.

Other occu-
pations.

Arrear cases.

The pressure arising from the constant call for inspection led to the delay from time to time for special reports that were required on questions of some difficulty, arising chiefly from opposing applications for aid to build schools in the same place, or from local objections to a proposed school as unnecessary, and involving the consideration of lengthened correspondence, as well as the result of inquiries made on the spot. I much regret these delays, and I am aware that they have occasioned inconvenience and disappointment to the parties; but I was unwilling to hazard an opinion without some further opportunity for continuous consideration of them, which, though often expected, was still prevented for the time by something of more immediate urgency. The cases referred to will be now reported on without delay, so that another season for building may not be lost.

Special re-
ports.

The appointment of Mr. Gordon, as an additional Inspector, whose former experience in the office will at once enable him to enter vigorously on the discharge of all the duties attaching to a distinct district, will go far to enable Mr. Middleton and me to meet the rest of the existing cases; but new cases are still constantly arising, and may now do so in greater number

Additional
Inspector
and separate
district.

than formerly. It might, therefore, be for the advantage of the service, so soon as my Lords may see fit, to assign a separate district to Mr. Middleton also, and it is the merest justice to him on my part, to say that in every point of view I regard him as eminently qualified for such a charge, under all its responsibilities.

Advantages
of distinct
district in-
spection.

An Inspector who visits a school alternately with another will naturally refer to the intervening report, when it is printed, in forming his opinion of its progress; but as a means of judging this must be greatly inferior to his own personal observation, and the imperfection must go to affect the annual general report for the district. Several causes, too, concur in preventing the regularity even of alternate inspection; in particular, the principal Inspectors are employed for a month in preparing their general reports, while the assistants continue to go their rounds. It has also been strongly urged upon my attention that the constant recognition of the same Inspector by the children, and the expectation of his stated return, might be made to act most beneficially not only on the *esprit de corps* of the schools and among the classes, but also on individuals, so as greatly to aid the efforts of the teacher. The effect on the important class of pupil-teachers would certainly be much better. Greater personal knowledge of them would be acquired, and reference to any remarks made at a previous visit would be much more pointed.

Progress of
inspection.

The following Table will show the several sources from which the cases already on the list have arisen, the progressive increase from each during the last five years, and the number of schools which still remain, and from which the list may soon be much increased.

Number and Class of Schools from which those on the List are derived.		Number of Grants, which do not include <i>all</i> the Schools on the List in the Years					Building Grants with- out Annual Grants, up to January 1855.	Book Grants, without Annual Grants, up to January 1855.	Invitation Cases on the List up to January 1855.	Total Number of Schools on the List for inspection, up to January 1855.
Number of Schools.	Class of Schools.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.				
1049	Parish	52	66	84	107	124	3	6	13	146
119	Sessional	14	17	21	24	41	43	3	-	87
179	General As- sembly,	9	26	50	59	55	4	1	1	61
232	Christian Society,	1	2	3	3	2	-	1	-	3
52.	Gaelic Society	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
90	Burgh	4	8	8	8	9	1	-	-	10
201	Endowed	9	13	13	16	29	4	3	1	37
168	Subscription	25	24	31	74	80	78	7	3	168
2090	—	114	157	219	292	341	133	21	18	513

The first five classes of these schools are either naturally connected with the Church of Scotland, or have been attached to it by particular deeds, or the acts of trustees. There was formerly no question as to the Burgh schools, and they were accordingly considered as supplying, so far, the wants for which the Parish School Acts provided. Of the rest, some are expressly so connected by the promoters or managers; others are placed on the same list for inspection merely as a matter of convenience or choice, or it may be of indifference, with the express reservation of any Church connexion, as in the case of the National schools of Perth. While some schools are fixed in number, as the Burgh and Parochial, and others are nearly so, as the General Assembly's, the increase of others, as the privately endowed and subscription schools, is comparatively unlimited, and of these the number of subscription schools in the table represents merely those on the list for inspection.

It will be seen that not one third of this wide field has hitherto been opened to inspection, and that of the important class of Parish schools only a small proportion is yet on the list.

The several causes which concurred in producing this reserve of the parish schools are now, though in different degrees, becoming gradually less operative; and on some of these causes I may here submit a few observations.

Teachers of good early education, and of high and long sustained professional character, as many of the parish schoolmasters undoubtedly are, may be so imbibed with, in feeling, a not unnatural dislike to be called upon anew to undergo an examination which may result in a finding, as to their familiarity now with departments of study not directly involved in the routine of the school-room, that may place them below what might be expected from their former character as students and their present character as teachers; and very probably below young men of greatly inferior practical attainments, but having the advantage of a course of study and exercises specially directed to the preparation for this examination, as the sole object of their occupation for one or more years. The chance, however, of this last incongruity is now diminished, for the grade of certificate is henceforth not to be determined by the worked papers merely, with only a specimen of teaching, but also by the result of more than one examination of the school.

I have taken the liberty of submitting this subject for the consideration of your Lordships on more than one occasion, but I have as often seen it to be impossible to draw any clear line or distinction between those whom I should consider eligible for

a grant, on the strength of their well-known and solid attainments, and others who might consider their claims to be equally good, and who would accordingly view their exclusion from the same indulgence as an undeserved slight, and an injury to them in the eyes of the public. Again, to admit, without discrimination, all teachers of a certain standing to the enjoyment of a grant, without examination, but simply on the inspection of their schools, would be, in effect, to postpone, in many places, for nearly a generation, the beneficial results which these examinations are certainly instrumental in producing. They necessitate a careful revision of former studies, and occasionally the commencement of some that have been altogether neglected. It is of importance to remove entirely the tendency of managers to rest satisfied with the attainments of a teacher, if he appears to have a competent knowledge simply of what he may be expressly called upon to teach in the school for which he is a candidate. The more highly the teacher's own mind has been cultivated, the more highly qualified will that teacher be to deal with the minds of others, however elementary may be the subject of instruction. Hence, for instance, there is no abatement of the qualifications required for the certificate of a schoolmistress, because she is to be in charge only of an infant school. The highest class in a school may never go beyond Proportion in arithmetic, or the Series of Lessons in reading ; but, undoubtedly, the master will be more efficient as a teacher of such a school if he has a knowledge of geometry, and also of Latin, or some other medium of becoming more acquainted with the principles of grammar, than a man usually becomes by the study of his own language merely.

Other
obstacles.

But apart from unwillingness to undergo the examination, the parish schoolmasters of Scotland lie under some disqualifications for admission to it, which many of them regard as unnecessary barriers. I had the honor of bringing some of these points under the notice of the Lord President at his conference with the Inspectors in February last. His Lordship instructed me to give in a memorandum on the subject in writing, and I was subsequently instructed to refer to the principal points of it in this report, and which may be briefly stated as follows :—

Voluntary
contribution.

1. The difference between the statutory minimum parish school salary, and the maximum to which the heritors may voluntarily assess themselves, is reckoned as part of the voluntary contribution, which constitutes one condition of a grant in augmentation of equal amount, provided there be another sum of equal amount derived from school fees (supplemented, if necessary, by a farther voluntary contribution) ; but it was

generally understood that schools aided by the Dick Bequest ^{Dick bequest.} must, in order to fulfil the conditions of augmentation, be provided with a further salary, equal at least to *twice* the amount of the grant, exclusive of the difference between the minimum and maximum, and the effect, as was anticipated, has been the exclusion of the parish schools in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, and Elgin. This seemed a departure from the principle elsewhere observed, that as endowment or legacy does not qualify for a grant, so it does not *disqualify* schools that are otherwise eligible; and on submitting that this special requirement might be reconsidered, with the view of placing these schools on the same footing with others of the same class, I was informed that, by the passage which is now removed from the Broad Sheet, it was intended simply to intimate that these legacies cannot be recognized as voluntary contributions qualifying for a grant, and that there is, in reality, no difference between schools so aided and other parish schools with respect to the conditions of a grant.

2. A parish schoolmaster may hold the office of session clerk, ^{Office of Heritor's clerk.} but not that of heritor's clerk, in a parish of a population exceeding 400, if he is to have the benefit of a grant. The poor are now provided for by a special board, and the heritors of the parish have no business meetings as such, except to provide for the maintenance of the church and school buildings; to elect a new master, fix his charges, and the branches to be taught, and once in twenty-five years to determine the amount of his fixed salary. These meetings, except when there is a vacancy to fill up in the school, and when the minister usually officiates as clerk, as he not unfrequently does upon other occasions, do not generally exceed one or two in the year, and are usually of short duration. There are not many parishes whose population does not greatly exceed 400, but the business of the heritors bears no relation whatever to the extent of the population. While the master is naturally the most eligible for the office, it cannot interfere with his proper duties, and allows him, as it was meant to do, a small supplementary perquisite, averaging about 3*l.* a year. I submit that this limitation may be safely removed. Undoubtedly the schoolmaster's ^{Of inspector of poor.} great and sole object, involving any sensible amount of business, should be his school; and if the duties of it are vigorously performed, and some time given to study in preparation, the remaining hours of the day may well be devoted to recreation. The office of inspector of poor has accordingly been justly viewed as, in most cases, involving too many interruptions, distractions, and responsibilities; and if it is conferred to elicit a slender income, at the expense, more or less, of the special duties of the teacher, a grant in augmentation of salary

Of parochial
registrar.

for the faithful discharge of these duties, may fairly claim to supersede it. The office of parochial registrar, as now defined, is, to some extent, a new one, which the Act associates with that of session clerk; and it remains to be seen how much it may add to the similar duty which he has hitherto had to discharge.

Examina-
tion on
account
of pupil-
teachers.

3. Registration examinations have now been appointed, for the purpose of ascertaining whether a teacher has all the attainments necessary to carry through the apprenticeship of a pupil-teacher, instead of leaving it to the Inspector to report from year to year during its currency, with the right of a private examination, to be exercised at his discretion. These registration examinations may be less objectionable to some than those for the certificate of merit, because no difference of grade is shown. Others, however, have expressed disappointment that, if they were subject to examination at all, they should be excluded from an opportunity of ranking for the certificate, because their present school may not fulfil all the non-professional conditions of a grant. On representing this, I understood it to be agreed at the conference, and subsequently at the Office, that, in the case of new applications, teachers might at their option attend either examination, and that a set of papers below the standard of a certificate might yet qualify for registration; and also that, in the case of existing apprenticeships, the teachers should have the further option of carrying them through on the original footing of annual report by the Inspector.

Supposed
interference
of Privy
Council with
existing
rights;

4. On the part of those generally who for some time entertained fears that the operation of the Privy Council Minutes would prove, as it was usually expressed, "the introduction of the small end of the wedge," to separate the parish schools from the Church, there seems to be a growing conviction that such fears are groundless from this quarter, and that by means of the inspection it is desired, as set forth, simply to ascertain the fulfilment of the definite conditions on which a grant has been accepted; that there is not an approach to interference with the existing rights of local parties in the management of the school, and that the Inspector, who is a member of the Church and who obtained an expression of its confidence in him as a condition of his appointment, can have no interest or conceivable pleasure in reporting to the injury of individuals, or preferring the unfavourable view of that which is doubtful. There is no appearance of indifference for the one school examination on account of the other, while each may be attended with its peculiar advantage, the one from its local interest and more intimate knowledge of individual persons and circumstances, and the other from its want of all local

and with
Presbyterial
examina-
tions.

feeling, and its simply professional view of one school as compared with others of the same kind throughout the country, and its means of propagating the knowledge of real and well ascertained improvements. Hence the unanimous invitations Invitations. which I continue to receive from presbyteries to visit all the schools within their bounds. Of the non-interference with the Non-interference. rights of the managers or directors of schools, the course pursued in a contingency during the apprenticeship of pupil-teachers may be noticed as a fair illustration. The apprenticeship is sanctioned, on a report that the condition of the school and the qualifications of the teacher are such that it may be expected to be satisfactorily carried through. The teacher, however, may be removed by death or otherwise during the currency of the apprenticeship, and the Government may be viewed as having a direct interest in the appointment of an equally qualified successor, in consideration of the public money which is already so far invested in the case. Accordingly, on the presumption that this interest involved a right, I have been asked whether I could, on the part of the office, concur in a proposed appointment. I had only to reply, that my Lords exercised no such right; that at the next annual period the school would be visited, as it would be if no change had taken place; that if the report was then satisfactory, the apprenticeship would be continued under the new master, but if he was found to be under age, or otherwise disqualified, the case would be simply struck off the register, just as it would have been had the original teacher failed in the fulfilment of the conditions, and the local rights would remain precisely what they were before the engagement was entered upon.

Another fact to the same purpose may be mentioned here, Loss to teachers through oversight of managers. more especially as, through inattention to it, certificated teachers often sustain the loss of one or more years' augmentation. When such a teacher leaves one school to go to another, the Inspector does not follow him, as a matter of course, nor is the grant, which must be accompanied by inspection, tendered till the managers of the new school apply for it. *The augmentation then runs from the next month after such application.* This condition is set forth in the *Broad Sheet*, and is otherwise made known to the teacher; yet, through unaccountable, because unintentional, delays on the part of correspondents, not only one year but sometimes two are allowed to lapse before the application is made, which is a cruel hardship to the teacher, and one that is without remedy, unless the managers, who may be morally or otherwise responsible, according to the understanding when the appointment was made,

were themselves to make up the loss. Several cases of the kind are at present before me, through fruitless endeavours to procure the grant retrospectively.

Remarks under the Heads of Schedule 'X' for School Reports.

Height of
school-room.

The stringent observance of the *required height of school-room wall*, as a condition of any annual grant, is felt to be a hardship in the case of new buildings, or of new, and extensive repairs, which were completed in ignorance of this requirement, and while in comparison with the dwelling-houses of the district, the school-house is not low but high. I would suggest that in *existing* cases of the kind, some discretion might be exercised as to this condition, if the ventilation be good, and if the accommodation be otherwise ample for the attendance. In future this condition of a grant will be better known, and the increased height will be universally felt to be most beneficial for the health of the children, who must spend so many hours together in the same room; and the example of the school-house may assist in suggesting the desirableness of a similar improvement in the ordinary dwelling-houses.

Wooden
floors.

The requirement of a *wooden floor* is almost universally admitted to be an improvement in point of comfort. It may soon be worn where shoes with much rough iron are used, and it is sometimes much more noisy than would be supposed by those who are seldom on a wooden floor that is not carpeted, and who must be sensible of a great difference in this respect, when the carpet is temporarily removed. The best stone floor that I have seen is that of the Caithness flags, and there were some instances of it so perfectly dry and so warm looking, that I felt disposed to recommend them for exceptional consideration.

Offices.

Offices are now attached to the generality of schools in the country districts, as in the towns, but in many cases the managers seem to despair of getting them kept clean, and the consequence is that they soon assume the appearance of a nuisance; and accordingly where they can be avoided, as in the country, they are often not in general use.

Residence.

When the *residence* is not contiguous to the school-house, or hard by, it is often not in my power to see it, as it may be more especially desirable that in new cases the Inspector should do. There is also a special obstacle to this part of the visit, if the state of the residence may be otherwise sufficiently known for the purpose of the report. Some teachers seem to think that this is an opportunity, of which they should

avail themselves, of tendering their hospitality in some shape, and there is an undue disposition to feel slighted when it is wholly declined. Whatever may be their real value, there are more than one obvious ground of objection to the Inspector's being entertained by the teacher upon the occasion of an official visit to his school. But apart from these, it would be much to be regretted, if any practice were to creep in which would throw it upon the teacher to provide for anything at that time but the business of the school-room and the completion of the papers, and more especially anything that would occasion an expense, which all cannot equally afford. In a remote glen wine and cake were produced in a house, where confessedly, so far as known, these articles had never been before. They had been brought not a few miles by a special messenger, who was thus too late and too tired to appear in the school, where, owing to the smallness of the attendance at the time, and as constituting the advanced class, he was much missed.

Not much progress has yet been made in the introduction of *parallel groups of desks*, and, as mentioned in a former ^{Parallel desks.} report, there is in many of the school-rooms, otherwise good, but built on the plan of having desks round the wall, not room to introduce the change without occupying the space required for the free exercise of a class.

The book grants have now been more extensively obtained, ^{Book grants.} and the greatness of this boon has accordingly been more generally appreciated. In some schools the original supply grant has, without any evidence of abuse, become prematurely exhausted. 168 schools on my list have now been aided in this way.

Registers are now in course of being more extensively introduced, ^{Registers.} but in many instances they are still a mere catalogue of enrolments, with occasionally the indication of the payment or non-payment of the school fees. Some have not introduced daily marking, for the very reason that renders it most desirable and important, namely, the great irregularity in the attendance of the children. When this irregularity is greater than usual, the obviously best course, both for the character of the teacher, and with the view of showing the necessity on the part of the managers for trying some corrective means, is to ascertain and show by a well-kept daily register the actual amount of it, and with what class of scholars and under what circumstances the defalcation chiefly lies. Indeed, the registration alone of irregularity has, in many schools, gone far to correct it. How much, then, might be gained generally, if the minister, incidentally or in his round of visits, and others taking an interest in the school, and ex-

aming its register, were to inquire into the cause of absence, and meet insufficient excuses according to circumstances?

Effect of
weekly pa-
ments.

Remedy.

I have reason to think that the system of weekly payments, suggested by the poverty and improvidence of parents, and which is naturally followed by an understanding of weekly engagement, is one great source of the irregularity complained of. I have accumulated evidence of the fact mentioned in former reports, that, when a child is kept at home in the beginning of the week, from whatever cause, he is not sent to school till next Monday, because some part of the penny or twopence would be paid without its corresponding value in time, the incomparably greater loss to the child, especially in habit, being entirely lost sight of. The evil from this cause might be checked if the first week's payment for every child were doubled, under the name of entry and enrolment money, and if all who are absent a week, except in consequence of ascertained illness or necessary absence from home, were regarded on the weekly engagement principle as new entrants. The adoption of such a rule would, of course, require to be sanctioned by the managers of all the schools in the district, and, for the attainment of an important end, should be carried out with strict good faith by all the teachers, who might be made accountable to the managers for the entrance moneys and be understood to have no option or direct interest in the matter. Such a charge, however, on the part of the teacher for his own direct behoof, would not be unreasonable in itself. A new entrant or an irregular attender must occasion much more trouble than one who has been going steadily on with his class. In cases of hardship a line could be granted by the minister, or one of the managers, dispensing with the entry money, and the application for this line would operate in the way of the desired check.

Form IX.

Without a good and well-kept register, it will be impossible accurately to fill up the Schedule, form IX., which the managers certify to contain a correct statement of the school statistics for the year, and which it is presumed accordingly to do, both in determining on the payment of a grant from the public money, and in arriving at general conclusions on educational statistics, as these may be collected from the schools under inspection.

Time in
marking
register.

Some teachers with numerously attended schools do not keep a register of daily attendance on account of the time which they consider it must occupy to do so; but by the methods and arrangements which result from the observation of daily practice, and which may vary more or less according to the circumstances of different schools, the time absolutely necessary proves to be much less than is at first supposed.

I am not aware that the masters who have had some practice in filling up the annual register given to them by the Dick Trustees, and which, as noticed in former reports, is a very complete one, find it either troublesome or tedious, considering the value of the results arrived at. In many large schools excellent registers are kept, with the aid of pupil-teachers or monitors, who mark their classes simultaneously; and the master makes a weekly digest of their reports. Among the methods of economising time in this operation, it does not appear to be generally apprehended that the *calling of the roll nominally* may be dispensed with. The order of the roll, departing as it may from the strictly alphabetical order, by the additions at the end, and the disappearance of the names of such as may have left since it was last transcribed, is still a fixed or stereotyped order for the time being, wherever the boys may stand in the class, and each boy knows, or may easily know, those that immediately precede him in the roll, and consequently when it is his turn to say "*here*," "*present*," or whatever the word may be, and the master's repeating this word, while he marks, is the signal for the next to go on. *Absence* is intimated by the next boy in the roll who is present, and the master's repeating this absence is the signal for that boy to answer for himself. Should it be desirable to record also each boy's place in the class daily, scarcely any additional time is necessary to accomplish it. The *marking book* is then used at the end, instead of the beginning of the meeting; and it is just as easy for each boy (in the order of the roll), to say, 5, 9, 7, 3, or 1, according to his place in the class, (which is ascertained immediately before by passing the number 1, 2, 3, &c.) as to say, "*present*," and the master will require scarcely any more time to insert the figure, while repeating it, than the mark for *present*; the mark for *absent* being the same as in the other case. The figures, however, will require more space than the other mark, and the more so that rapidity in making the entry is an object. When attendance alone is to be registered, it would be conducive to distinctness as well as simplicity, if the absent ones were marked.

Of *apparatus* that is really not expensive, the most important deficiency is in black-boards. Some managers must suppose that what is wanted is not a black-board to each *teacher*, but only one to each *school*. Another very frequent defect, which it is not always so easy to supply, is a pair of globes, some knowledge of the use of which is prescribed to pupil-teachers. In several of the subjects of examination in the schools which I have visited, there is a decided improvement during the last few years.

Deficiency
of black-
boards.

Teaching
of alphabet

To impart a knowledge of the letters and their powers to a class of very young children, is found to be a much more interesting, as well as delicate task, than it used to be generally supposed to be; and it is now almost universally seen to be a great mistake to leave this duty mainly in the hands of the younger pupil-teachers or monitors, whose time may, in every point of view, be more profitably employed in the incomparably easier task of exercising classes that have commenced the reading of easy narratives and occasionally upwards.

Anomalous
namesound
of vowels.

It has always appeared to me as a great obstacle to beginners, as well as a most unaccountable and surely a most unnecessary anomaly, that while the sound which each vowel has when single, or the only vowel, in an English word (and where, if anywhere, its primary sound should be found, especially if it be insulated between two consonants), is substantially the same as in all languages from which the English is derived, and apparently in all other languages we alone should name them so as to indicate as the primary sound one that is entirely different, and which in point of fact is always attributable to the presence of other vowels or of certain combinations of consonants, except in some of the pronouns, in *be*, and in cases of *o* and *y* final. Hence an exception to the rule in almost every syllable of the child's first attempts to read, and hence that complexity of our orthoëpy, and its wide departure from the orthography, which forces upon foreigners the conviction that our pronunciation is as capricious as it appears singular, and that it is without rule or principle to guide them in acquiring it; hence also the proposal of a *Phonetic* alphabet for beginners, distinct from that which has afterwards to be read.

Writing and
arithmetic.

Parsing.

Singing
from note.

Drawing.

Female
industrial
department
desirable in
each parish
school.

There is not much improvement in *penmanship*. *Arithmetic* continues to be taught with increasing reference to first principles. The method of syntactical parsing, of which an example was given in my last report, appears to be gaining ground. *Singing from the note* is not much more extensively introduced, but in the schools where it is practised under a skilful teacher, the progress is very satisfactory. The impulse lately given to *drawing* by the Department of Science and Art in the Board of Trade is already very perceptible. In girls' schools, and in the female department that is now often attached to mixed schools, needlework of all kinds appears to be agreeably and successfully exercised, but much progress is not yet made in inculcating a knowledge of common things bearing on domestic economy. It is much to be desired that in any legislation on the parish schools, provision should be made for the establishment and maintenance of a female department in connexion with each of them.

Examination of Pupil-Teachers.

Of all the exercises prescribed to pupil-teachers, those in grammar, considering its importance as an instrument in communicating as well as in comprehending the exact meaning of a passage, are the least satisfactory. At two of the largest collective examinations, held by Mr. Middleton and me simultaneously, the following sentence was given to be *parsed with syntax*, "A new commandment I give unto you, that ye love one another." For the sake of comparison we gave the same sentence also on some subsequent occasions, where we had good reason to believe that there could be no communication. A very prevailing error was, to make "commandment" the nominative, because it stands before the verb instead of after it; then "I" was called simply a personal pronoun. No case was ascribed to "one another" (and, indeed, it is not the practice in our schools to ascribe case to any word, in whatever way it may be used, that is not a noun or a personal pronoun). When an answer was afterwards pressed for, orally, they were said to be in the objective, because they follow the verb. In no instance that I remember was it seen to be explanatory of the phrase "ye love," i. e., *that one love another*. The reference of a pronoun to the word which it represents, and which determines its gender, number, and person, and to the word which determines its case, is essential to a complete and clear view of the sense; yet, in the case of the relative, for instance, "*who*, a simple relative," "*which*, a simple relative," and "*that*, a simple relative," is commonly all that is given; and in the case of candidates and younger pupil-teachers it is not unfrequently all that is known. Likewise in parsing a participle, its relation to the word with which it is connected in sense, which in languages of inflection is indicated by its form, is scarcely ever noticed. Hence the participle in *-ed* is as often parsed as the indicative as otherwise. Another important omission is any discrimination of the particular use of the form in *-ing*.

Examination of pupil-teachers, and their principal deficiency.

I have taken occasion to remark in former reports that, as ability to teach Latin is among the qualifications for the office of parish schoolmaster, a considerable number of the pupil-teachers make some progress in the study of it, in addition to their prescribed exercises. Now the difference of their appearance in the department of English grammar is remarkable. Indeed, it is not too much to say that a boy who has gone through the most elementary Latin grammar, with any reasonable degree of accuracy, would never fall into such errors as were committed in the above exercise by several who were

Study of Latin.

considered very fair English grammarians. In most other subjects there is a sensible improvement, and the practice of sketching freely an outline map, either on the black-board or on paper, is much more generally introduced.

Euclid.

I consider it very satisfactory, that where the option of Euclid is allowed, it is almost always preferred to those other subjects (mechanics and mensuration), of which the principles cannot be clearly comprehended without some previous knowledge of geometry.

Teaching

In teaching they are generally as effective as could well be expected, and certainly much more so than was at first anticipated of them by most people. They might with considerable advantage be more frequently prepared, than I understand they are, with the best way in which some particular class lesson for next day could be conducted; and thus duly prepared, they might now and then be set to grapple with the minds of one of the more advanced classes, with which, generally, they could not yet be entrusted. The teachers who put this in practice find that it helps greatly to expand their views, and to inspire them with a desire to acquit themselves becomingly at all times.

Table of results.

The following Table will show the number of pupil-teachers examined at the close of each year of the apprenticeship, and of new candidates, and the number of them admitted:—

PUPIL-TEACHERS, and CANDIDATES for APPRENTICESHIP and for

	Candidates.		Pupil-Teachers.						Candidates for Queen's Scholarships.			
	Examined.	Admitted.	1 year.	2 years.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	Total.	Examined.	Admitted.	Class I.	Class II.
Males	213	131	94	85	73	76	77	399	30	29	23	7
Females	56	25	18	27	13	21	13	92	12	11	7	4
Total	269	156	112	112	86	91	90	491	42	40	30	11

Of the rejections, considerably less than one half arose from insufficiency of attainments. The rest were the result either of competition for a limited number of appointments, or of some cause not connected at all with the merits of the candidates. The Table shows also the very satisfactory result of the last examination of pupil-teachers as candidates for Queen's scholarships, forty out of forty-two having been successful.

The section on the Training Schools having extended this report beyond the prescribed limits, a special report on the Madras College, St. Andrew's, and a connected notice of the other schools, maintained or aided by the *Bell Fund*, are omitted till next year.

Report on
Madras
College
postponed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

EDWARD WOODFORD,
Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

• To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

*Summaries of Tabulated Reports, for 1863-4, on Schools inspected
by E. Woodford, Esq., LL.D., and D. Middleton, Esq., A.M.*

SUMMARY A.

Number of Schools <i>actually inspected</i> between 1 September 1853 and 31 August 1854.									
No. of Schools, <i>i.e.</i> , institutions held in separate Buildings and separately ma- naged.	Number of School-rooms in which separate Teachers are employed.				Amount of <i>accommodation</i> , in square feet, in Schools enumerated in first co- lumn.*	Number of children in <i>average attendance</i> in these Schools.	Number of children <i>present</i> <i>at examination</i> in those Schools.	Number of <i>Certificated</i> Teachers in those Schools.†	Number of <i>Pupil-teachers</i> in those Schools.†
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.					
314	16	42	12	284	267,211	31,430	27,906	183	473

Per-centage of Children *present at examination*, learning ‡

Arithmetic as far as									
Sew	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Drawing.	Music from Notes.	History.	Grammar.	Geography.	fractions and Decimals.
12·64	0·58	0·1	0·53	4·51	12·52	14·84	39·0	43·93	5·0
To write	To read					adapted to			
from Dicta	On Paper.	Slates.	Books of Genera	es.	Mo-	Liturgy	Catechis	Holy Scrip	
18·67	53·16		Formation.	Bas N	ses.	(Age).			
				22·16	17·46	—	65·12	65·45	

Per-centage of Children on School Registers

Aged							Who have been in School						
Under seven.	Between seven and eight.	Between eight and nine.	Between nine and ten.	Between ten and eleven.	Between eleven and twelve.	Between twelve and thirteen.	Between thirteen and fourteen.	Over fourteen.	Over four years.	Four years.	Three years.	Two years.	One year.
24·4	12·17	13·5	13·11	9·27	9·6	74·54	5·37	5·04	7·14	8·7	10·10	16·28	24·06

* The amount of accommodation in square feet, divided by 8, will give the number of children who can be properly accommodated. Calculations of area in school-rooms, as compared with the average attendance of scholars, should be made upon this basis.

† At the date of closing this return.

‡ These per-centages are confined to boys' and girls' schools, and do not include infants.

SUMMARY B.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 294 of the Schools
enumerated in Summary A.

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-pence.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6,068 17 5½	8,336 3 9½	12,194 9 4	3,781 2 3½	31,280 12 10½

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of 294
of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22,511 19 0½	712 18 1	6,534 0 9½	29,758 17 11½

General Report, for the Year 1854, on the Schools in Scotland, not connected with the Established Church, inspected by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, JAMES CUMMING, Esq., LL.D., and by Her Majesty's Assistant Inspector of Schools, CHARLES E. WILSON, Esq., M.A.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honor to submit to your Lordships the following report on the schools inspected by me, or by Her Majesty's Assistant Inspector, Mr. Wilson, from the 1st September 1853 to the 31st August 1854. The number which I have inspected personally is 154; or when different schools under the same management are counted as one, 131. The number of children in attendance on the days of examination was 13,691, giving an average of 89, or of 104, according to the mode of computation.

During the same period, my colleague, Mr. Wilson, inspected 169 schools, forming when combined in the manner already mentioned, 146 different institutions. The number in attendance amounted to 13,115, making an average of about 78 for each school, and 90 for each institution.

Number of
certificated
teachers;

In the 277 institutions thus enumerated, there were 225 certificated teachers. The number is probably increased to some extent, in consequence of the certificates gained by several of the teachers at the different examinations held during the year, and by the appointment of successful students from the normal schools. About 90 pupil-teachers have completed the fifth year of their apprenticeship. Others have been admitted to Queen's scholarships before the fifth year was completed. But, as about 120 candidates have been apprenticed, there are still about 500 pupil-teachers in the schools. This may seem a large number in proportion to the wants of the country, especially when it is considered that the number of students in the normal schools is also greater than it has ever been before. But on the other hand it is to be remarked that openings for teachers have been so numerous, that the authorities in the normal schools have had a difficulty in supplying the demand.

and of pupil-
teachers.

From what has been stated it will be perceived that a large proportion of the schools referred to me have to be inspected on account of the annual grants to which they are conditionally entitled. For this reason I have been able to visit a comparatively small number, for the purpose of simple inspection. I have, however, as often as circumstances permitted, examined schools which had received aid either for building

or for apparatus, or of which the managers had requested me to inspect them. And I trust these visits have been useful in encouraging deserving teachers, or in affording opportunity for suggestions tending to their improvement.

In going over the same ground in successive years, it is difficult to extend one's observations without the risk of repeating the remarks made in former reports. It must almost necessarily happen that the defects and excellencies to be pointed out are, to a great extent, the same in kind as have been previously mentioned. It may be hoped that the defects are abated in extent, and the excellencies more generally diffused. This I believe, on the whole, to be the fact. I have still to complain of the monotonous and unexpressive reading in many, especially of the rural schools, a defect which gives a value that we might not otherwise concede to the careful and regular, though somewhat formal modulation inculcated in the Glasgow Normal Seminary, and which disposes me to look with indulgence even on the exaggerated intonations which I have sometimes censured, but which can be more easily *toned down* to a good style of reading, than the ordinary drawl can be fashioned to it. But while advertng once more to this subject, I would still express my opinion—an opinion held still more strongly by my colleague, Mr. Wilson, that the schools are in an improving condition. This improvement may be to some extent ascribed to the additional apparatus which the grants of Government have enabled many schools to acquire. The cheap books, and the attendant supply of maps, have facilitated the teacher's work, and made it more satisfactory to himself, as well as more beneficial to the school. Much must also be ascribed to the advantage derived from the aid of the apprentices. The system of pupil-teacher instruction has become more familiar, and is more efficiently worked. On this subject, however, I shall have occasion to speak more particularly afterwards.

In the course of my examinations during the past year, I have endeavoured, more than formerly, to ascertain the actual amount of knowledge communicated in school. For this purpose I have generally taken the oldest class, and instead of selecting a passage from their reading book, and examining them on it, I have taken the table of contents as a subject, and have tried to find by conversational inquiry, what the scholars knew of the various topics indicated by it. The examination was limited at the outset by the amount *professed* to have been read. In some cases the whole book (generally McCulloch's Course of Reading) had been studied. More frequently one or two sections had been prepared. In some instances my object was partly defeated by the circumstance

Knowledge
acquired in
school.

that the book had only been in use for a week or two before my visit, and though it might seem an obvious plan in such a case to found the examination on the book which the pupils had read immediately before, this could not always be practically accomplished, because the change of the book had been accompanied with a change of the classification of the scholars. This was a result to be regretted for the sake of the school, as it presented the appearance of greater ignorance than perhaps in strict justice could be ascribed to it. On one or two occasions I found something like an attempt to revive a plan which I thought belonged rather to a former generation than to schools which have partaken of the improvements of the present age. I can recollect a time when a master spent weeks in getting up a particular passage—the “Story of Le Fèvre” and “Obidah the Son of Abeusina,” were favourite ones to be read by his senior class at the public examination; and though it was something to have even one passage well got up and read in a satisfactory style, the attainment was a very limited one, and, so far as the spectators were concerned, very fallacious. When anything of this nature was suggested to me, it was of course impossible to acquiesce in the proposal, except as an acknowledgment that nothing better was professed. In the great majority, however, of the schools which I examined in the manner I have mentioned, the first class stood a fair examination on such subjects as the properties of matter, the effects of caloric, the different kinds of attraction, the characteristics of the different metals; or in the first principles of physical geography and astronomy; so that I feel warranted in stating, with respect to our schools generally, that the reliding is made subservient to the imparting of knowledge of an interesting kind, and that the attention of the scholars is directed, not merely to the words in their class-book, but to the subjects to which their lessons relate. This is exclusive of the instruction which is generally given to the highest class in history, and to the two highest in geography.

Organiza-
tion.

While the apparatus in our schools continues to be improved and extended by means of the aid afforded by Government grants, and the organization is brought more generally into conformity with that recommended by the Committee of Council, the full benefit of these has not been derived in every case. The system, which has long prevailed in Scottish schools, and is, I think, attended with great advantages, requires a facility of movement among the pupils of a class. The plan of mutual correction, and taking of places, though it may be overdone, contributes so much to animation and attention as to tend greatly to the efficiency of a school; and as these movements cannot be easily carried on while the pupils are

seated at their desks, it follows that the classes are led out by turns to the floor, and taught there. In this way the groups of parallel desks afford little advantage over as many seats and desks arranged in any other way; and I have found a school where these desks were regularly arranged, and two pupil-teachers were employed, in which the highest class sat next the wall and occupied the back forms of all the groups. The teacher, I should add, had been recently appointed. In some of the schools the arrangement is fully and successfully employed. Where it is not, it may be pretty safely inferred that the master is not much in the habit of using the black-board; or of communicating direct oral instructions to his pupils. Where a lesson is merely prescribed to be learned at home, and the examination in school is simply directed to see that it has been properly prepared, the arrangement in school is of less consequence. But when information is directly imparted by the teacher, and illustrations are required to impart it more effectually, it becomes important that the class should be arranged so as to be at once under the eye of the master, and within a moderate distance of the illustration. Without this the full advantage of the black-board is not secured in teaching geography, and it is to this neglect also that we may ascribe the imperfect knowledge of the principles of arithmetic exhibited in some schools, even by those who work their sums with considerable readiness. The defects to which I have now referred may, however, be regarded as temporary, and arising from the comparative novelty and strangeness of the organization recommended. I expect to see it adopted generally for those purposes for which it is particularly valuable, without superseding those arrangements and plans which impart so much activity and spirit to one of our well-conducted schools.

The efficiency of the schools as they now exist is intimately connected with the systematic employment of the pupil-teachers. In regard to these, a progressive advancement is perceptible in some respects, while in others there is still room for improvement. It appears to me on the whole, that the candidates presented are better qualified than formerly. The masters and managers of schools, looking forward to the appointment of apprentices, select the candidates deliberately, and take care that their qualifications shall be sufficient. Indeed, it is apparent that the candidates have often been kept in view for some time, and special attention has been given to their preparation.

The cases are not numerous in which the apprenticeship has been broken, otherwise than by the ill-health of the pupil-teacher. But there are probably not a few instances in which the profession of a teacher has been abandoned on the ter-

Working of
pupil-
teacher
system.

mination of the apprenticeship. The tendency to do this is checked to a considerable extent by the Queen's scholarships, which are now so largely available for well-qualified candidates, and also by the provision for assistant teachers to certificated masters. But it cannot be entirely counteracted as long as the qualifications which have been attained can be

Precautions. more profitably devoted to other pursuits. I have found it necessary, however, to insist that it should be distinctly understood that it is the *intention* of the candidate and of his relations that he should follow the calling of a teacher. The advantage for securing a superior education as a pupil-teacher is a temptation to become so for a time, especially when it is understood that the apprenticeship can be broken without incurring any pecuniary penalty. But when there has been reason to apprehend any such intention, I have represented it as inconsistent with good faith, and discountenanced the proposing of the candidate.

Defects in working.

The point on which I have found the working of the system most deficient is the employment of the senior pupil-teachers in the highest classes of the school. It is required by the Committee of Council that the apprentices shall be qualified in their *fourth* year to instruct the *highest* class in the principal branches of school knowledge, and that in the fifth year they should manage *any* department of the instruction. This they are not always trained to do; and I have had to call the attention of the master to the obligations imposed on him by the terms of the broad sheet. It is natural, indeed, that the master should wish to retain the instruction of the oldest pupils as much as possible in his own hands. It is with them that he can be most pleasantly, and on the whole, most profitably employed. At the same time it is of the greatest importance that no class should escape his notice and superintendence; and even in this view it is well that he should be able to intrust the management of the oldest classes occasionally to the senior apprentices. But besides this, it is a duty which he owes to *them* to qualify each of them before their connexion with him is closed, to discharge the duty of a master to the school as a whole, and to every part of it.

Apprentices of different denominations.

Altogether the pupil-teacher system is one which may be regarded with much satisfaction. From the certificates required by your Lordships, and the care taken by the clergy and other managers of the schools, the selection of them in the first instance has been generally good; and though in all societies including some hundreds of individuals, instances of misconduct will certainly be found, such instances have in the present case been wonderfully few; and I think it right to mention, that though the great majority of the schools which

I inspect are connected with the Free Church, a sensible proportion of the pupil-teachers belong to other Christian denominations. It is of little importance, as an evidence of liberal feeling, that the schools are open to pupils of all denominations, for the most bigotted and intolerant sect might open its school to all classes of scholars, while it retained the power of training them in accordance with its own views. But it is a more pleasing sign of liberality, when, in schools supported in a great measure by the exertions of members of the Free Church, pupil-teachers from other bodies are trained, who, at the same time, attend freely the ministrations of their own pastors. In signing the certificates of such apprentices, the minister with whose congregation the school is connected cannot, of course, speak directly of their attendance to religious duties; sometimes he has done so, on information received from their minister; but more frequently this particular part of the certificate is signed by these ministers themselves; and thus the names of Episcopalian and Independent ministers, as well as of Presbyterians of different sections, have been attached to the certificates which I have had to transmit.

The normal schools which it is my duty to visit continue to be conducted in a very satisfactory manner, both in the model and in the training department. That in Edinburgh has been placed in circumstances calculated to excite much anxiety, in consequence of the serious illness of its excellent rector. The happy combination in Mr. Fulton, of business habits and of professional skill as a teacher, together with the influence of his personal character, has been of inestimable advantage to this institution, and his illness could not but be regarded by the Directors with deep regret and concern, both for his own sake, and on account of the school. Temporary arrangements have been made to supply what, I trust, will be but a temporary lack of service on his part; and it is not the smallest part of the honour due to him, that the school has been brought, under his care, into so excellent a condition, as to continue to go on efficiently without his personal superintendence. I would by no means overlook the ability and good feeling displayed by the teachers who have undertaken the additional duties required in the circumstances. I trust they will have the satisfaction of seeing that their labours have been successful in maintaining the character of the school and the attainments of the students. But none are better qualified or more willing than they, to appreciate the value of him, of whose co-operation and counsel they have for the present been deprived.

Both in Edinburgh and Glasgow some slight alterations have been made in the internal arrangements, chiefly with the view of promoting more effectually the instruction in

Graduated
instruction.

music and drawing. I do not think it necessary to specify these more particularly, though it is right to refer to them, as indicating the desire of the managers to bring up the standard of instruction to the point desired by Government. The chief alteration that has taken place, and the most important in its probable results, is one on which I am scarcely called as yet to offer an official opinion, as it has been introduced since the time of my official inspection of the training-schools,—I mean, the adoption of a graduated course of instruction for the students of different years. As the result, however, of various inquiries and conversations on the subject, I am strongly inclined to believe that the operation of the new plan will be very beneficial. Some modifications, in regard to Scotland, will probably be recommended by experience. It may be questioned, for example, whether Blackstone's Commentaries on English Law be more suitable in the training of a Scotch schoolmaster than Bell's Commentaries on the Laws of Scotland would be in that of an English one. The defect, however, is only accidental. The general training seems well calculated to raise the standard of attainment in our teachers.

Queen's
scholars.

Of the students now attending the two normal seminaries, forty-one young men and eight young women obtained first-class Queen's scholarships, and eleven male and two female students, second-class scholarships, at the last competition. Of the forty-nine in the first class, nineteen hold them now for the second year.

When we consider that all of these have been trained as apprentices to the practical work of a teacher, and that, along with the acquisition of valuable knowledge in literature and science, they are still receiving instruction in the methods and practice of education, we have good reason to expect that they will eventually furnish a body of able and accomplished educators. In one respect the experiment is particularly instructive, and may suggest further improvements: the mathematical teachers find a foundation laid in the instructions of the apprenticeship which enables them to prosecute their own labours with greater comfort and success. On the one hand, the students thus furnished possess a certain amount of knowledge of elementary mathematics; but it is not so much their actual attainments, as the accurate school training which they have received, that enables the teacher in the normal school to carry forward their studies to a greater extent and with greater ease and rapidity. What is true of mathematics is equally true in regard to other branches of instruction in which the pupil-teachers are trained. The knowledge of geography and grammar acquired in the elementary school prepares the way for the study of physical

phenomena, and of the structure of language to be prosecuted in the training school.

If Latin is to be considered desirable in a schoolmaster, as it is generally thought to be in Scotland, it is in the same way that it will be most likely to be acquired. The rudiments of such a language will be more easily mastered at the age of thirteen than at twenty. And, however able and zealous the masters in the normal schools may be, they can hardly be expected to make classical scholars of many of those who have known nothing of the subject till they came to the training schools.

The examinations for certificates of merit were held by me at Glasgow in June, and at Aberdeen in October, and by Mr. Wilson at Edinburgh in June. These examinations were attended in the aggregate by forty teachers and 128 students. The result may be exhibited as on former occasions in a tabular form :—

Certificates
of merit.

	Candidates.	Certificates.		
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
June Examination, Edinburgh :				
Schoolmasters	13	—	4	8
Schoolmistresses	5	2	1	2
Male Students	44	3	22	18
Female Students	28	—	12	14
	90	5	39	42
June Examination, Glasgow :				
Schoolmasters	6	1	—	4
Schoolmistresses	2	—	—	2
Male Students	30	—	12	15
Female Students	26	—	10	11
	64	1	22	30
Autumn Examination, Aberdeen :				
Schoolmasters	13	—	4	5
Schoolmistresses	1	—	—	—
	14	—	4	5
Total	168	6	65	77

From this table it appears that of the forty teachers, thirty-three (or fully four fifths) were successful ; and of the 128 students, 115 (or fully eight ninths) : and taking all the candidates together, seven eighths gained a certificate of some degree. The numbers last year corresponding with the lowest line of the above table were :—

144, 14, 44, 57,

from which it appears on the one hand, that the proportion of successful candidates this year is somewhat greater, the number of those in the first class is both absolutely and proportionably much less. The facts taken together may afford both an encouragement and a stimulus.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES CUMMING,

Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

*Summaries of Tabulated Reports, for 1853-4, on Schools inspected
by H. M. Inspector of Schools, J. Cumming, Esq., LL.D., and
C. E. Wilson, Esq., M.A.*

SUMMARY A.

Number of Schools actually inspected between 1 September 1853 and 31 August 1854.									
No. of Schools, &c., institutions held in separate buildings, and separately ma- naged.	Number of School-rooms in which separate Teachers are employed.				Amount of accommodation, in square feet, in Schools enumerated in first co- lumn.*	Number of children in average attendance in those Schools.	Number of children present at examination in those Schools.	Number of <i>Certificated</i> <i>Teachers</i> in those Schools.†	Number of <i>Pupil-teachers</i> in those Schools.†
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.					
277	11	26	19	269	235,959	29,989	27,756	225	514

Per-centage of Children present at examination, learning ‡

Sewing.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Drawing.	Music from Notes.	History.	Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmetic as far as				
									Fractions and Decimals.	Proportion and Practice.	Compound Rules and Reduction.	Multiplication.	Simple Addition.
5·1	0·26	0·13	0·43	1·18	3·2	13·17	36·36	47·04	4·77	7·9	9·82	3·14	19·77

To write			To read			Liturg., as adapted to Age.	Catechism.	Holy Scriptures.
From Dictation.	On Paper.	On Slates.	Books of General Information.	Easy Narratives.	Letters and Mo- nosyllables.			
5·36	56·51	1·95	52·62	26·03	19·58	—	74·72	75·84

Per-centage of Children on School Registers.

Aged									Who have been in School				
Under seven.	Between seven and eight.	Between eight and nine.	Between nine and ten.	Between ten and eleven.	Between eleven and twelve.	Between twelve and thirteen.	Between thirteen and fourteen.	Over fourteen.	Over four years.	Four years.	Three years.	Two years.	One year.
24·98	11·83	12·77	12·18	11·7	9·48	7·62	5·01	4·43	6·54	7·07	10·7	15·95	25·02

* The amount of accommodation in square feet, divided by 8, will give the number of children who can be properly accommodated. Calculations of area in school-rooms, as compared with the average attendance of scholars, should be made upon this basis.

† At the date of closing this return.

‡ These per-centages are confined to boys' and girls' schools, and do not include infants.

SUMMARY B.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 270 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-pence.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
340 9 6	5,954 4 8½	15,130 16 2½	4,888 13 5½	26,188 3 10½

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of 270 of the Schools enumerated in Summary A.

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22,147 18 1	509 14 4	3,230 0 3½	25,887 12 8½

General Report, for the Year 1854, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. THOMAS WILKINSON, M.A., &c., on the Episcopal Church Schools inspected by him in Scotland.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honor of presenting to your Lordships my second General Report for 1854, upon those schools connected with the Episcopal Church of Scotland which are (1) in the receipt of annual grants from the Parliamentary Fund, under the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, whether for augmentation of salaries of teachers holding certificates of merit, or for the stipends of pupil-teacher apprentices; (2) schools in which, from the more limited amount of instruction, or from various other causes, there are at this time no apprentices; and (3) the remaining schools, the managers of which have invited simple inspection.

Whilst presenting this report to your Lordships, it is a source of great pleasure to me to bear evidence that the moral and intellectual condition of the schools which I have visited exhibits a steady, and in some instances, a rapid improvement. The numbers of pupils and of schools are on the increase; the numbers of good teachers are also increasing; ideas upon education are becoming more expanded, more true, more liberal; the advantages of organized efforts at a common end are becoming daily more evident, and the country is awaking to a perception of the fact, that education is one of the moral necessities of man. And though I still find the gentry contributing to schools in a manner less generous and effective than what their means would lead to expect, and the clergy exerting themselves and paying more than what the country has a right to demand, yet I rejoice to add, that subscriptions and donations appear to be rather on the increase than otherwise; for though there have been diminutions in some cases, there have been marked augmentations in others; and this circumstance should be accepted as a convincing proof of the favourable feeling towards schools among the greater portion of the upper classes, and which feeling, we trust, will soon become universal. High salaries are now given to teachers; school-buildings are being enlarged and improved; books are supplied in larger quantities—all of them symptoms and results of the increased liberality with which schools are now maintained.

The aid of the Committee of Council given towards the supporting and rewarding of teachers and apprentices has acted as a powerful stimulus and example in this matter, for it

has at once raised the character of the schools, and through this has acted indirectly upon the subscribers, by showing them that their money is likely to produce a decidedly good effect upon their respective districts, and by encouraging them to give, with hope and confidence, what was formerly contributed under the doubt attached to any project more or less experimental.

It has gratified me much to find that the managers and teachers of schools are now paying more attention to the comfort, cleanliness, and wholesomeness of the rooms in which the education is carried on, excepting in the matter of ventilation, which unquestionably is the most faulty point in a majority of schools under my inspection. There seems in many teachers an innate dread of fresh air, and I have found windows and doors sealed up almost hermetically on the least pretence of cold or of damp weather. In many of the new school-rooms the ventilation continues defective.

In my last report I had occasion to remark, in many instances, what seemed to be the faulty management of schools (1) as to the number of classes, (2) their size, and (3) their arrangement. I am glad to observe a great change for the better in all these respects; the classes have been increased in number, the size of them has been reduced, and a judicious disposition of desks and benches has in most instances superseded the former arrangement of them.

As to methods on which I hesitated, after my brief experience, to offer any decided opinion in my last report, I desire on this occasion to add, that in all schools, especially in schools for the poor, where the children leave soon, there appear to me to be two grand requisites; the one is, to secure rapidity in the communication of knowledge; the other is, to take care at the same time that the faculties of the scholar be duly exercised and developed. These excellencies are best attained by the two methods, oral and catechetical. The latter of these I have seen generally adopted; where the two have been united—and in a few instances I have found this—the effect has been excellent. I trust every year to see the combined system increasingly adopted; time is saved by it, and the mental energies of the children are kept alive.

Discipline, by which I understand simply the power of ensuring attention and obedience, is, for the most part, I am happy to say, well secured and without undue harshness. Corporal punishment seems on the whole little inflicted or needed; the right, however, to employ it within certain limits, is wisely confided to the head teachers by school-managers, though it should never be entrusted to the pupil-teachers. Personal castigation is the shortest, and in par-

tiular cases the most efficient punishment ; nor is it unsuited to the condition of a child. In some of the best schools rewards are distributed, and, I understand, with good results.

The subjects of *instruction* require a few brief remarks.

Religious knowledge continues to receive from the clergy and school-managers the paramount attention it deserves. In most cases the Bible now holds its place in the schools, as it ought universally to do, not as affording exercises in reading and spelling, as confessedly a mere mechanical reading task, but it is read by the children for the purpose of informing their minds and affecting their hearts, and implanting therein the seeds of virtue and piety ; and I record with much satisfaction that much is done by the teachers as well as by the clergy in turning Scriptural reading to this best of all accounts. The Church catechism is better understood ; the Liturgy of the Church is more fully explained, though on this latter subject, as also on the history of the Church, more may reasonably be expected in future years.

In reading and spelling the improvement is very partial. Sufficient attention is not paid to the teaching of distinct articulation, the explanation of the meaning of particular words, and the general meaning of each passage. I am fully aware of the difficulties we have to deal with on this point in our elementary schools ; but still I look forward to the time when the establishment in every school of a good staff of pupil-teachers will justify us in expecting greater expedition in teaching every child to read with tolerable fluency and ease. The old plan of spelling is, we think, very correctly being superseded by dictation, *i. e.* by spelling on the slate instead of by word of mouth. Moreover, dictation includes punctuation, which is almost universally neglected.

The oral method of instruction in grammar, which was recommended in my last report, is practised in many schools in a spirited and systematic manner, and with the best effects. There is in very few schools any regular instruction in etymology ; words are explained by paraphrase rather than by definition ; in the use of the latter, I have often observed a want of precision.

Writing generally is better than in the preceding year, though in too many schools there is an absence of care, order, and cleanliness ; the writing is slovenly, and the books dirty or defaced, with frequent blunders and blots ; this indicates a want of efficient superintendence. I still adhere to the opinion that a fair, round, symmetrical hand is the best adapted for the schools of the poor ; and pains in teaching that well would be better bestowed than in forming the fashionable angular writing now taught to girls at some of the schools.

Success in teaching arithmetic depends, as in other matters, upon the degree in which the reasoning powers are exerted and brought into action, and also upon the extent to which the principles are mastered and made familiar, and expertness with accuracy acquired by practice. In my last report I adverted to the striking deficiency too frequently met with in this respect. I should have been glad to be warranted in making a more favourable statement at present; though there are many instances of efficiency, still the cases of inefficiency are very numerous. The teaching of arithmetic in girls' schools is on the whole improved. In a few schools mental arithmetic is cultivated. There is scarcely any school in which geography is not taught, and in the majority of them very intelligently. In some schools maps are drawn by the pupils—a valuable exercise and useful in various ways. In some instances the study of it is hindered or limited by the want of maps. A set of these is a very suitable benefaction to be presented by those interested in the school. *Physical geography* has received little or no attention. History, Latin, Greek, and French, have received on the whole fair attention. In respect of music, I should be really glad to witness greater advance. With some marked exceptions, the musical education is below par, the musical repertory of many of the schools being of a very meagre and inharmonious description.

In the female schools, the specimens of needlework, plain and ornamental, and of knitting, have been represented to me by competent judges as being very good. In many schools the quantity exhibited was considerable; the quality of the work was very varied, and, I doubt not, highly creditable to teachers and scholars, as well as to the lady committees of superintendence.

General Examination of Masters and Mistresses for Certificates of Merit.

In June last your Lordships directed an examination of candidates for certificates of merit to be held in Edinburgh. With the result of that examination your Lordships have been already made acquainted. I would merely beg to refer to one or two circumstances connected with that examination.

The number of candidates attending was—

Males	-	-	-	-	-	19
Females	-	-	-	-	-	11

And of these, 14 males and 5 females obtained certificates of merit. The total number of certificates of merit granted to teachers alone for the Established, Free, and Episcopal Churches of Scotland at these examinations was about 79, so that the proportion of teachers of Episcopal schools obtaining

certificates of merit to those of the two other before named is as 19 to 79, or as more than 1 to 4; whereas the proportion of the population of the Scottish Episcopal Church to that of the others united is as 1 to .

Here then (2) there is cause for much hopeful anticipation of the future success of the Episcopal schools, and a fair index of the general standard of professional attainment, in the fact that, a large majority of these teachers came to the examination not only without the prestige of immediate previous preparation in a training school, but uninformed as to the nature and character of the ordeal through which they had to pass. Under such disadvantages the attainment of the distinction they received is alike honourable to themselves, and must be a subject of congratulation to the managers and supporters of their respective schools. And (3) in announcing to your Lordships the close of the examination, I felt that it was only an act of justice to the candidates to mention the strictly honourable conduct displayed by all during the examination, upon the favourable result of which so much probably of their own personal comfort depended. I now gladly avail myself of the opportunity of again recording in a more public manner the high sense I entertain of their honest and straightforward conduct on that occasion.

Pupil-teachers.

I cannot terminate this part of my Report in a way more agreeable to my own feelings than by stating the great pleasure which has been afforded to me from the examination of pupil-teachers and candidates throughout my various tours of inspection. It constitutes one of the most pleasing portions of an Inspector's duties, and, at the same time, one of the most responsible, thus to be brought into contact with the most promising of the youth of the lower orders of the country of both sexes. I cannot but consider many of the young people with whom I have thus become acquainted as intended, under God's good providence, to become both a blessing and an honour to their native land; and the fact of so many young men and women now training upon a sound system of religious and secular education for the office of teachers, warrants the hope that schools will, within a few years, be established on proper principles, and be suitably maintained, in connexion with every charge in the Scottish Episcopal Church.

The acquirements of the pupil-teachers and of the candidates for that office were, generally speaking, of a superior order; very few of the latter were rejected on the ground of incompetency, but of their age falling short of my Lords' requirements or of the conditions being unfulfilled by the

managers of the schools. Their conduct during the examination was most decorous and commendable.

Fifty-one schools in the seven dioceses of the Scottish Episcopal Church have availed themselves of the advantages held out to them of the pupil-teacher system, and I expect in my circuit next year to find this number much increased. I look upon it as one of the most effective means for encouraging the promotion of sound knowledge and religious instruction that has ever been brought into operation.

The following Table shows the number of Schools under inspection in each Diocese included in the Report for 1854, with the number of those in which pupil-teachers have been examined, and those in which there are masters or mistresses possessing certificates of merit.

DIOCESE.	Number of Schools under Inspection.	Number of Schools where Pupil-teachers have been examined.	Number of Schools where Teachers hold Certificates of Merit.
Aberdeen	11	7	7
Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dunblane	13	7	—
Argyll and Isles	8	5	3
Brechin	18	5	4
Edinburgh	20	12	6
Glasgow	19	12	8
Moray and Ross	6	3	3
Total	95	51	31

I now beg to lay before your Lordships a few brief statistics of the condition, &c. of the schools in each of the seven dioceses of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

Diocese of Aberdeen.

In this diocese the schools formerly inspected maintain very generally the position they occupied at the period of my first report as regards buildings, furniture, &c. which are very excellent. Intellectually, however, a great improvement is evident, one consequence of which is a considerable accession to the number of pupil-teachers, of which there are now seven attached to the schools at Aberdeen, St. Andrew's, and St. John's, Errol, Inverary, and New Pitsligo, and seven certificated teachers at the schools of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen, at Inverary, Errol, Fraserburgh, New Pitsligo, and Woodhead. Two promising schools have been opened at Cumineston and Strichen which I examined with much satisfaction; a new one has been recently opened under the superintendence of the Rev. Arthur Ranken, of Deer, which I hope to examine

during the summer. I cannot but congratulate the venerable Primus and his clergy on the rapid increase and high character of the schools of the diocese.

St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dunblane.

In this diocese many good schools exist, and a very warm interest in all that concerns the religious and intellectual training of young people is everywhere manifest, and the schools at Perth, Blairgowrie, Burntisland, Dunblane, Crieff, and Kirriemuir, may be taken as fair examples of what is being effected. At Cupar Angus a school has been opened under promising circumstances. At Dunfermline the school is recovering itself from the effects of a frequent change of teachers. At Muthill a small school had been opened with a fair prospect of success. Most of the schools which I have visited are doing well, and are daily becoming better appreciated in the localities where they exist. Ten pupil-teachers have been assigned to the several schools, and it is confidently expected that many of the teachers will present themselves for examination in June next as candidates for certificates of merit.

Argyll and the Isles.

There is a decided steadiness of advance among the schools of this diocese, which must be gratifying to their promoters. Those at Lochgilphead, Poltalloch, and South Ballachulish, in particular, are effecting great things among the children who attend them. Two new schools have been added to the list during the present year, those of Duror and Poltalloch, the latter a school of singular efficiency; the former had been recently opened with every prospect of success. Two certificated teachers and eight pupil-teachers are attached to schools in this diocese. Other schools, it is hoped, will be opened during the summer.

Brechin.

The chief educational interest of this diocese is centered at Dundee, where, through the exertions of the Right Rev. the Bishop, Rev. J. T. Anderson, and of many zealous and enlightened friends of education, not only are the original schools, St. Paul's and the Mission, maintaining their high character and position, but two other schools, a large girls' school and a smaller school in the Rood Yard, have been established. In the immediate neighbourhood, at Broughty Ferry, under the same high auspices, a third new school has been originated. In few parts of the country is the moral and social condition of the lower orders more sought to be ameliorated than in this locality; and the gratifying result already exhibited must in

a great part be due to the efforts for promoting sound religious and intellectual education now being made by the upper classes of the inhabitants. A new school has been opened in this diocese, at Auchonblae, and another will be put under inspection situated at Fasque. The excellent schools at Montrose, Catterline, Lochler, Brechin, and Drumlithie, maintain their high character, the prestige of many of them being enhanced by the acquisition of certificated teachers and additional pupil-teachers: of the former there are four, of the latter, eight.

Diocese of Edinburgh.

Of the twenty schools situated in this diocese, five have been inspected this year by the invitation of the managers, viz. St. James', Edinburgh, Dalkeith, boys and girls', Dalmahoy, and Dunmore. The first was inspected under unfavourable circumstances, the death of its late chief manager having occurred only a few days previously. The boys' school, however, was evidently in good order, and the infants' exceedingly well managed. Of the other four schools, it is impossible to speak in too high terms: one and all of them proved the efficiency of the management and of the tuition. The remaining schools are all in a flourishing condition, and it would be invidious to select any of them for especial notice, because I am certain that the most conscientious and persevering efforts are being made by the supporters, and because I believe that the results produced bear a proper ratio to the advantages and disadvantages of the several localities in which the schools are situated. The schools at Leith, Alloa, and Stirling, are all flourishing. In this diocese are five certificated teachers and twenty pupil-teachers.

Glasgow and Galloway.

The new schools erected at Jedburgh, St. Mary's, Glasgow, Greenock West, Helensburgh, and West Linton, and Hawick, have been for some time in full operation, and they show the advantageous results necessarily produced by suitable buildings and apparatus, when added to the personal energies of intelligent managers and teachers. These may be considered as the model schools of this diocese, though the school at Ayr, in point of intellectual attainments, supply of books, and apparatus, may stand fairly on a level with the majority of them. The school at Galashiels is doing well, a new girls' school, is about to be added to the present accommodation. The schools at Paisley and Kilmarnock owe much to the judicious superintendence of their managers and they prosper. At Airdrie and Baillieston the schools, especially the former, are conducted satisfactorily. At Christ's Church, Glasgow,

frequent changes of teachers have damaged the schools. The certificated teachers in this diocese are eight in number, and the pupil-teachers twelve. On the whole the state of education among the Episcopal schools of this diocese is decidedly satisfactory.

Moray and Ross.

In this diocese I not only had the gratification of finding the schools greatly improved, as compared with the preceding year, but two others were submitted to me for inspection, one at Nairn, the other at Aberchirder, Banffshire, both promising exceedingly well. A new school was about to be opened at Inverness under the immediate auspices of the bishop and his chaplain; the preliminary arrangements were kindly explained to me by his reverence, and there can be no doubt that, under such auspices, sound and religious education will rapidly advance throughout this highly important and intelligent district. In the six schools of this diocese are three certificated teachers and three pupil-teachers.

I ought not to omit, before concluding my report, to state to your Lordships that in the year 1853 the schools, as to numbers, certificated teachers, and pupil-teachers, stood as follows :—

		Number of schools.		Certificated teachers.		Pupil- teachers.
1853	-	76	-	7	-	30
1854	-	95	-	26	-	73
Increase		19		19		43

Since the foregoing portion of this report was prepared, I have, with the view of supplying any important matter which might have been omitted, re-perused with care the tabulated reports to which these observations are preliminary. As there is no material point which has not been more or less directly adverted to in the preceding remarks, it only remains, my Lords, that I should draw my report to a conclusion. I cannot do so better than by appealing to those tabular reports, which bear testimony to the grateful and gratified impression which I brought away from the majority of the schools which I visited, whilst, in almost every one of them, there has been much less to criticise than to commend. If, out of the ninety-five schools which during the past year I have visited,—many of which had never been before under review,—there had been no topics found for animadversion, no points in which improvements ought to be suggested, my function must necessarily have partaken of an ineffectual character. But if, in almost all, I found life and energy, and a *desire* (however

hampered occasionally by want of funds, or discouraged by lukewarm sympathy, or local sectarian prejudices and active hostility), if, with rare exceptions, I found a *desire* to avail themselves of every hint and opportunity that could be afforded for improvement, then I may venture to hope that such remarks as candour and a right intention have prompted, either in this report or elsewhere, may meet with, if not perfect acquiescence, yet at least some measure of indulgence, and that I may experience, even officially, some portion of that liberality and kind construction for which personally I have to make such unreserved acknowledgments. To the Right Rev. the Primate, the Bishops, and my reverend brethren the clergy of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, it is my bounden duty, as it is my pride and pleasure, to express my most heartfelt thanks for their condescending and courteous consideration, for their upright counsel, for their invaluable aid, for their domestic kindness and hospitality. I have many deficiencies to confess to them, much forbearance to bespeak, some extenuating difficulties to plead; but I rely upon their Christian candour to assign to me a fair intention, and to maintain their cordial, undiminished help in what I surely may believe to be our common purpose.

I have the honor to be, &c.

T. WILKINSON.

To the Right Honorable

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education. . . .

*Summaries of Tabulated Reports, for 1853-4, on Schools inspected
by H. M. Inspector of Schools, Rev T. Wilkinson.*

SUMMARY A.

No. of Schools, i.e., institutions held in separate buildings, and separately managed.	Number of School-rooms in which separate Teachers are employed.				Amount of accommodation, in square feet, in Schools enumerated in first column.*	Number of children in average attendance in these Schools.	Number of children present at examination in these Schools.	Number of Certified Teachers in these Schools.†	Number of Pupil-teachers in these Schools.‡
	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.					
89	10	18	2	69	61,225	6,471	6,648	25	69

Per-centage of Children present at examination, learning †

Sewing.	Algebra.	Mensuration.	Geometry.	Drawing.	Music from Notes.	History.	Grammar.	Geography.	Arithmetic as far as				
									Fractions and Decimals.	Proportion and Practice.	Compound Rules and Reduction.	Multiplication.	Simple Addition.
18.41	0.29	-	-	1.23	11.15	12.8	29.82	37.91	2.88	5.0	12.51	13.72	14.01

To write			To read			L	79.4	88.67
From Dictation.	On Paper.	On Slates.	Books of General Information.	Easy Narratives.	Letters and Monosyllables.			
23.73	42.61	25.46	38.9	30.71	23.09			

Per-centage of Children on School Registers

Aged									Who have been in School				
Under seven.	Between seven and eight.	Between eight and nine.	Between nine and ten.	Between ten and eleven.	Between eleven and twelve.	Between twelve and thirteen.	Between thirteen and fourteen.	Over fourteen.	Over four years.	Four years.	Three years.	Two years.	One year.
34.01	13.92	11.05	12.06	8.92	8.74	5.0	2.43	2.81	1.44	1.73	3.79	10.05	27.03

* The amount of accommodation in square feet, divided by 8, will give the number of children who can be properly accommodated. Calculations of area in school-rooms, as compared with the average attendance of scholars, should be made upon this basis.

† At the date of closing this return.

‡ These per-centages are confined to boys' and girls' schools, and do not include infants.

SUMMARY B.

Aggregate Annual Income, as stated by Managers, of 83 of the Schools
enumerated in Summary A.

From Endowment.	From Voluntary Contributions.	From School-pence.	From other Sources.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
152 8 0	2,108 3 4	1,234 17 7½	1,300 0 10½	4,845 9 10

Aggregate Annual Expenditure, as stated by Managers, of 83 of the
Schools enumerated in Summary A.

Salaries.	Books and Apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3,937 14 10½	269 17 11½	830 16 5½	5,038 10 3½

Special Report, for the Year 1854-5, on the Prize-Schemes in the Counties of Chester, Salop, and Stafford, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. J. P. NORRIS, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

SIR,

IN presenting to the Committee of Council on Education my third annual report on the prize-schemes, which, with their Lordships' sanction, I have undertaken to conduct, I wish to offer, by way of preface, some general observations on the use of rewards in the education of children.

In dealing with questions which depend for their solution on practical experience, it is well sometimes, in the absence of ascertained principles, to put forward a theory, which, whether it ultimately stand or fall, may serve in the meantime to provoke discussion and to direct inquiry.

As far as I am aware, the subject of rewards, as a part of the philosophy of education, has never been satisfactorily cleared up.* At all events I find the greatest possible diversity of opinion respecting their application, and very few of the teachers or school managers with whom I have spoken on the subject have been able to give any clear or consistent reasons for the course they have chosen to pursue. The following are some of the principal points on which I have found people divided :—

1. Whether it might not be better to abolish prizes altogether, as tending to substitute lower motives for higher motives.

2. Whether feelings of emulation were to be encouraged or discouraged.

3. Whether prizes should be given for moral or for intellectual excellence chiefly.

4. Whether religious knowledge was a matter for which prizes should be given.

5. Whether prizes should be given in money or in books.

6. Whether a few large prizes or many small prizes were best.

I shall not hesitate to put the conclusions to which I have been led by my experience thus far of the working of these

* The question was opened in a very sprightly controversy which appeared in the pages of the "English Journal of Education" some twelve years ago, and is handled in several of the manuals of education which have more recently appeared; but most of the essays on the subject that I have happened to read have seemed to labour under one of two faults—an unpractical stoicism which would refuse to admit any secondary motives, or a confusion of emulation with jealousy.

prize-schemes into a dogmatic form, not because of the importance I attach to them, but simply because this form will best facilitate their discussion.

By stating briefly the way in which these questions have been from time to time forced on my attention I shall sufficiently indicate the train of thought through which I have arrived at my present notions on the subject.

Before the institution of the Staffordshire Prize-Scheme I had often observed how well a system of rewards seemed to answer in one school, and how mischievous they appeared to be in another. Generally speaking I found a disposition to retain them among old-fashioned teachers, and a wish to abolish them on the part of the more skilled class of teachers. On further inquiry, it most frequently appeared that they were disapproved by these latter persons not from any absolute objection to the principle of rewards, but because the importunity of parents and the good nature of school patrons were almost sure to lead to their abuse. Prizes given on exhibition days, according to the results of a public examination, were beginning to be almost everywhere condemned as fostering conceit, and as being in two cases out of three unjustly awarded. The form which was most generally approved was a reward in the shape of a book given for a certain number of marks or tickets for good conduct or place in class, gained during the preceding year or half year. The most complete example of this system that came under my notice was at the Belmont Patent Candle Factory, where every kind of good conduct seemed to have its proportionate reward attached to it in the shape of furthing counters, for which books were given at the end of the year. What I there saw led me into a correspondence with Mr. James Wilson, whose authority, in any matter connected with the moral training of youth, is of the highest value. He did not admit the force of my objection that this system tended to enervate the moral principle, urging Scriptural warranty for it, and contending that what was done at first for the sake of a prize would soon become habitual, and the habit being once formed would be persevered in from higher motives.

When the Staffordshire Prize-Scheme was established it became my business to frame rules for its administration; they will be found in my special report for 1852. In each succeeding year, in the constitution of new prize-schemes, or the revision of their rules, I have been as it were confronted with the subject; and on each occasion I have consulted the opinions of the teachers, and ascertained as far as I could what the effects had been on individual children. Last year, when the Dean of Hereford was good enough to ask me to

allow Messrs. Groombridge to publish an account of these prize-schemes in a pamphlet form, feeling that I thereby seemed to make myself responsible for the general recommendation of prizes, I was at some pains in the preface to give expression to what I thought on the subject. I need not here recapitulate what I there said. My chief purpose was to compare the confessedly successful systems of prizes established in our large grammar schools and universities, with those adopted in our elementary schools, and to inquire how far the latter might be advantageously assimilated to the former.

Since writing that preface, I have been led to discuss the question, how far religious knowledge should form the subject matter of a prize examination in a correspondence with the Venerable Archdeacon Hodson, the president of the original South Staffordshire Prize-Scheme. I owe him many thanks for his kindness in helping me to clear up my views on this very important part of the general question.

In these ways my notions on the subject have been slowly acquiring form. I shall state them, for the reasons mentioned above, under distinct heads, in the inverse order to that in which for the most part they occurred to me.

In every society there will be found among its members the most various degrees of attainment in what is good, and in most societies common consent or public opinion will be found to have fixed rightly or wrongly a certain level, above which the several degrees are measured in order of *merit*, and below which they are measured in an order of *demerit*.

Now it is clearly the interest of a society to encourage its members to rise above this level, and to deter them from falling below it. And not only so, but society requires, for its own satisfaction as it were, to express publicly its approval of more than ordinary merit, and its indignation at great demerit.

Hence arise systems of reward and punishment.

The purpose of rewards is to assert and raise as high as possible the standard of what is good. The purpose of punishments is to condemn and diminish as much as possible what is bad. Each has its own range, if I may so speak, on the moral scale; and it is highly important that the range of the one should be kept distinct from that of the other.

Hence my first practical rule for the right use of rewards* in the education of children:—

* Here, and wherever I have used the term, I wish *material rewards* to be understood.

RULE I.—“ You should not reward children for doing what you would punish them for leaving undone.”

It is due, I believe, to the neglect of this rule that rewards have in so many instances defeated their proper purpose, and tended to lower, instead of to raise, the standard of what is good. And yet the rule when stated seems so simple as almost to be implied in the terms used.

If it is a *merit* to have reached any given degree of excellence, it cannot properly be a *disgrace* to have failed to reach it; and, conversely, if it is *disgraceful* to fall below a given standard, it ought not to be accounted very *meritorious* to attain it.

Even if the authorities of a school confuse the two, the shrewd logic of the children will keep them well apart. “ If doing this deserve a prize, it cannot be so very bad to leave it undone.” The more the teacher—from a mistaken wish to encourage a greater number—pulls down his standard of what is creditable, the more will the children push down their standard of what is discreditable; and thus the sure consequence of making prizes too cheap is to demoralize your school.

The simplest and most obvious way of guarding against this depreciation of the prize is to adopt the principle of competition, whereby the candidates, in their efforts to surpass one another, themselves push up the standard. But this principle is open to the objection, that it makes each one's loss his neighbour's gain.

I am content, therefore, to secure a sufficiently high standard of excellence by providing that it be readjusted from time to time, with special reference to the following rule:—

RULE II.—“ Prizes should not be attainable without positive effort.”

I hold this rule to be of the greatest importance, because in this *effort* lies, I conceive, the moral value of prize-schemes. When this rule is observed, the examination becomes a trial of strength, a struggle after excellence; it stirs all that is most generous in a child, and whether he gain the prize or not, he has tasted a new pleasure,—a pleasure that will not soon be forgotten,—the pleasure of putting forth his best energies, one of the most valuable experiences that can be given to a child in the whole course of his education.

I now come to a point which to some may seem open to question, but which to me appears to admit of little doubt, if Rules I. and II. be conceded.

Should prizes be given for moral excellence? The duty of

making children understand the immeasurable superiority of moral excellence over intellectual excellence, renders this a most important question.

I answer, that *indirectly* they may be, and must be, connected with moral excellence. For the very effort which they ought to require, according to Rule II., is a moral one; and the previous training, which in a well-constructed prize-scheme success always implies, is a moral training,—involving punctuality in attending school, industry while there, honesty in doing their own work, and other moral habits. *And on this ground, therefore, in schools for children, I should object to a prize which could be won by mere cleverness, without necessarily indicating any of these moral qualities.* But *directly*, and apart from other qualifications, I hold that moral excellence ought not to bring a prize. My reasons may be very briefly expressed. In moral matters there can only be a right and a wrong. The *wrong* should always be put before children as something that deserves punishment; and, consequently, according to Rule I., the *right* should not receive a prize. Rewarded it always will be, in a right state of things, by the approval of the teacher, and by that happiest of all feelings that a child can have—the feeling that he is more and more winning his teacher's confidence. But I am speaking throughout of material rewards in the shape of prizes. In this sense, therefore, I would say, that if idleness, falsehood, impurity, are punishable; then industry, truthfulness, chastity, are not to be rewarded. The duty of being good is one of the earliest that a child may be expected to understand. The duty of intellectual exertion is seldom recognized until considerable progress has been made. Moreover the value of virtue depends almost entirely on its being practised for its own sake; whereas intellectual exertion bears valuable fruit from whatever motive it is made.

If the Gospel parables are quoted against me, as they have been, as affording high authority for directly rewarding moral excellence; I answer, these parables set forth a providential arrangement in God's world, which will, so far as He sees fit, extend itself to our little school world, without any intervention on our part. We should mislead our children if we taught them to expect that as the Divine order connects holiness and happiness together *eternally*, so goodness would surely be followed by its reward in the affairs of daily life. Far more truly shall we interpret our Lord's teaching, if in all moral matters we accustom our children to say, when they have done all that is commanded them, "We are unprofitable servants; we have done that which was our duty to do."

I therefore deprecate entirely the practice of giving children

prizes for good conduct, or for learning their daily lessons, as tending to enervate their sense of duty. It seems to imply that good behaviour is something exceptional; whereas good behaviour ought to be put before them as the rule, and misbehaviour as the exception. Indeed the very way in which persons who wish to give prizes for good conduct are forced to measure it, viz., by the comparative fewness of the faults recorded, seems to be a confession that it is at best a negative good; and, if so, it is enough that, so far as mere outward effects go, it should exempt from punishment, without entitling to reward.

Now I can conceive no punishment for misbehaviour so just or appropriate, as exclusion from opportunities of distinction that are open to all the rest. And, therefore, while I would make the award of prizes exclusively depend on the intellectual acquirements of the candidates, I would take care that children of bad character were rigorously excluded from becoming candidates.

I hope I have made it plain that I am perfectly consistent in replying to the question raised about moral excellence by the two following rules:—

RULE III.—Prizes should not be given for good behaviour.*

RULE IV.—Children of bad character should be excluded from competition.

Where the examiner is not the same person as the school-teacher, it is a matter of no slight difficulty to determine the best form for the certificate of character. It must be free, from ambiguity, and yet not too peremptory, else qualifications will be added by those who have to sign it, which will involve the examiner in endless perplexity.

The form adopted at the last examination was the following:—

“_____ bears a good character, and has been attentive to his [or her] religious duties.”

And to this the following note was appended:—

“N.B.—The responsibility of determining whether a candidate deserves this certificate or not, must rest with the minister and teacher. No qualified certificate can be accepted. It is the earnest wish of those who give these prizes, that no children should be admitted to the examination who have not shown, during the past year, at least a marked endeavour to merit the approbation of their ministers and teachers.”

* One possible exception occurs to me, but it belongs rather to home or nursery education than to that of a school; I mean the case of an individual child, where some bad habit is to be broken, and where the effort required is so great and so definite that a prize might be allowed according to the spirit of Rule II.; but I should wish to regard it as a concession to the child's low moral state in respect to some one particular duty.

I now come to the question, "what is the most appropriate subject-matter for prize examinations?" One answer is, self-evident; it must be something in which excellence can be justly and definitely measured. And this simple condition will limit our choice much more than people not practically conversant with the work of examining might be disposed to imagine. If the violation of Rule I. explains the ill effects that have attended prizes in many cases, the neglect of this obvious principle, of not attempting more than can be really well done, has caused the mischief in many more. It were better, a hundred times, to have no prizes, than that the children should go away with an impression that the prizes have been determined very much by chance.

From my experience in conducting the ten examinations that have taken place in connexion with these prize-schemes—hardly one of which has been free from some instructive blunder—I put forward the following suggestions with some degree of confidence:—

RULE V.—"Where the result of an examination is to be a classification of the candidates, the examination should be confined to some one subject, or, at most, to some one class of kindred subjects."*

The following are my chief reasons for this rule:—

1. Where many subjects are included, the examiner must adopt his own rate of valuation for the several kinds of merit shown; and this rate is sure to appear to some arbitrary and unfair. There will always be some who will say the result is unfair, because a higher value ought to have been assigned to this or that subject. What is arbitrary should be, as far as possible, excluded from these awards.

2. If several departments of school work form the subjects for examination, the absence of any one becomes a marked thing, and gives rise to an inference that the examiners do not attach to it much importance. The only way of avoiding this evil is, either to examine in all, (which would occupy many days) or to make it quite plain upon the face of the prize, that it only professes to certify excellence in some specific subject.

3. My third reason is to be found in the moral effect of success upon the children.

* In the Staffordshire Prize-Schemes, I am sorry to say, this rule has not been observed; I have endeavoured to limit the subjects as much as possible, but I should regard it as a great improvement if there might be *separate* prizes given for arithmetic, drawing, needle-work, &c. Knowledge of Scripture might then be introduced as a separate subject; at present I have found it almost impossible to harmonize it with the other subjects of competition.

If the examination is limited to some one subject (say arithmetic), every one knows what the prize means. It proclaims the bearer to be excellent as an arithmetician. If, on the contrary, the examination includes many subjects, no one knows precisely what the prize means; and not knowing whether it means this thing or that thing or the other thing, people go away with the loose notion that it means all, and that the boy is so good a scholar that he cannot have much more to learn.

Now I ask every one who is accustomed to children, whether they have not found a reputation of the first kind good and stimulating in its effects, and a reputation of the second kind apt to foster conceit? The explanation of these opposite effects lies, I believe, in this;—in the one case the child knows that people give him credit for what he really has; in the other case, he is conscious that people impute to him a good deal that he has not, and he is strongly tempted to accept the credit so given,—in other words, to pretend to excellences that he does not possess. Just praise invigorates, but flattery is enervating.

The intention of Rule V. would also require, that where the range of any subject is considerable, either the examination should be confined to some special department of it, sufficient notice of this having been previously given; or a large choice of questions should be proposed, a small number only being required to be answered. The necessity of this caution, to exclude the risk of chance, is obvious.

The question is often asked, "What is the best kind of prize for the children of an elementary school?" Some, I find, object altogether to a money prize; and if by this is meant a present of pocket-money, I entirely agree that this is the worst kind of prize that can be given. Nine people out of ten wish to make the prize an occasion for putting something instructive into the way of the child, and choose, therefore, the most useful book they can find. I am almost disposed to think that this is a mistake. The book may be read, or it may not; it may suit the child's taste, or it may not; it may be carefully treasured, or it may soon be lost. There is, as it seems to me, one paramount consideration that should guide us in the choice of the prize, and this forms my Sixth Rule.

RULE VI.—The prize should be of a kind to make a lasting impression upon the child.

The kind of prize that I myself prefer is one that is purely honorary; one that never can be diverted to any other use—one that is, and must ever be, a prize, and nothing but a prize;

such as a medal of intrinsic beauty. But I would not forbid either money prizes or books; they should be subject, however, to these conditions:—

1. If money is given, it must be of such amount as to put its immediate expenditure out of the question; so large as to carry with it, perforce of its size, a sense of responsibility—a feeling of *property*; and it should be accompanied with a recommendation, that it should be placed in a savings bank, and the teacher should take occasion to give the child a lesson on interest and investment. This feeling of having become a *proprietor* is probably something quite new to the child; it increases his self-respect, and initiates him into the pleasure of husbandry. Many a shilling will be added to this store, which it would otherwise have seemed hardly worth while to lay by, and a habit is formed which will be invaluable in after-life. Our experience of the working of the money prizes in Staffordshire quite warrants the belief, that a sum of 3*l.* or 5*l.* may be safely placed in the hands of a boy of twelve years old, where a sum of 5*s.* or 10*s.* would be almost sure to be wasted.

2. If a book is given, I would suggest that it ought to be, if possible, a large heavy book—a quarto Bible, for instance. Its very size makes a strong impression on the child, and at the same time renders it almost impossible that it should be lost.

I need hardly say, that I much prefer a few valuable prizes to many small ones.

I have already occupied far too much space with this subject; but, before I dismiss it, I wish to enter a short but emphatic protest against two objections to the use of prizes, which, as they profess to be grounded on principle, deserve to be treated with respect, although in the present day one is almost weary of that much abused phrase “on principle.”

Some object to giving prizes, as being a system of *bribery*; others object to them as fostering *emulation*, which they consider unchristian.

Both objections rest, as it seems to me, not “on principle,” but on a confusion of thought.

The hateful character of a bribe^a does not consist in its being a mercenary inducement to action; else the hiring of labourers were gross bribery; but, in this, that it is a mercenary inducement to some action that is *wrong*. If it is morally wrong to excel in arithmetic, then to offer a prize for arithmetic is bribery.

So with respect to emulation or rivalry. The proper meaning of the words I take to be, *an ardent desire to equal or to surpass another*. Now there are obviously two ways of equalling or surpassing another: one is to raise yourself up to his level, or above it; the other is, to pull him down to your level, or

below it. If emulation mean the latter, it is as unchristian a feeling as can be; if it mean the former, I see nothing unchristian in it; on the contrary, I find it not unfrequently appealed to by our Lord and his Apostles. If any one says, "Could I feel sure that the feeling would take the first form; I should not object: but is there not a risk of its taking the second?" I answer, undoubtedly there is, just as there is a risk of the prize being gained by deceit. But to give up prizes on this account, would be not a whit more reasonable than to abandon punishments because the wrong feeling of anger might possibly be mixed up with the right feeling of shame, or to relinquish any other means of good, because it might possibly be mingled with evil.

Such are my views at present on the subject of school prizes. As I began by saying, I shall feel grateful to any one who will discuss them and sift them, and show me how far they are sound, and how far they are erroneous. They may be briefly summed up in this way:—

The right purpose of school prizes is to stimulate children to more than ordinary exertion; and this chiefly in matters where you could not well expect them, at their age, to understand *the duty* of such exertion. And, further, prizes should be, as far as possible, attached to excellence in specific subjects, and should be of a kind calculated to make a lasting impression.

PRIZE-SCHEMES.

It now remains that I should lay before their Lordships a brief report of the operation of the prize-schemes during the twelve months now ending. I shall refer to them in the order in which the examinations have taken place since the close of my last report.

I. WEAVER NAVIGATION PRIZE-SCHEME.

The second annual examination for the prizes given by the Trustees of the Weaver Navigation in Cheshire was conducted by my colleague, the Rev. H. R. Sandford, at Northwich, on the 27th of July 1854.

There was no increase in the number of candidates, only sixteen presenting themselves. In their attainments there appeared to be an advance upon the last year's examination.

Mr. Sandford reported to the Trustees that of the five candidates from the Winsford school, three deserved mention, Peel, Fowles, and Cooper; of the nine from the Castle Northwich school, Sutton was named; and of the two from Weston Point, Henry Starkey appeared to have done the best.

But comparing the results obtained in this examination with those of similar examinations elsewhere, I cannot but regard them as most unsatisfactory.

The attendance at all three schools has been more regular during the past year.

In the Castle Northwich school I learned that fifty-one boys whose names had been on the books throughout the year had attended 177 days out of the 225 on which the school had been open.

In the Winsford school forty-five boys, who had been on the books throughout the year, had attended 132 days out of 180; a marked improvement upon the year before. But that the evil still exists is shown by the lamentable fact that of thirty boys who had left the school,—instead of all being in the first class, as would be the case in a healthy state of things,—eight had left out of the first class, four out of the second, nine out of the third, and nine out of the fourth or lowest class.

In the Weston Point school, thirty-eight boys, who had been on the books throughout the year, had attended 157 days out of 235. The master of this school reports to me, “the Weaver prizes have had a very beneficial effect. I hope to furnish a large number of candidates next year, who are now not qualified by time of attendance.”

II. LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S

PRIZE-SCHEME.

This prize-scheme was established last year in connexion with the Company's schools and works at Crewe. It originated in a correspondence between myself, as Inspector of their schools, and the Rev. W. Butler, the Company's chaplain, and the Rev. D. Elleloch, the Presbyterian minister at Crewe. The purpose of the scheme will be best explained by the following extract from the report which I addressed to H. Booth, Esq., the secretary of the Company, in May 1854, in accordance with the desire of the directors, whom I had the honour of meeting in Liverpool on the 21st of April.

“It is notorious that the great social evil at Crewe is the unsettled character of the population, if there is one thing more desirable than another it is to develop among the families of the operatives a feeling of attachment to the place and of loyalty to their employers.

“Nowhere is the evil so apparent as in the school; so long as the master turns over his stock of children once in twelve or fifteen months it is clearly impossible that any high standard of efficiency can be reached; and fortunately it is in connexion with the school that the most obvious remedy presents itself.

“It appears to Mr. Butler as well as to myself that it would go far to attach the young people to the place if—

"1st. The local managers of the works were to show as well as take a direct practical interest in the school; and if—

"2nd. Their patronage were administered with special regard to merit as shown in connexion with the school.

"Mr. Butler thinks it would be most desirable that the managers of the three principal departments should be associated with himself (as their *ex-officio* chairman) as a committee of school management, that this committee should meet at least monthly (three being a quorum) and be held responsible to the directors for the efficiency of the schools. The master should make a monthly report to this committee on the state of the school. These reports should be entered in a volume to be kept for the purpose, and after each report should be entered the minutes of the committee thereon. The reports should be (after, perhaps, the first) as brief as possible. The collection would form a valuable record for Her Majesty's Inspector at the time of his annual visit.

"The second object would be materially facilitated by the contemplated prize-scheme. By means of this prize-scheme a list of merit would be yearly published, containing the names of school children and of young persons employed in the works who might have shown most industry and good conduct in their several duties, and to this list the managers of the works should be instructed to have recourse as much as possible in filling up the vacancies in the subordinate offices in the works.

"Mr. Butler gave his ready consent to such modifications of the rules of the prize-scheme as I suggested. As they now stand they would admit to competition, under certain conditions, not only children attending the company's schools, but also young persons in the works, with a preference as regards this latter class to such as might have been formerly pupils in the company's schools.

"With the same view of opening a career to the sons of the company's workpeople and so attaching their families to the place, it would seem to be very desirable to provide the means of higher instruction for those who should distinguish themselves in this prize list. This would most properly take the form of a trade school with a specific bearing on the industrial operations of the place.

"The existing classes in connexion with the Mechanic's Institute by no means bear this character. With the exception of one class instructed gratuitously on two nights in the week in *mechanical drawing* and attended by sixteen persons on an average, these classes have no connexion with the trade of the place, some are occupied with the most elementary subjects, reading, writing, and arithmetic, or with music, dancing, &c. I hear also that nearly all the teachers complain of the want of discipline and irregular attendance of their pupils.

"Those with whom I conferred on the subject agreed with me in thinking that the only way of giving an efficient and earnest character to such instruction, would be to appoint a master not only specially trained in such branches of applied science as might have a direct connexion with the works, but also of such general attainment and calibre as would secure to him the respect of the people of the place. He might open a school of evening instruction which should take up the boys at the point where the National school leaves them and specifically prepare them to become the servants of the company in the various departments of their works.

"Geometry, mechanics, machine-drawing, and engineering, would probably form the staple of his teaching.

"He should be given to understand that a competent salary would be guaranteed for the first two years, but afterwards so much only as would not leave him too dependant on his scholars, *e.g.*, 100*l.* for the first two years, and 50*l.* afterwards. It should, however, be from the first explained to him, that it is the Company's wish that the school should become self-supporting. With this view, he should be allowed to form engagements with the neigh-

bouring schools to give scientific instruction of a suitable kind for certain fixed rates of remuneration, which, together with the fees of his pupils, might go far to defray his salary. The guarantee would, of course, be supplementary, not additional to his receipts, for all of which he should be made to account before drawing upon the guarantee fund? The less he drew upon the guarantee fund, the greater *prima facie* would be his merit. Subject to the approval of his charges and number of engagements by the managers, he should not be limited to any maximum of receipts.

"I should propose that the appointment, dismissal, and supervision of this teacher should rest with the School Committee, who should place at his disposal one of the National school-rooms, warmed and lighted, for the evening classes.

"When it came to be known that attendance at this evening school was the best way to qualify for successful competition in the prize-scheme, and for obtaining the favourable notice of the Directors, I have no doubt these classes would be far more numerously and steadily attended than the voluntary classes of the Mechanics Institute, and thus in the school, in the prize-scheme, and in these classes of higher instruction, the Company would have provided a course of learning that would yearly turn a set of well-affected and intelligent artisans, whose services in the works would more than compensate the Company, even in a pecuniary light, for any outlay that might have been incurred in their education."

I regret to say that difficulties have arisen in the way of establishing the proposed school of applied science, and that at present this part of the scheme is in abeyance.

The first examination took place on the 17th of October 1854. Twenty-four candidates presented themselves, of whom six were youths employed in the works; and of the rest, nine were boys and nine were girls, still attending the Company's school. These last were required to produce certificates,—(1), that they had completed their eleventh year; (2), that they had attended school for at least 176 whole days during the last twelve months; (3), that their conduct and character were satisfactory; (4), that their progress in religious knowledge was also satisfactory. The examination consisted in writing from dictation, drawing, and the following questions in arithmetic, and the higher mathematics:—

1. Subtract 10,092 from 12,340.
2. Add together, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs.; 1 ton 3 cwt. 8 lbs.; 3 qrs. 24 lbs. 10 oz.
3. If I give 7 men 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* each, how much do I spend?
4. If 9 horses eat 2 qrs. 3 bushels of corn in a week how much will 12 eat?
5. Find the simple, or if you can the compound, interest of 84*l.*, at 4 per cent. per annum, for three years.
6. If an engine of 30-horse power raise 3,000 gallons of water in 5 minutes, how much will an engine of thrice the power raise in half the time?
7. Express 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in decimal parts of a pound.
8. What is the difference between the contents of two cubes, the edge of one being 1 foot, and that of the other 1*½* of a foot?

In place of the higher mathematics, the girls had an exercise in needlework. The older candidates were invited to compose a short essay on the uses of drawing. Considering that it

was the first examination of the kind, the result was very satisfactory.

Of the older boys, two, who did much better than the rest, received 4*l.* each; the other four received 1*l.* each. Of the scholars, one boy received 3*l.*, and four boys received 1*l.* each; two girls received 2*l.* each, and three 1*l.* each. The prizes were given on the following day, by G. H. Lawrence, Esq. and H. Booth, Esq., the heads of the principal departments of the works being present.

III.—NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE PRIZE-SCHEME.

The second annual examination for the prizes given by the North Staffordshire Association took place at Stoke-upon-Trent on the 20th October 1854.

The following circular had been previously issued :

“ DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

“ President—The Right Hon. the Earl Granville.

“ The Committee hereby give notice, that there will be a public meeting in the board room of the Stoke railway station, at Two o'clock punctually, on Tuesday, the 24th October, for the award of the prizes offered by the above association. The Right Hon. the Earl Granville in the chair. The attendance of all who are interested in the schools of the neighbourhood, and especially of the parents and friends of the successful candidates, is requested.

“ The Examination will be held by Her Majesty's Inspector in the girls' National school-room, Stoke-upon-Trent, at nine o'clock on Friday, the 20th October. Particular attention is requested to the following rules :—

“ *For the Quarto Bible.—Candidates to be boys or girls who can produce Certificates :—*

“ 1. That they have attended for two years, and are still attending, some school or schools approved by the association and under Government inspection. (N.B. In the case of schools recently opened, attendance since the opening will be accepted.)

“ 2. That they have completed their eleventh year.

“ 3. That their character and progress in religious instruction are satisfactory.

“ N.B. Regular attendance is defined to mean, attendance on 176 days in the twelve months.

“ *For the 3*l.* prize.—Candidates to be boys or girls who can produce Certificates :—*

“ 1. That they have already gained the preceding prize.

“ 2. That they have continued to attend, and are still attending, the same school regularly.

“ 3. That their character and progress in religious knowledge continue to be satisfactory.

“ *For the 5*l.* prize.—Candidates to be boys who can produce Certificates signed by their Minister, and also by some Member of the Association :—*

“ 1. That they have gained one or both of the preceding prizes.

“ 2. That they have completed their fifteenth, and have not completed their eighteenth, year.

" 3. That they are employed in connexion with the works of some member of the association.

" 4. That their character is good.

" 5. That they have attended some Sunday school; a preference will be given to those who have also attended some drawing school or evening school.

" Candidates must be at the Stoke school before nine o'clock on the 20th of October, bringing with them two sheets of ruled foolscap paper, a bottle of ink, pens, and if they draw, pencils and India rubber. Girls must also bring all the necessary materials for making the sleeve of a small shirt, which will have to be put out in the school."

At the time appointed, eighty-three boys and fifty-eight girls presented themselves, and had the following paper of questions proposed to them:—

" Answer as many as you can of the following questions:—

" 1. Write a short account of one of the patriarchs.

" 2. Add together one thousand and ninety-five, eight hundred and seventeen, ten thousand four hundred.

" 3. If I have 5*l.* in my purse, and spend 3*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, what shall I have left?

" 4. If two bushels of wheat weigh a cwt., what will five quarters weigh?

" Candidates for the higher prizes should answer as many as they can of the following questions:—

" 1. Write out the substance of one of our Lord's parables, and the lesson to be learned from it.

" If 20 men can perform a piece of work in 12 days, how many men will accomplish one fourth of the work in a tenth of the time?

" 5. What will 5*l.* amount to in five years, at 4 per cent. per annum, simple (or, if you can, compound) interest?

" 4. If 1*l.* = 10 florins = 100 cents = 1000 mils, express 17*s.* 6½*d.* in florins, cents, and mils.

" 5. What will be the expense of papering the four walls and ceilings of a room, whose height, length, and breadth are each 15 feet, at 6*d.* per square yard?

" 6. What length of rope is wound on to a cylinder, one yard in diameter, in 20 revolutions?

" 7. Supposing an engine is able to accomplish this in 2 minutes with 5 tons suspended from the chain (neglecting the weight of the chain), what is the horse-power of the engine?"

The boys were examined in drawing, as before, by Mr. Rice, the master of the Stoke School of Art; and the girls were examined in needlework by Mrs. Weir, a certificated mistress, unconnected with the neighbourhood.

With the exception of an unfavourable report on the needlework, the results were satisfactory as compared with those of the preceding year.

Mrs. Weir's report on the needlework were as follows:—

" You will be sorry to hear that much of the sewing was very indifferently executed, and very few of the girls even professed to have ever made a button-hole. The Stoke, Newcastle, and Chesterton schools did the best sewing; some of those from Shelton pretty fair; the others, excepting one from the Granville school, middling and bad."

In drawing, Mr. Rice reported an improvement upon the exercises of last year. Those who drew the best were Bickley

and Pitchford from Shelton, Mayer from Burslem, and Dunn from Hanley.

It was satisfactory to observe that thirteen boys and seven girls, who had obtained prizes in 1853, re-appeared as candidates in 1854, and maintained their ground most creditably in the examination. Of these, six had left school, but being under fifteen years of age, were excluded from receiving prizes this year by the rules of the association. Next year they will be eligible for the highest prize.

The remaining fourteen, eight boys and six girls, received 3*l.* each; and forty three, twenty-three boys and twenty girls, received, each, the quarto Bible, value 1*l.*

These prizes were distributed on the 24th of October by the Earl of Harrowby, in the School of Design, Lord Granville being unavoidably absent.

That the prize-scheme is doing much good cannot be doubted. It has inspired the teachers, interested the parents, and greatly stimulated the children.

The following are extracts from letters which I have received. Their testimony was unsolicited on my part:—

"I have already felt most sensibly in our school the decided impetus which the scheme has given to a prolonged continuance at school."

"I think the prize-scheme a very good one—one which will be of incalculable service to our schools, for it will be a means of keeping children at school for a longer period. The good it will be to the children themselves who stay at school until they are able to get a prize or a succession of prizes, both intellectual and physical, I conceive will be very great. Children who are older when they begin to work are better able to bear the heat and confinement of the factory."

"I have every proof of the value of the scheme. My superior class has increased, the parents have a high sense of the importance of the boys' work—more respect is paid to myself, there is greater regularity in attendance, the lower classes in the school are stimulated to greater efforts, the parents are more self-denying in order that their children may be kept longer at school. My superior class this day numbers 43 present, which I attribute in no small degree to the introduction of, and the well working out of, the prize-scheme—an invaluable boon to a working master. I beg respectfully to bear my humble testimony to the fact that there has not been introduced into my school during the twenty-eight years I have held the situation anything so well calculated to remove the great and universal evil of boys leaving school so early."

But while I express my strong sense of the benefit conferred on the schools of this district by the institution of these prizes, I must repeat the conviction, stated in my report last year, "that nothing short of a legislative extension of the principle of the Factory Act to this district will rescue the mass of the children from the miserable condition of ignorance and materialism in which they are now suffered to grow up."

Meantime it is consolatory to hope that the few whom we are now beginning—by the help of these prize-schemes—to

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retain and educate at our schools, will hereafter, as overmen and journeymen, exercise a kindlier and a better influence over those whom they will have under them than their predecessors did in times past. We may hope too, that they will be able to raise the tone of public opinion in the matter of education. And from what I have seen of the operation of this Potteries Prize-Scheme I have much more confidence that it is reaching the class of potters than I have with respect to the South Staffordshire schemes that they are reaching the class of colliers and iron-workers.

IV. SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE (EAST OF DUDLEY) PRIZE-SCHEME.

The fourth annual examination for the prizes given by the iron and coal masters of this district took place on Saturday the 3rd of March 1855.

It will appear from the following circular issued by the honorary secretary that the constitution of the scheme has been considerably modified since the date of my last report:—

"SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE IRON AND COAL MASTERS PRIZE FUND ASSOCIATION (EAST OF DUDLEY).

"*President.*—The Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth.

"*Vice Presidents.*—The Venerable Archdeacon Hodson and the Reverend J. H. Sharwood, Walsall.

"*Committee.*—The Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth, Chairman; Viscount Ingestre; James T. Chanc. Esq.; Thomas Barker, Esq.; Charles Foster, Esq.; Seymour Tremenhare, Esq.; Thomas Bagnall, Esq.; John Hartly, Esq.; Rev. J. P. Norris; William Bennitt, Esq.; E. B. Dimmack, Esq.; Thomas E. Davies, Esq.; William Sparrow junior, Esq.

"*Honorary Secretary.*—Walter Williams, junior, Esq.

"The Committee of Management in handing their report to the subscribers of the association have nothing new to communicate as to the working of the scheme, as a report is now extant by the Rev. J. P. Norris, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools; and the only subject to which the Committee wish to call the attention of the subscribers is that they have decided to allow girls to compete in like manner for prizes as the boys, and it is hoped that the result will be equally propitious; for the Committee cannot but deplore, to a great degree, the sad want of education among the girls, and the very disastrous effect the want of education has on the district morally and socially.

"Further, the Committee wish to notice that it has been decided to admit Nonconformist schools, under Government inspection, to compete with the others, as it is found they can strictly comply with the rules of the association, and at the same time the competition will be a great incentive for the parents to keep their children longer at school, the object of the association being not so much to distinguish any class of education as to make education itself more general.

"In concluding the above remarks, the Committee would suggest that all manufacturers and others in the district employing labour, should be invited to subscribe to this fund, for it is felt that this is the best method that can be employed to show the feeling of the district on the subject of promotion of education in all classes."

A great improvement was effected by adopting the following printed form of certificate, of which a copy was furnished to each candidate to be produced on the day of examination:—

PRIZE EXAMINATION.

No boys or girls will be admitted who fail to bring this paper on the day of examination, having the following certificates carefully filled up and signed by their ministers and teachers.

This is to certify

I. That _____ completed his _____ *eleventh* year on the _____ of _____ 185 _____

II. That _____ has attended the _____ school(s) for a period of not less than *two* years, and appears from the school register to have attended at least 176 days during the twelve months now ending.

III. That _____ bears a good character, and has been attentive to religious duties.

N.B.—The responsibility of determining whether a candidate deserves this last certificate or not must rest with the minister and teacher of the school. No qualified certificate can be accepted. It is the earnest wish of those who give these prizes that none should be admitted to the examination who have not shown during the past year at least a marked endeavour to merit the approbation of their ministers and teachers.

Occupation of the candidate's parents,—

Whether _____ has been a candidate in any previous year, and, if so, with what result.

To be signed by the teacher, and countersigned by the minister.

Two hundred and thirty-six candidates—151 boys and 85 girls—were examined by me in the St. James' National school, West Bromwich; and 71 candidates (47 boys and 24 girls) were examined by my colleague Matthew Arnold, Esq., at Dudley. The former were from the Church schools, the latter from the Nonconformist schools of the district.

They were examined in drawing by Mr. Chittenden, the master of the Wolverhampton School of Art; and the needle-work of the girls was arranged and revised by Miss Evetts, a certificated mistress, unconnected with the neighbourhood.

The following questions were also proposed to them on paper:—

IRON AND COAL MASTERS PRIZES.

Write your name, and the occupation of your father at the head of your paper.

How old were you at your last birthday?

Have you been examined for a prize before?

1. A person whose age is 73 was 27 years old at the birth of his son; what is his son's age?

2. A person bought 1,000 yards of cloth at 5s. 3½d. per yard, and retailed it at 6s. 11d. per yard; what was his profit?

3. What is the value of 1 quarter, 5 bushels, 3 pecks of wheat, at 8s. 9d. per bushel?

4. A man, working 6½ hours a day, does a piece of work in 9 days; how many hours a day must he work to finish it in 4½ days?

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5. Express 7*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. in decimal parts of a pound.
6. What is the simple interest of 4*l*. in 6 years 8 months in a savings bank which gives 3½ per cent. per annum?

SUPPLEMENTARY (for boys.)

7. Required the area (in acres, roods, and poles) of a square field, whose side measures 8·75 chains.
8. A cubic foot of water weighs 62·5lbs., and the weight of wrought iron is to that of water as 7·8 is to 1; what is the weight of a bar of iron measuring 6 inches in breadth, 4 inches in thickness, and 6 feet in length?
9. When two straight lines cut one another the opposite angles are equal; prove this.
10. Answer also one of the following questions:—
(a.) Of what does water consist? and how may this be shown?
(b.) How is coal supposed to have been formed?

The prizes were distributed by the Earl of Dartmouth, on Wednesday the 7th of March.

The very large increase in the number of candidates, and the marked improvement upon last year in the work done, were most satisfactory proofs that the prize-scheme is retaining at school, and stimulating to exertion a large class of young people.

Being anxious to ascertain from the teachers how the scheme had worked during the past year, I addressed a circular to this effect to those whose boys had obtained money prizes in 1854, and am able from their replies to place on record the effects of the scheme.

1. From the answers to my first question:—What use did your prize boys make of their money last year? I ascertained that,

Ten have invested their money, as follows:

Four have placed it in the savings bank.

Four in building societies.

Two in their father's business.

Four have lent it to their parents, in one case to receive interest.

Two have laid it out in clothes.

One apprenticed himself to a printer.

Ten have given it to their parents.

2. From the answers to my second question:—What have they since been doing? it appeared that,

Twelve are still at school, of whom two are pupil-teachers, and one is a candidate for pupil-teachership.

Ten are gone to work, of whom two attend the drawing class, and one of these two comes to school thrice a week when off work.

Three are in Messrs. Chance's works, one of them as a clerk.

Two are gone to learn the japan trade.

Two are printers' apprentices.

One is helping his father, to be apprenticed in April to engine fitting.

One has been in a lawyer's office, but is going to be a carpenter.

One having gained a 3*l*. prize at his first trial was removed on being found fault with.

3. I asked the teachers to state (by way of anecdote or otherwise) any effect of the prize-scheme that they might have noticed during the past year.

EXTRACTS:

Darlaston, St. George's.—"The prize-scheme has certainly exercised a most healthy influence on this school. It has no doubt had a good effect in checking that vagrant habit of running from school to school. The changes are now chiefly among the little ones. . . . I believe that all, except ————, are anxious to stay to try again next year, and that their parents intend, D. V., they shall do so."

West Bromwich, St. James'.—"I cannot express to you the value our girls and their parents set upon these Bibles."

Wolverhampton, St. Paul's.—"The Iron Masters' prizes have cemented a unity of feeling in my old scholars. . . . ———— seldom allows a day to pass without paying us a visit, and during the past year has been first and foremost in assisting me in the evenings with the boys who have just competed for prizes. . . . It pleased me much to see several of my old candidates for Iron and Coal Masters' prizes at Hill Top on the 7th inst. at the distribution. They seemed to take as lively an interest as though they themselves were concerned in it. Since drawing has formed a part of the examination, four of my lads have availed themselves of Mr. Chittenden's instruction at the School of Design. They attend in the evening twice a week, and from their master I learn that they are making good progress."

All the boys who have ever presented themselves as candidates for prizes from this school are now and have been regular attendants at Sunday school. Most of them also attend our young men's improvement class. . . . The average age of my first class, twenty-four in number, is now twelve years, while before the institution of this valuable scheme it was only 10½."

Wednesbury, St. Bartholemew's.—"A fact worthy of notice is that all the successful boys in my school this year have been (with one exception) very regular in attendance, and that all the disappointed boys were very irregular, and deserved to be unsuccessful. I see too that their parents feel it. . . . Wherever a prize goes it gives satisfaction and silences murmurs, and where they are disappointed it often sets inquiry on foot as to the cause of the failure. They may throw the blame on the master or on themselves."

Wednesbury, St. John's.—"A boy formerly in my school after receiving a money prize left with his father for America. He writes to me very often, but rarely does so without some allusion to the prizes, wanting to know how won them, &c."

Wolverhampton, St. George's.—"It has been the means of keeping six of my best boys at school at least twelve months longer, and it has caused not only them (the prize boys), but also the younger boys to be very much more industrious."

These favourable reports of the working of the scheme seem to justify an attempt to raise the standard of age above the very low point at which it has hitherto been fixed, and with this view I have proposed the following rule:

"No candidate be henceforth eligible to obtain the 3^d. or 4th. prize unless he have already obtained a book or Bible."

The reasons in favour of this rule are the following:

1. The proper purpose of the prize-scheme is to retain children at school until they are at least twelve or thirteen years of age.

concession to the state of things existing four years ago. That this concession is no longer necessary is happily proved by the fact that the average age of boys this year is above twelve. If we continue to give the highest prize to a child of eleven, we shall seem to recognize this as a suitable age for leaving school.

2. The proposed rule would tend to obviate an evil which has been observed to be incidental to the present operation of the scheme. Each year it has happened that some three or four boys, having obtained one of the highest prizes at their first trial, have obtained one of the lower prizes at their second trial. The effect on such boys has been bad in some instances, showing that their early success had *spoiled* rather than stimulated them. Indeed, it is almost universally found that a gradational system of prizes is most conducive to continued exertion,—tending to protect persevering industry against precocious talent.

3. It is very probable that the quarto Bible (value 1*l.*), newly introduced, will be found almost as attractive to boys of eleven as the money prize.

4. The saving of funds so effected will enable the Association to extend the number of prizes.

V.—SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE, WEST OF DUDLEY, PRIZE-SCHEME.

The second annual examination for the prizes given by the iron and coal masters on this side of Dudley, took place at Dudley, on Friday the 22nd of March 1855.

One hundred and thirty candidates presented themselves, of whom 110 (67 boys and 43 girls) were examined by me, as belonging to Church schools; and 20 (17 boys and 3 girls) belonged to Nonconformist schools, and were examined by Mr. Arnold. Mr. Cochrane was good enough to examine the drawings, and Miss Evetts to undertake the needlework.

As the distribution of the prizes has been delayed with a view to its taking place in the Castle-yard as soon as the season may permit, I must postpone my report of the award.

That this prize-scheme is also working satisfactorily, and tending to raise the character of the schools of the district, is shown by the following evidence, extracted from the replies of the teachers or school managers on this side of Dudley, to my circular questions.

Of eighteen who received money prizes last year, and of whom I have returns, it appears that—

Eight have put their money the savings bank.

Three have bought clothes and books.

Two have put by the money.

Five have given it to their parents.

It also appears that—

Seven are still at school, of whom one stays in consequence of getting the prize, one is a candidate for a pupil-teachership, and three will leave as soon as the prizes are adjudged.

Three are clerks on railway.

Four are gone to work, of whom one is apprenticed to a printer, one is a blacksmith, one a tailor, one a builder.

One has been sent by his uncle to the Dudley grammar school.

The remaining three are girls, of whom—

One has gone to help at home.

One is going to a training school.

One is dead.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

Dudley, St Thomas.—"In my school it has certainly been the means of giving many boys two or three years more education than they would have had but for the scheme.

Out of the thirteen boys presented by me for examination, I know that many have been kept regularly at school throughout the year, either to gain a prize, or to add to those already gained. The boys themselves care not how hard they work; home study is their delight, so as to be prepared for the day of trial."

Kingswinford.—"I can answer, on the whole, with satisfaction, your inquiry as to the apparent effects of this prize-scheme on one school. The general influence has undoubtedly been good, and greater than I anticipated. The more hopeful among the scholars are kept with us longer than otherwise might be the case. It cannot be expected that the bigger boys of a less promising kind should remain at school for the distant prospect of a prize, when the rate of wages for lads is so high."

Dudley, St John's.—"The prize scheme has had an exceeding good effect upon our schools. The number of pupils has materially increased, and the parents are desirous that their children should remain long enough to be candidates. Moreover the children work much harder, and even those who are not yet candidates, take a most lively interest in the success of those who are."

Amblecote.—"We feel that a great impulse is given both to parents and children by the examination."

From Rowley and Wordsley the answers were more qualified, though generally favourable. From Quarry Bank, Brockmore, Upper and Lower Gornal, I am sorry to say there were no candidates.

VI.—SHROPSHIRE IRON AND COAL MASTERS PRIZE-SCHEME.

In my Special Report for 1853-4, I stated that a sixth prize-scheme had been proposed for the mining district of Shropshire. I have now to report that the scheme has been organized, subscriptions to the amount of 120*l* promised, and an association formed, of which the Earl Granville is the president, and W. Cope, Esq., of Shiffnal, the honorary secretary. The first examination will, it is hoped, take place in May.

The following circular, addressed to the several schools of the district, contains a prospectus of the scheme:—

" Sir, Council Office, Whitehall, 29 July 1854.
 " At a meeting of iron masters held at Shiffnal on the 12th of last June, it was resolved, That an association should be formed, and an annual fund subscribed for the award of prizes among the schools of the mining district of Shropshire. Having been requested by the association to undertake the yearly examination of candidates for these prizes, I beg leave to lay before you the following conditions of competition approved by the association.

" 1. Candidates to be boys or girls who have attended some school open to Government inspection, and supported by some member of the association, for a period of at least two years.

" 2. They must be at least eleven years of age.

" 3. They will be required to produce a certificate that they have attended school at least 176 days during the twelve months preceding the examination.

" 4. Certificates will also be required of good character, and of satisfactory progress in religious knowledge, signed by their teacher, and countersigned by their clergyman or minister.

" 5. They will be expected to read fluently and well; to write a fair round-hand; to spell simple words correctly from dictation; and, in arithmetic, to have a competent knowledge of the first four rules, simple, compound, and decimal.*

" 6. Boys will also have questions in the higher rules of arithmetic and mensuration proposed to them.

" 7. Girls will be examined in needlework, and will be expected to bring all the requisite materials for making a miniature shirt-sleeve, to be cut out by them at the time of examination.

" 8. Those who have received instruction in free hand drawing will have exercises given them to test their skill.

" These rules have been drawn up with a special view to the first year's examination, which I hope to hold next May.

" In subsequent years it may be judged expedient to modify them.

" I am, &c.

" (Signed) J. P. NORRIS,

" H. M. Inspector of Schools.

" P.S.—The following schools in the district are already open to inspection:—Coalbrookdale, Dinsley Green, Donington Wood, Iron Bridge, Ketley, Lilleshall, Madeley, Malin's Lee, Wombridge, Wrockwardine Wood."

CONCLUSION

The preceding notices of the operation of the several prize-schemes prove, I think, unmistakably that the experiment has been a successful one, and a step in the right direction.

Not only is this shown by the extracts from the teacher's letters, but it appears still more clearly from the statistics that I have collected. The following facts contrast very favourably with the statements of my earlier reports:—

1. The total number of candidates examined in Staffordshire during the past year, is 572.

2. Of the 141 candidates who were examined for the North Staffordshire prizes in October,—

* Decimal fractions should be studied before proportion, with a view to the introduction of the decimal coinage.

Seven	-	-	-	were 15 years of age.
Twenty-six	-	-	-	14
Thirty-three	-	-	-	13
Thirty-three	-	-	-	12
The remaining forty-two	-	-	-	11

Of the elder ones, eight or ten had left their day-school, but had continued to attend the Sunday school or evening school, according to the requirements of the association.

3. Of the 431 candidates examined in South Staffordshire, I have accurate returns of age and regularity of attendance, from 300; from which it appears that,—

(a) In the east of Dudley district the average age of the boys was, 12 years 6 months; of the girls, 13 years 6 months. The boys had attended school, on an average, 190 week days during the preceding year, and the girls 171.

(b) In the west of Dudley district, the average age of the boys was, 12 years 8 months; and of the girls, 12 years, 11 months. Their average attendance had been,—boys, 192 week days; girls, 182.

When one thinks of that group of 572 Staffordshire children, all bearing certificates of good character, many of them honourably mentioned for their attainments, not a few the proprietors of a growing fund in the savings bank; and this too at an age when such an impulse may, under God's blessing, be the means of giving a right direction to their whole after-lives, one cannot but regard them with hope, and count the four or five hundred pounds a small price for the year or two years' additional schooling which has borne so much good fruit.

But to these feelings of satisfaction there is one drawback.

South Staffordshire is a mining district. This is an iron and coal masters' prize-scheme. Those four or five hundred pounds are a trifling fraction of an immense amount of wealth extracted from the earth, and minted at the forge, by the sinews of the collier and the ironworker. The child of the miner and the child of the forgerman, therefore, have the first claim upon this fund. It was for *their* sakes chiefly that it was subscribed. It was to sow in *them* a seed of good, which might in after-life bear the fruit of more sobriety, more thrift, more self-control, than has hitherto characterized their class, that the prize-scheme was established. *These* were the children, whom the iron and coal masters wished to see bringing their certificates of two, or three, or four, years' schooling, and carrying away their 3*l.* or their 4*l.* to the savings bank.

Alas, where are they? How many of them were among those bright and hopeful faces that we saw before us last month?

If we ask the teachers they will tell us where these children are. They left our schools long ago; they came and went at six or seven, or eight years old; at seven or eight years old and

little fellow went to be a "lifter" at the rolling mill; another to straighten bars, another who had a little more strength, to raise the furnace doors. At ten years old or under—for the law is continually evaded—they go down into the pits to find the points, or drive the skip, or take away the slack. These lads are earning already from 4s. to 6s. a week.

Some few, it is true, have been retained at school to compete for prizes; and one, I rejoice to say, has shown what the son of a collier may do if allowed fair play by his parents; his name is Bellenden; he gained the highest marks for mathematics at the late examination at Dudley.

But how few of the children of the miners this prize-scheme is reaching, appears only too plainly from the following table, in which I have analysed the several classes to which the 300 children of South Staffordshire, of whom I have accurate returns, belonged:—

	East of Dudley.		West of Dudley.		Total.	Proportion per cent., about
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Workers in hardware	36	18	7	0	67	22
Building trades, wheelwrights, &c.	16	12	7	1	36	12
Tailors and shoemakers	13	5	8	1	27	9
Glass works	10	2	4	5	21	7
Managers	7	2	1	—	10	3
Engine-men and fitters	6	3	1	—	10	3
Miners	6	2	5	5	18	6
In service (in families, railways, public offices)	6	6	7	3	22	7
Labourers	5	5	11	7	28	9
Shopkeepers	4	6	—	2	10	3
Brewers, millers, maltsters, &c.	4	—	1	—	5	1
Forgemen	3	1	4	3	11	4
Farmers	3	1	4	—	8	2
School-teachers	3	1	—	—	4	1
Publicans	2	3	—	—	5	1
Coke-burners and banksmen	—	—	—	2	2	0
Boatmen	—	—	2	—	2	0
Mine agent	—	—	1	—	1	0
Clerks	5	3	3	2	13	4
Curate	1	—	—	—	1	0
Total	130	70	67	37	304	100

Thus, it appears that the children of the mining class, who form the bulk of the population, formed only six per cent. (one in seventeen) of the total number examined; children of forgemen four per cent. (or one in twenty); children of engine men, fitters, coke burners, banksmen, boatmen—all of whom may be considered to be connected with the works of the iron and coal masters—four or five per cent. (or one in twenty-two); making in all little more than fourteen per cent. (or one in seven) belonging to the classes for whose benefit the prize-scheme was specially intended.

I do not mean to imply for one moment that the prize-scheme is not also needed for the other classes. The iron and

coal masters will observe from this table that three fourths of those who were candidates for their prizes belonged to what are called the labouring classes; and that the children of shopkeepers, publicans, clerks, &c. formed a very small proportion of the number. It has been more than once proposed to the iron and coal masters that the competition should be confined to those who are directly or indirectly in their own employment, and they have wisely and liberally decided that it shall continue to be open to all.

But if the question be asked, "Is a prize-scheme of this kind a sufficient means to counteract the special difficulties that hinder the education of a mining population?" the answer must be given unhesitatingly; it is wholly insufficient.

I must, therefore, conclude this report by repeating the same conviction which I have so often expressed before, that nothing short of legislative interference can redress the educational balance of these mining districts. At present the divergence between the employers and the employed is increasing every year. Every year's delay brings us nearer to a crisis.

And when, last month, I traversed the district between Wolverhampton and Bilston, and marked the angry looks and muttered threats of the men that were gathering in knots at every meeting of the roads, it was with a feeling almost akin to bitterness that I thought how all this, and many other deeper evils of which this "strike" was but the symptom, might have been lessened or prevented, if the Legislature had done some few years ago what it must and will do when the case is desperate.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. P. NORRIS.

*The Secretary to the
Committee of Council on Education.*

APPENDIX A.

REPORT ON THE PROPOSED SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCES AT STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

GENTLEMEN,

14 March 1855.

HAVING been appointed a Committee on the 3rd of November last year to consider the desirableness of establishing a school of science in the Potteries and to report thereon, we have the honour to inform you that we had an interview with Dr. Lyon Playfair, the Secretary of the Department of Science at Marlborough House, on the 26th of January.

The results of this conference were very favourable to the establishment of such a school at Stoke.

Not only did it appear that the scheme was strictly in harmony with the views and intentions of the Board of Trade, but also that, in carrying it into effect, we might hope for the active co-operation of the Department with which Dr. Lyon Playfair is connected.

We understood Dr. Playfair to say that this assistance might be looked for in two ways,—the usual conditions being fulfilled, viz. that the master be in possession of the diploma of the Government school in Jernyn Street, and that his school be open to Government inspection.

1. A grant from the Board of Trade in augmentation of his salary by way of annual premium.

2. If there appeared to be a fair prospect that the school would become self-supporting, or nearly so, in a few years, the Board would be willing, for the first year or two years, to guarantee to the master a minimum salary of 100*l*.

Dr. Playfair was also good enough to give us the names of one or two of the Jernyn Street students most distinguished for their attainments in chemistry and mining science, with whom he would put us into communication in case the school was likely to be established.

With a view of rendering the school as inexpensive as possible in its establishment, and as far as may be self-supporting when once fairly established, the following scheme has been proposed, which we beg to submit for your approval.

1. That the committee appointed on the 3rd of November be empowered to communicate with the Stoke Athenæum and Philosophical Institution, with a view of securing the use of a class-room and laboratory for the purposes of this school.

2. That Mr. Smith Child's offered donation of 100*l*., and any other sums that may be added to it, be expended in the establishment of a laboratory and museum of mining, geology and chemistry, and also for the purchase of the requisite educational apparatus and to meet any grant of apparatus given by the Board of Trade.

3. That the committee should enter into communication with the authorities of the Government School of Mines with a view to securing the services of an approved teacher, and of obtaining aid in the way of duplicates of specimens, &c.

4. That the Department of Science be applied to, and requested to guarantee a minimum salary of 100*l*. for the first year, and, if necessary, for the second also.

5. That with the view of carrying out the intention of the Government, in which the supporters of this scheme entirely concur, that the school should become self-supporting, the Committee make it their business to procure the names of at least 20 students to form an evening class for chemistry, and 20 students to form an evening class for mining science, willing to pay a shilling a week, which should also entitle them to admission to the museum and laboratory.

6. That the Committee also obtain promises from the managers of at least six of the neighbouring elementary schools that they will enter into engagements with the teacher of science to give a weekly lecture in their respective schools in the more popular branches of these sciences, at the rate of 5*l*. for one hour a week, or 10*l*. for two hours a week, per annum, from each school.

7. That the teacher be also assisted to form a class of private pupils, paying a higher rate of fee.

8. For the monies so received the teacher be required to account to the local Committee, and through them to the Department of Science. If, after deducting a certain proportion, say one fifth, for incidental expenses, the remainder fall short of 100*l*., the deficit to be made up by a grant from the Board of Trade. If, on the contrary, it exceed 100*l*., the whole to go to the teacher.

9. The Committee, on their part, undertake to place at his disposal, lighted and rent-free, the room above mentioned; a small yearly subscription being raised for this purpose.

10. That the "Association for the Advancement of Education in the Mining and Manufacturing Districts of North Staffordshire," be requested to award a certain number of exhibitions to this school to such boys as may most distinguish themselves each year in their prize examination.

By such a constitution, it will be observed, that while on the one hand a minimum salary is guaranteed, on the other hand it will be impossible for the teacher to increase this salary until he shall have first by his own exertions rendered his school self-supporting.

We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) SMITH CHILD.
M. D. HOLLINS.
J. P. NORRIS.

To the Committee of
The North Staffordshire Educational Association.

P.S.—It is with much pleasure that we are able to inform you that thirty persons have already signified their intention of joining the chemistry class on the terms proposed, should the scheme take effect.

APPENDIX B.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the STAFFORDSHIRE PRIZE FUNDS, 1854.

North Staffordshire.

	£		£
C. B. Adderley, Esq., M.P.	5	Earl of Harrowby	5
Messrs. Alcock and Co.	10	J. E. Heathcote, Esq.	10
Wm. Baker, Esq.	5	Viscount Ingestre, M.P.	5
John Bateman, Esq.	5	T. Kinnerley, Esq.	10
F. Bishop, Esq.	5	H. Minton, Esq.	10
Smith Child, Esq., M.P.	10	Edward Wood, Esq.	5
W. T. Copeland, Esq.	10		
James Edwards, Esq.	5	Total	£110
Earl Granville	10		

South Staffordshire, East of Dudley.

	£		£
J. Bagnall and Sons	10	E. Page and Sons	5
W. Baldwin	5	Parkfield Company	5
Barrows and Hall	10	Patent Axle and Company	5
Joseph Beunitt	5	Plant and Fisher	5
William Beunitt	5	J. and S. Roberts	2
S. H. Blackwell	10	Solly and Brothers	5
Chance and Co.	10	W. and J. S. Sparrow	10
Earl of Dartmouth	5	J. Spencer	5
J. Davies and Son	10	J. and E. Walker	5
W. H. Dawes	5	W. J. Ward	10
Eagle Coal and Iron Company	10	Williamson and Brothers	10
R. Haines and Sons	10		
George Jones	10	Total	£173
John Marshall	1		

South Staffordshire, West of Dudley.

	£		£
G. Bennet and Co.	5	Hall, Holcroft, and Pearson	10
Blackwell and Co., Russell Hall	10	W. Matthews	5
G. H. Bond	5	Reuben Plant	5
Budd and Co.	5	Richard Smith	10
Cochrane and Co.	5	Lord Ward	20
Corbyn and Company	10	Warden and Williams	5
James Evers, Swindell, and Co.	5	J. Wheeley and Co.	5
W. and G. Firmstone	5	Whitehouse and Jeffries	5
W. O. Foster	20		
B. Gibbons, sen.	5	Total	£145
M. and W. Grazebrook	5		

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the SHROPSHIRE PRIZE FUND, 1855.

	£		£
R. Oah Botfield	30	Madeley Court Company	15
Coalbrook Dale Company	30	Madeley Wood Company	15
Lilleshall Company	30		
Ketley Company	15	Total	£135

L O N D O N :

Printed by GEORGE EDWARD EYRE and WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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Special Report, for the Year 1854-5, on the Prize-Schemes in the Counties of Chester, Salop, and Stafford, by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the Rev. J. P. NORRIS, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

SIR,

IN presenting to the Committee of Council on Education my third annual report on the prize-schemes, which, with their Lordships' sanction, I have undertaken to conduct, I wish to offer, by way of preface, some general observations on the use of rewards in the education of children.

In dealing with questions which depend for their solution on practical experience, it is well sometimes, in the absence of ascertained principles, to put forward a theory, which, whether it ultimately stand or fall, may serve in the meantime to provoke discussion and to direct inquiry.

As far as I am aware, the subject of rewards, as a part of the philosophy of education, has never been satisfactorily cleared up.* At all events I find the greatest possible diversity of opinion respecting their application, and very few of the teachers or school managers with whom I have spoken on the subject have been able to give any clear or consistent reasons for the course they have chosen to pursue. The following are some of the principal points on which I have found people divided :—

1. Whether it might not be better to abolish prizes altogether, as tending to substitute lower motives for higher motives.

2. Whether feelings of emulation were to be encouraged or discouraged.

3. Whether prizes should be given for moral or for intellectual excellence chiefly.

4. Whether religious knowledge was a matter for which prizes should be given.

5. Whether prizes should be given in money or in books.

6. Whether a few large prizes or many small prizes were best.

I shall not hesitate to put the conclusions to which I have been led by my experience thus far of the working of these

* The question was opened in a very sprightly controversy which appeared in the pages of the "English Journal of Education" some twelve years ago, and is handled in several of the manuals of education which have more recently appeared; but most of the essays on the subject that I have happened to read have seemed to labour under one of two faults—an unpractical stoicism which would refuse to admit any secondary motives, or a confusion of emulation with jealousy.

prize-schemes into a dogmatic form, not because of the importance I attach to them, but simply because this form will best facilitate their discussion.

By stating briefly the way in which these questions have been from time to time forced on my attention I shall sufficiently indicate the train of thought through which I have arrived at my present notions on the subject.

Before the institution of the Staffordshire Prize-Scheme I had often observed how well a system of rewards seemed to answer in one school, and how mischievous they appeared to be in another. Generally speaking I found a disposition to retain them among old-fashioned teachers, and a wish to abolish them on the part of the more skilled class of teachers. On further inquiry, it most frequently appeared that they were disapproved by these latter persons not from any absolute objection to the principle of rewards, but because the importunity of parents and the good nature of school patrons were almost sure to lead to their abuse. Prizes given on exhibition days, according to the results of a public examination, were beginning to be almost everywhere condemned as fostering conceit, and as being in two cases out of three unjustly awarded. The form which was most generally approved was a reward in the shape of a book given for a certain number of marks or tickets for good conduct or place in class, gained during the preceding year or half year. The most complete example of this system that came under my notice was at the Belmont Patent Candle Factory, where every kind of good conduct seemed to have its proportionate reward attached to it in the shape of furthing counters, for which books were given at the end of the year. What I there saw led me into a correspondence with Mr. James Wilson, whose authority, in any matter connected with the moral training of youth, is of the highest value. He did not admit the force of my objection that this system tended to enervate the moral principle, urging Scriptural warranty for it, and contending that what was done at first for the sake of a prize would soon become habitual, and the habit being once formed would be persevered in from higher motives.

When the Staffordshire Prize-Scheme was established it became my business to frame rules for its administration; they will be found in my special report for 1852. In each succeeding year, in the constitution of new prize-schemes, or the revision of their rules, I have been as it were confronted with the subject; and on each occasion I have consulted the opinions of the teachers, and ascertained as far as I could what the effects had been on individual children. Last year, when the Dean of Hereford was good enough to ask me to

allow Messrs. Groombridge to publish an account of these prize-schemes in a pamphlet form, feeling that I thereby seemed to make myself responsible for the general recommendation of prizes, I was at some pains in the preface to give expression to what I thought on the subject. I need not here recapitulate what I there said. My chief purpose was to compare the confessedly successful systems of prizes established in our large grammar schools and universities, with those adopted in our elementary schools, and to inquire how far the latter might be advantageously assimilated to the former.

Since writing that preface, I have been led to discuss the question, how far religious knowledge should form the subject matter of a prize examination in a correspondence with the Venerable Archdeacon Hodson, the president of the original South Staffordshire Prize-Scheme. I owe him many thanks for his kindness in helping me to clear up my views on this very important part of the general question.

In these ways my notions on the subject have been slowly acquiring form. I shall state them, for the reasons mentioned above, under distinct heads, in the inverse order to that in which for the most part they occurred to me.

In every society there will be found among its members the most various degrees of attainment in what is good, and in most societies common consent or public opinion will be found to have fixed rightly or wrongly a certain level, above which the several degrees are measured in order of *merit*, and below which they are measured in an order of *demerit*.

Now it is clearly the interest of a society to encourage its members to rise above this level, and to deter them from falling below it. And not only so, but society requires, for its own satisfaction as it were, to express publicly its approval of more than ordinary merit, and its indignation at great demerit.

Hence arise systems of reward and punishment.

The purpose of rewards is to assert and raise as high as possible the standard of what is good. The purpose of punishments is to condemn and diminish as much as possible what is bad. Each has its own range, if I may so speak, on the moral scale; and it is highly important that the range of the one should be kept distinct from that of the other.

Hence my first practical rule for the right use of rewards* in the education of children:—

* Here, and wherever I have used the term, I wish *material rewards* to be understood.

RULE I.—“ You should not reward children for doing what you would punish them for leaving undone.”

It is due, I believe, to the neglect of this rule that rewards have in so many instances defeated their proper purpose, and tended to lower, instead of to raise, the standard of what is good. And yet the rule when stated seems so simple as almost to be implied in the terms used.

If it is a *merit* to have reached any given degree of excellence, it cannot properly be a *disgrace* to have failed to reach it; and, conversely, if it is *disgraceful* to fall below a given standard, it ought not to be accounted very *meritorious* to attain it.

Even if the authorities of a school confuse the two, the shrewd logic of the children will keep them well apart. “ If doing this deserve a prize, it cannot be so very bad to leave it undone.” The more the teacher—from a mistaken wish to encourage a greater number—pulls down his standard of what is creditable, the more will the children push down their standard of what is discreditable; and thus the sure consequence of making prizes too cheap is to demoralize your school.

The simplest and most obvious way of guarding against this depreciation of the prize is to adopt the principle of competition, whereby the candidates, in their efforts to surpass one another, themselves push up the standard. But this principle is open to the objection, that it makes each one's loss his neighbour's gain.

I am content, therefore, to secure a sufficiently high standard of excellence by providing that it be readjusted from time to time, with special reference to the following rule:—

RULE II.—“ Prizes should not be attainable without positive effort.”

I hold this rule to be of the greatest importance, because in this *effort* lies, I conceive, the moral value of prize-schemes. When this rule is observed, the examination becomes a trial of strength, a struggle after excellence; it stirs all that is most generous in a child, and whether he gain the prize or not, he has tasted a new pleasure,—a pleasure that will not soon be forgotten,—the pleasure of putting forth his best energies, one of the most valuable experiences that can be given to a child in the whole course of his education.

I now come to a point which to some may seem open to question, but which to me appears to admit of little doubt, if Rules I. and II. be conceded.

Should prizes be given for moral excellence? The duty of

making children understand the immeasurable superiority of moral excellence over intellectual excellence, renders this a most important question.

I answer, that *indirectly* they may be, and must be, connected with moral excellence. For the very effort which they ought to require, according to Rule II., is a moral one; and the previous training, which in a well-constructed prize-scheme success always implies, is a moral training,—involving punctuality in attending school, industry while there, honesty in doing their own work, and other moral habits. *And on this ground, therefore, in schools for children, I should object to a prize which could be won by mere cleverness, without necessarily indicating any of these moral qualities.* But *directly*, and apart from other qualifications, I hold that moral excellence ought not to bring a prize. My reasons may be very briefly expressed. In moral matters there can only be a right and a wrong. The *wrong* should always be put before children as something that deserves punishment; and, consequently, according to Rule I., the *right* should not receive a prize. Rewarded it always will be, in a right state of things, by the approval of the teacher, and by that happiest of all feelings that a child can have—the feeling that he is more and more winning his teacher's confidence. But I am speaking throughout of material rewards in the shape of prizes. In this sense, therefore, I would say, that if idleness, falsehood, impurity, are punishable; then industry, truthfulness, chastity, are not to be rewarded. The duty of being good is one of the earliest that a child may be expected to understand. The duty of intellectual exertion is seldom recognized until considerable progress has been made. Moreover the value of virtue depends almost entirely on its being practised for its own sake; whereas intellectual exertion bears valuable fruit from whatever motive it is made.

If the Gospel parables are quoted against me, as they have been, as affording high authority for directly rewarding moral excellence; I answer, these parables set forth a providential arrangement in God's world, which will, so far as He sees fit, extend itself to our little school world, without any intervention on our part. We should mislead our children if we taught them to expect that as the Divine order connects holiness and happiness together *eternally*, so goodness would surely be followed by its reward in the affairs of daily life. Far more truly shall, we interpret our Lord's teaching, if in all moral matters we accustom our children to say, when they have done all that is commanded them, "We are unprofitable servants; we have done that which was our duty to do."

I therefore deprecate entirely the practice of giving children

prizes for good conduct, or for learning their daily lessons, as tending to enervate their sense of duty. It seems to imply that good behaviour is something exceptional; whereas good behaviour ought to be put before them as the rule, and misbehaviour as the exception. Indeed the very way in which persons who wish to give prizes for good conduct are forced to measure it, viz., by the comparative fewness of the faults recorded, seems to be a confession that it is at best a negative good; and, if so, it is enough that, so far as mere outward effects go, it should exempt from punishment, without entitling to reward.

Now I can conceive no punishment for misbehaviour so just or appropriate, as exclusion from opportunities of distinction that are open to all the rest. And, therefore, while I would make the award of prizes exclusively depend on the intellectual acquirements of the candidates, I would take care that children of bad character were rigorously excluded from becoming candidates.

I hope I have made it plain that I am perfectly consistent in replying to the question raised about moral excellence by the two following rules:—

RULE III.—Prizes should not be given for good behaviour.*

RULE IV.—Children of bad character should be excluded from competition.

Where the examiner is not the same person as the school-teacher, it is a matter of no slight difficulty to determine the best form for the certificate of character. It must be free, from ambiguity, and yet not too peremptory, else qualifications will be added by those who have to sign it, which will involve the examiner in endless perplexity.

The form adopted at the last examination was the following:—

“_____ bears a good character, and has been attentive to his [or her] religious duties.”

And to this the following note was appended:—

“N.B.—The responsibility of determining whether a candidate deserves this certificate or not, must rest with the minister and teacher. No qualified certificate can be accepted. It is the earnest wish of those who give these prizes, that no children should be admitted to the examination who have not shown, during the past year, at least a marked endeavour to merit the approbation of their ministers and teachers.”

* One possible exception occurs to me, but it belongs rather to home or nursery education than to that of a school; I mean the case of an individual child, where some bad habit is to be broken, and where the effort required is so great and so definite that a prize might be allowed according to the spirit of Rule II.; but I should wish to regard it as a concession to the child's low moral state in respect to some one particular duty.

I now come to the question, "what is the most appropriate subject-matter for prize examinations?" One answer is, self-evident; it must be something in which excellence can be justly and definitely measured. And this simple condition will limit our choice much more than people not practically conversant with the work of examining might be disposed to imagine. If the violation of Rule I. explains the ill effects that have attended prizes in many cases, the neglect of this obvious principle, of not attempting more than can be really well done, has caused the mischief in many more. It were better, a hundred times, to have no prizes, than that the children should go away with an impression that the prizes have been determined very much by chance.

From my experience in conducting the ten examinations that have taken place in connexion with these prize-schemes—hardly one of which has been free from some instructive blunder—I put forward the following suggestions with some degree of confidence:—

RULE V.—"Where the result of an examination is to be a classification of the candidates, the examination should be confined to some one subject, or, at most, to some one class of kindred subjects."*

The following are my chief reasons for this rule:—

1. Where many subjects are included, the examiner must adopt his own rate of valuation for the several kinds of merit shown; and this rate is sure to appear to some arbitrary and unfair. There will always be some who will say the result is unfair, because a higher value ought to have been assigned to this or that subject. What is arbitrary should be, as far as possible, excluded from these awards.

2. If several departments of school work form the subjects for examination, the absence of any one becomes a marked thing, and gives rise to an inference that the examiners do not attach to it much importance. The only way of avoiding this evil is, either to examine in all, (which would occupy many days) or to make it quite plain upon the face of the prize, that it only professes to certify excellence in some specific subject.

3. My third reason is to be found in the moral effect of success upon the children.

* In the Staffordshire Prize-Schemes, I am sorry to say, this rule has not been observed; I have endeavoured to limit the subjects as much as possible, but I should regard it as a great improvement if there might be *separate* prizes given for arithmetic, drawing, needle-work, &c. Knowledge of Scripture might then be introduced as a separate subject; at present I have found it almost impossible to harmonize it with the other subjects of competition.

If the examination is limited to some one subject (say arithmetic), every one knows what the prize means. It proclaims the bearer to be excellent as an arithmetician. If, on the contrary, the examination includes many subjects, no one knows precisely what the prize means; and not knowing whether it means this thing or that thing or the other thing, people go away with the loose notion that it means all, and that the boy is so good a scholar that he cannot have much more to learn.

Now I ask every one who is accustomed to children, whether they have not found a reputation of the first kind good and stimulating in its effects, and a reputation of the second kind apt to foster conceit? The explanation of these opposite effects lies, I believe, in this;—in the one case the child knows that people give him credit for what he really has; in the other case, he is conscious that people impute to him a good deal that he has not, and he is strongly tempted to accept the credit so given,—in other words, to pretend to excellences that he does not possess. Just praise invigorates, but flattery is enervating.

The intention of Rule V. would also require, that where the range of any subject is considerable, either the examination should be confined to some special department of it, sufficient notice of this having been previously given; or a large choice of questions should be proposed, a small number only being required to be answered. The necessity of this caution, to exclude the risk of chance, is obvious.

The question is often asked, "What is the best kind of prize for the children of an elementary school?" Some, I find, object altogether to a money prize; and if by this is meant a present of pocket-money, I entirely agree that this is the worst kind of prize that can be given. Nine people out of ten wish to make the prize an occasion for putting something instructive into the way of the child, and choose, therefore, the most useful book they can find. I am almost disposed to think that this is a mistake. The book may be read, or it may not; it may suit the child's taste, or it may not; it may be carefully treasured, or it may soon be lost. There is, as it seems to me, one paramount consideration that should guide us in the choice of the prize, and this forms my Sixth Rule.

RULE VI.—The prize should be of a kind to make a lasting impression upon the child.

The kind of prize that I myself prefer is one that is purely honorary; one that never can be diverted to any other use—one that is, and must ever be, a prize, and nothing but a prize;

such as a medal of intrinsic beauty. But I would not forbid either money prizes or books; they should be subject, however, to these conditions:—

1. If money is given, it must be of such amount as to put its immediate expenditure out of the question; so large as to carry with it, perforce of its size, a sense of responsibility—a feeling of *property*; and it should be accompanied with a recommendation, that it should be placed in a savings bank, and the teacher should take occasion to give the child a lesson on interest and investment. This feeling of having become a *proprietor* is probably something quite new to the child; it increases his self-respect, and initiates him into the pleasure of husbandry. Many a shilling will be added to this store, which it would otherwise have seemed hardly worth while to lay by, and a habit is formed which will be invaluable in after-life. Our experience of the working of the money prizes in Staffordshire quite warrants the belief, that a sum of 3*l.* or 5*l.* may be safely placed in the hands of a boy of twelve years old, where a sum of 5*s.* or 10*s.* would be almost sure to be wasted.

2. If a book is given, I would suggest that it ought to be, if possible, a large heavy book—a quarto Bible, for instance. Its very size makes a strong impression on the child, and at the same time renders it almost impossible that it should be lost.

I need hardly say, that I much prefer a few valuable prizes to many small ones.

I have already occupied far too much space with this subject; but, before I dismiss it, I wish to enter a short but emphatic protest against two objections to the use of prizes, which, as they profess to be grounded on principle, deserve to be treated with respect, although in the present day one is almost weary of that much abused phrase “on principle.”

Some object to giving prizes, as being a system of *bribery*; others object to them as fostering *emulation*, which they consider unchristian.

Both objections rest, as it seems to me, not “on principle,” but on a confusion of thought.

The hateful character of a bribe does not consist in its being a mercenary inducement to action; else the hiring of labourers were gross bribery; but, in this, that it is a mercenary inducement to some action that is *wrong*. If it is morally wrong to excel in arithmetic, then to offer a prize for arithmetic is bribery.

So with respect to emulation or rivalry. The proper meaning of the words I take to be, *an ardent desire to equal or to surpass another*. Now there are obviously two ways of equalling or surpassing another: one is to raise yourself up to his level, or above it; the other is, to pull him down to your level, or

below it. If emulation mean the latter, it is as unchristian a feeling as can be; if it mean the former, I see nothing unchristian in it; on the contrary, I find it not unfrequently appealed to by our Lord and his Apostles. If any one says, "Could I feel sure that the feeling would take the first form; I should not object: but is there not a risk of its taking the second?" I answer, undoubtedly there is, just as there is a risk of the prize being gained by deceit. But to give up prizes on this account, would be not a whit more reasonable than to abandon punishments because the wrong feeling of anger might possibly be mixed up with the right feeling of shame, or to relinquish any other means of good, because it might possibly be mingled with evil.

Such are my views at present on the subject of school prizes. As I began by saying, I shall feel grateful to any one who will discuss them and sift them, and show me how far they are sound, and how far they are erroneous. They may be briefly summed up in this way:—

The right purpose of school prizes is to stimulate children to more than ordinary exertion; and this chiefly in matters where you could not well expect them, at their age, to understand *the duty* of such exertion. And, further, prizes should be, as far as possible, attached to excellence in specific subjects, and should be of a kind calculated to make a lasting impression.

PRIZE-SCHEMES.

It now remains that I should lay before their Lordships a brief report of the operation of the prize-schemes during the twelve months now ending. I shall refer to them in the order in which the examinations have taken place since the close of my last report.

I. WEAVER NAVIGATION PRIZE-SCHEME.

The second annual examination for the prizes given by the Trustees of the Weaver Navigation in Cheshire was conducted by my colleague, the Rev. H. R. Sandford, at Northwich, on the 27th of July 1854.

There was no increase in the number of candidates, only sixteen presenting themselves. In their attainments there appeared to be an advance upon the last year's examination.

Mr. Sandford reported to the Trustees that of the five candidates from the Winsford school, three deserved mention, Peel, Fowles, and Cooper; of the nine from the Castle Northwich school, Sutton was named; and of the two from Weston Point, Henry Starkey appeared to have done the best.

But comparing the results obtained in this examination with those of similar examinations elsewhere, I cannot but regard them as most unsatisfactory.

The attendance at all three schools has been more regular during the past year.

In the Castle Northwich school I learned that fifty-one boys whose names had been on the books throughout the year had attended 177 days out of the 225 on which the school had been open.

In the Winsford school forty-five boys, who had been on the books throughout the year, had attended 132 days out of 180; a marked improvement upon the year before. But that the evil still exists is shown by the lamentable fact that of thirty boys who had left the school,—instead of all being in the first class, as would be the case in a healthy state of things,—eight had left out of the first class, four out of the second, nine out of the third, and nine out of the fourth or lowest class.

In the Weston Point school, thirty-eight boys, who had been on the books throughout the year, had attended 157 days out of 235. The master of this school reports to me, “the Weaver prizes have had a very beneficial effect. I hope to furnish a large number of candidates next year, who are now not qualified by time of attendance.”

II. LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S

PRIZE-SCHEME.

This prize-scheme was established last year in connexion with the Company's schools and works at Crewe. It originated in a correspondence between myself, as Inspector of their schools, and the Rev. W. Butler, the Company's chaplain, and the Rev. D. Elleloch, the Presbyterian minister at Crewe. The purpose of the scheme will be best explained by the following extract from the report which I addressed to H. Booth, Esq., the secretary of the Company, in May 1854, in accordance with the desire of the directors, whom I had the honour of meeting in Liverpool on the 21st of April.

“It is notorious that the great social evil at Crewe is the unsettled character of the population, if there is one thing more desirable than another it is to develop among the families of the operatives a feeling of attachment to the place and of loyalty to their employers.

“Nowhere is the evil so apparent as in the school; so long as the master turns over his stock of children once in twelve or fifteen months it is clearly impossible that any high standard of efficiency can be reached; and fortunately it is in connexion with the school that the most obvious remedy presents itself.

“It appears to Mr. Butler as well as to myself that it would go far to attach the young people to the place if—

"1st. The local managers of the works were to show as well as take a direct practical interest in the school; and if—

"2nd. Their patronage were administered with special regard to merit as shown in connexion with the school.

"Mr. Butler thinks it would be most desirable that the managers of the three principal departments should be associated with himself (as their *ex-officio* chairman) as a committee of school management, that this committee should meet at least monthly (three being a quorum) and be held responsible to the directors for the efficiency of the schools. The master should make a monthly report to this committee on the state of the school. These reports should be entered in a volume to be kept for the purpose, and after each report should be entered the minutes of the committee thereon. The reports should be (after, perhaps, the first) as brief as possible. The collection would form a valuable record for Her Majesty's Inspector at the time of his annual visit.

"The second object would be materially facilitated by the contemplated prize-scheme. By means of this prize-scheme a list of merit would be yearly published, containing the names of school children and of young persons employed in the works who might have shown most industry and good conduct in their several duties, and to this list the managers of the works should be instructed to have recourse as much as possible in filling up the vacancies in the subordinate offices in the works.

"Mr. Butler gave his ready consent to such modifications of the rules of the prize-scheme as I suggested. As they now stand they would admit to competition, under certain conditions, not only children attending the company's schools, but also young persons in the works, with a preference as regards this latter class to such as might have been formerly pupils in the company's schools.

"With the same view of opening a career to the sons of the company's workpeople and so attaching their families to the place, it would seem to be very desirable to provide the means of higher instruction for those who should distinguish themselves in this prize list. This would most properly take the form of a trade school with a specific bearing on the industrial operations of the place.

"The existing classes in connexion with the Mechanic's Institute by no means bear this character. With the exception of one class instructed gratuitously on two nights in the week in *mechanical drawing* and attended by sixteen persons on an average, these classes have no connexion with the trade of the place, some are occupied with the most elementary subjects, reading, writing, and arithmetic, or with music, dancing, &c. I hear also that nearly all the teachers complain of the want of discipline and irregular attendance of their pupils.

"Those with whom I conferred on the subject agreed with me in thinking that the only way of giving an efficient and earnest character to such instruction, would be to appoint a master not only specially trained in such branches of applied science as might have a direct connexion with the works, but also of such general attainment and calibre as would secure to him the respect of the people of the place. He might open a school of evening instruction which should take up the boys at the point where the National school leaves them and specifically prepare them to become the servants of the company in the various departments of their works.

"Geometry, mechanics, machine-drawing, and engineering, would probably form the staple of his teaching.

"He should be given to understand that a competent salary would be guaranteed for the first two years, but afterwards so much only as would not leave him too dependant on his scholars, *e.g.*, 100*l.* for the first two years, and 50*l.* afterwards. It should, however, be from the first explained to him, that it is the Company's wish that the school should become self-supporting. With this view, he should be allowed to form engagements with the neigh-

bouring schools to give scientific instruction of a suitable kind for certain fixed rates of remuneration, which, together with the fees of his pupils, might go far to defray his salary. The guarantee would, of course, be supplementary, not additional to his receipts, for all of which he should be made to account before drawing upon the guarantee fund? The less he drew upon the guarantee fund, the greater *prima facie* would be his merit. Subject to the approval of his charges and number of engagements by the managers, he should not be limited to any maximum of receipts.

"I should propose that the appointment, dismissal, and supervision of this teacher should rest with the School Committee, who should place at his disposal one of the National school-rooms, warmed and lighted, for the evening classes.

"When it came to be known that attendance at this evening school was the best way to qualify for successful competition in the prize-scheme, and for obtaining the favourable notice of the Directors, I have no doubt these classes would be far more numerously and steadily attended than the voluntary classes of the Mechanics Institute, and thus in the school, in the prize-scheme, and in these classes of higher instruction, the Company would have provided a course of learning that would yearly turn a set of well-affected and intelligent artisans, whose services in the works would more than compensate the Company, even in a pecuniary light, for any outlay that might have been incurred in their education."

I regret to say that difficulties have arisen in the way of establishing the proposed school of applied science, and that at present this part of the scheme is in abeyance.

The first examination took place on the 17th of October 1854. Twenty-four candidates presented themselves, of whom six were youths employed in the works; and of the rest, nine were boys and nine were girls, still attending the Company's school. These last were required to produce certificates,—(1), that they had completed their eleventh year; (2), that they had attended school for at least 176 whole days during the last twelve months; (3), that their conduct and character were satisfactory; (4), that their progress in religious knowledge was also satisfactory. The examination consisted in writing from dictation, drawing, and the following questions in arithmetic, and the higher mathematics:—

1. Subtract 10,092 from 12,340.
2. Add together, 4 cwt. 2 qrs. 16 lbs.; 1 ton 3 cwt. 8 lbs.; 3 qrs. 24 lbs. 10 oz.
3. If I give 7 men 1*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* each, how much do I spend?
4. If 9 horses eat 2 qrs. 3 bushels of corn in a week how much will 12 eat?
5. Find the simple, or if you can the compound, interest of 84*l.*, at 4 per cent. per annum, for three years.
6. If an engine of 30-horse power raise 3,000 gallons of water in 5 minutes, how much will an engine of thrice the power raise in half the time?
7. Express 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in decimal parts of a pound.
8. What is the difference between the contents of two cubes, the edge of one being 1 foot, and that of the other 1*½* of a foot?

In place of the higher mathematics, the girls had an exercise in needlework. The older candidates were invited to compose a short essay on the uses of drawing. Considering that it

was the first examination of the kind, the result was very satisfactory.

Of the older boys, two, who did much better than the rest, received 4*l.* each; the other four received 1*l.* each. Of the scholars, one boy received 3*l.*, and four boys received 1*l.* each; two girls received 2*l.* each, and three 1*l.* each. The prizes were given on the following day, by G. H. Lawrence, Esq. and H. Booth, Esq., the heads of the principal departments of the works being present.

III.—NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE PRIZE-SCHEME.

The second annual examination for the prizes given by the North Staffordshire Association took place at Stoke-upon-Trent on the 20th October 1854.

The following circular had been previously issued :

“ DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.—NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

“ President—The Right Hon. the Earl Granville.

“ The Committee hereby give notice, that there will be a public meeting in the board room of the Stoke railway station, at Two o'clock punctually, on Tuesday, the 24th October, for the award of the prizes offered by the above association. The Right Hon. the Earl Granville in the chair. The attendance of all who are interested in the schools of the neighbourhood, and especially of the parents and friends of the successful candidates, is requested.

“ The Examination will be held by Her Majesty's Inspector in the girls' National school-room, Stoke-upon-Trent, at nine o'clock on Friday, the 20th October. Particular attention is requested to the following rules :—

“ *For the Quarto Bible.—Candidates to be boys or girls who can produce Certificates :—*

“ 1. That they have attended for two years, and are still attending, some school or schools approved by the association and under Government inspection. (N.B. In the case of schools recently opened, attendance since the opening will be accepted.)

“ 2. That they have completed their eleventh year.

“ 3. That their character and progress in religious instruction are satisfactory.

“ N.B. Regular attendance is defined to mean, attendance on 176 days in the twelve months.

“ *For the 3*l.* prize.—Candidates to be boys or girls who can produce Certificates :—*

“ 1. That they have already gained the preceding prize.

“ 2. That they have continued to attend, and are still attending, the same school regularly.

“ 3. That their character and progress in religious knowledge continue to be satisfactory.

“ *For the 5*l.* prize.—Candidates to be boys who can produce Certificates signed by their Minister, and also by some Member of the Association :—*

“ 1. That they have gained one or both of the preceding prizes.

“ 2. That they have completed their fifteenth, and have not completed their eighteenth, year.

" 3. That they are employed in connexion with the works of some member of the association.

" 4. That their character is good.

" 5. That they have attended some Sunday school; a preference will be given to those who have also attended some drawing school or evening school.

" Candidates must be at the Stoke school before nine o'clock on the 20th of October, bringing with them two sheets of ruled foolscap paper, a bottle of ink, pens, and if they draw, pencils and India rubber. Girls must also bring all the necessary materials for making the sleeve of a small shirt, which will have to be put out in the school."

At the time appointed, eighty-three boys and fifty-eight girls presented themselves, and had the following paper of questions proposed to them:—

" Answer as many as you can of the following questions:—

" 1. Write a short account of one of the patriarchs.

" 2. Add together one thousand and ninety-five, eight hundred and seventeen, ten thousand four hundred.

" 3. If I have 5*l.* in my purse, and spend 3*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*, what shall I have left?

" 4. If two bushels of wheat weigh a cwt., what will five quarters weigh?

" Candidates for the higher prizes should answer as many as they can of the following questions:—

" 1. Write out the substance of one of our Lord's parables, and the lesson to be learned from it.

" If 20 men can perform a piece of work in 12 days, how many men will accomplish one fourth of the work in a tenth of the time?

" 5. What will 5*l.* amount to in five years, at 4 per cent. per annum, simple (or, if you can, compound) interest?

" 4. If 1*l.* = 10 florins = 100 cents = 1000 mils, express 17*s.* 6½*d.* in florins, cents, and mils.

" 5. What will be the expense of papering the four walls and ceilings of a room, whose height, length, and breadth are each 15 feet, at 6*d.* per square yard?

" 6. What length of rope is wound on to a cylinder, one yard in diameter, in 20 revolutions?

" 7. Supposing an engine is able to accomplish this in 2 minutes with 5 tons suspended from the chain (neglecting the weight of the chain), what is the horse-power of the engine?"

The boys were examined in drawing, as before, by Mr. Rice, the master of the Stoke School of Art; and the girls were examined in needlework by Mrs. Weir, a certificated mistress, unconnected with the neighbourhood.

With the exception of an unfavourable report on the needlework, the results were satisfactory as compared with those of the preceding year.

Mrs. Weir's report on the needlework were as follows:—

" You will be sorry to hear that much of the sewing was very indifferently executed, and very few of the girls even professed to have ever made a button-hole. The Stoke, Newcastle, and Chesterton schools did the best sewing; some of those from Shelton pretty fair; the others, excepting one from the Granville school, middling and bad."

In drawing, Mr. Rice reported an improvement upon the exercises of last year. Those who drew the best were Bickley

and Pitchford from Shelton, Mayer from Burslem, and Dunn from Hanley.

It was satisfactory to observe that thirteen boys and seven girls, who had obtained prizes in 1853, re-appeared as candidates in 1854, and maintained their ground most creditably in the examination. Of these, six had left school, but being under fifteen years of age, were excluded from receiving prizes this year by the rules of the association. Next year they will be eligible for the highest prize.

The remaining fourteen, eight boys and six girls, received 3*l.* each; and forty three, twenty-three boys and twenty girls, received, each, the quarto Bible, value 1*l.*

These prizes were distributed on the 24th of October by the Earl of Harrowby, in the School of Design, Lord Granville being unavoidably absent.

That the prize-scheme is doing much good cannot be doubted. It has inspired the teachers, interested the parents, and greatly stimulated the children.

The following are extracts from letters which I have received. Their testimony was unsolicited on my part:—

“ I have already felt most sensibly in our school the decided impetus which the scheme has given to a prolonged continuance at school.”

“ I think the prize-scheme a very good one—one which will be of incalculable service to our schools, for it will be a means of keeping children at school for a longer period. . . . The good it will be to the children themselves who stay at school until they are able to get a prize or a succession of prizes, both intellectual and physical, I conceive will be very great. ‘Children who are older when they begin to work are better able to bear the heat and confinement of the factory.’ ”

“ I have every proof of the value of the scheme. My superior class has increased, the parents have a high sense of the importance of the boys' work—more respect is paid to myself, there is greater regularity in attendance, the lower classes in the school are stimulated to greater efforts, the parents are more self-denying. In order that their children may be kept longer at school. . . . My superior class this day numbers 43 present, which I attribute in no small degree to the introduction of, and the well working out of, the prize-scheme—an invaluable boon to a working master. . . . I beg respectfully to bear my humble testimony to the fact that there has not been introduced into my school during the twenty-eight years I have held the situation anything so well calculated to remove the great and universal evil of boys leaving school so early.”

But while I express my strong sense of the benefit conferred on the schools of this district by the institution of these prizes, I must repeat the conviction, stated in my report last year, “ that nothing short of a legislative extension of the principle of the Factory Act to this district will rescue the mass of the children from the miserable condition of ignorance and materialism in which they are now suffered to grow up.”

Meantime it is consolatory to hope that the few whom we are now beginning—by the help of these prize-schemes—to

754 *Prize-Schemes (Chester, Salop, and Staffordshire).*

retain and educate at our schools, will hereafter, as overmen and journeymen, exercise a kindlier and a better influence over those whom they will have under them than their predecessors did in times past. We may hope too, that they will be able to raise the tone of public opinion in the matter of education. And from what I have seen of the operation of this Potteries Prize-Scheme I have much more confidence that it is reaching the class of potters than I have with respect to the South Staffordshire schemes that they are reaching the class of colliers and iron-workers.

IV. SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE (EAST OF DUDLEY) PRIZE-SCHEME.

The fourth annual examination for the prizes given by the iron and coal masters of this district took place on Saturday the 3rd of March 1855.

It will appear from the following circular issued by the honorary secretary that the constitution of the scheme has been considerably modified since the date of my last report:—

"SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE IRON AND COAL MASTERS PRIZE FUND ASSOCIATION (EAST OF DUDLEY).

"*President.*—The Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth.

"*Vice Presidents.*—The Venerable Archdeacon Hodson and the Reverend J. H. Sharwood, Walsall.

"*Committee.*—The Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth, Chairman; Viscount Ingestre; James T. Chanc. Esq.; Thomas Barker, Esq.; Charles Foster, Esq.; Seymour Tremenhare, Esq.; Thomas Bagnall, Esq.; John Hartly, Esq.; Rev. J. P. Norris; William Bennitt, Esq.; E. B. Dimmack, Esq.; Thomas E. Davies, Esq.; William Sparrow junior, Esq.

"*Honorary Secretary.*—Walter Williams, junior, Esq.

"The Committee of Management in handing their report to the subscribers of the association have nothing new to communicate as to the working of the scheme, as a report is now extant by the Rev. J. P. Norris, Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools; and the only subject to which the Committee wish to call the attention of the subscribers is that they have decided to allow girls to compete in like manner for prizes as the boys, and it is hoped that the result will be equally propitious; for the Committee cannot but deplore, to a great degree, the sad want of education among the girls, and the very disastrous effect the want of education has on the district morally and socially.

"Further, the Committee wish to notice that it has been decided to admit Nonconformist schools, under Government inspection, to compete with the others, as it is found they can strictly comply with the rules of the association, and at the same time the competition will be a great incentive for the parents to keep their children longer at school, the object of the association being not so much to distinguish any class of education as to make education itself more general.

"In concluding the above remarks, the Committee would suggest that all manufacturers and others in the district employing labour, should be invited to subscribe to this fund, for it is felt that this is the best method that can be employed to show the feeling of the district on the subject of promotion of education in all classes."

A great improvement was effected by adopting the following printed form of certificate, of which a copy was furnished to each candidate to be produced on the day of examination:—

PRIZE EXAMINATION.

No boys or girls will be admitted who fail to bring this paper on the day of examination, having the following certificates carefully filled up and signed by their ministers and teachers.

This is to certify

I. That _____ completed his _____ *eleventh* year on the _____ of _____ 185 _____

II. That _____ has attended the _____ school(s) for a period of not less than *two* years, and appears from the school register to have attended at least 176 days during the twelve months now ending.

III. That _____ bears a good character, and has been attentive to religious duties.

N.B.—The responsibility of determining whether a candidate deserve this last certificate or not must rest with the minister and teacher of the school. No qualified certificate can be accepted. It is the earnest wish of those who give these prizes that none should be admitted to the examination who have not shown during the past year at least a marked endeavour to merit the approbation of their ministers and teachers.

Occupation of the candidate's parents,—

Whether _____ has been a candidate in any previous year, and, if so, with what result.

To be signed by the teacher, and countersigned by the minister.

Two hundred and thirty-six candidates—151 boys and 85 girls—were examined by me in the St. James' National school, West Bromwich; and 71 candidates (47 boys and 24 girls) were examined by my colleague Matthew Arnold, Esq., at Dudley. The former were from the Church schools, the latter from the Nonconformist schools of the district.

They were examined in drawing by Mr. Chittenden, the master of the Wolverhampton School of Art; and the needle-work of the girls was arranged and revised by Miss Evetts, a certificated mistress, unconnected with the neighbourhood.

The following questions were also proposed to them on paper:—

IRON AND COAL MASTERS PRIZES.

Write your name, and the occupation of your father at the head of your paper.

How old were you at your last birthday?

Have you been examined for a prize before?

1. A person whose age is 73 was 27 years old at the birth of his son; what is his son's age?

2. A person bought 1,000 yards of cloth at 5s. 3¹/₄d. per yard, and retailed it at 6s. 11¹/₄d. per yard; what was his profit?

3. What is the value of 1 quarter, 5 bushels, 3 pecks of wheat, at 8s. 9¹/₄d. per bushel?

4. A man, working 6¹/₂ hours a day, does a piece of work in 9 days; how many hours a day must he work to finish it in 4¹/₂ days?

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5. Express 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in decimal parts of a pound.
6. What is the simple interest of 4*l.* in 6 years 8 months in a savings bank which gives 3½ per cent. per annum?

SUPPLEMENTARY (for boys.)

7. Required the area (in acres, roods, and poles) of a square field, whose side measures 8·75 chains.
8. A cubic foot of water weighs 62·5lbs., and the weight of wrought iron is to that of water as 7·8 is to 1; what is the weight of a bar of iron measuring 6 inches in breadth, 4 inches in thickness, and 6 feet in length?
9. When two straight lines cut one another the opposite angles are equal; prove this.
10. Answer also one of the following questions:—
(a.) Of what does water consist? and how may this be shown?
(b.) How is coal supposed to have been formed?

The prizes were distributed by the Earl of Dartmouth, on Wednesday the 7th of March.

The very large increase in the number of candidates, and the marked improvement upon last year in the work done, were most satisfactory proofs that the prize-scheme is retaining at school, and stimulating to exertion a large class of young people.

Being anxious to ascertain from the teachers how the scheme had worked during the past year, I addressed a circular to this effect to those whose boys had obtained money prizes in 1854, and am able from their replies to place on record the effects of the scheme.

1. From the answers to my first question:—What use did your prize boys make of their money last year? I ascertained that,

Ten have invested their money, as follows:

Four have placed it in the savings bank.

Four in building societies.

Two in their father's business.

Four have lent it to their parents, in one case to receive interest.

Two have laid it out in clothes.

One apprenticed himself to a printer.

Ten have given it to their parents.

2. From the answers to my second question:—What have they since been doing? it appeared that,

Twelve are still at school, of whom two are pupil-teachers, and one is a candidate for pupil-teachership.

Ten are gone to work, of whom two attend the drawing class, and one of these two comes to school thrice a week when off work.

Three are in Messrs. Chance's works, one of them as a clerk.

Two are gone to learn the japan trade.

Two are printers' apprentices.

One is helping his father, to be apprenticed in April to engine fitting.

One has been in a lawyer's office, but is going to be a carpenter.

One having gained a 3*l.* prize at his first trial was removed on being found fault with.

3. I asked the teachers to state (by way of anecdote or otherwise) any effect of the prize-scheme that they might have noticed during the past year.

EXTRACTS:

Darlaston, St. George's.—"The prize-scheme has certainly exercised a most healthy influence on this school. It has no doubt had a good effect in checking that vagrant habit of running from school to school. The changes are now chiefly among the little ones. . . . I believe that all, except ————, are anxious to stay to try again next year, and that their parents intend, D. V., they shall do so."

West Bromwich, St. James'.—"I cannot express to you the value our girls and their parents set upon these Bibles."

Wolverhampton, St. Paul's.—"The Iron Masters' prizes have cemented a unity of feeling in my old scholars. . . . ———— seldom allows a day to pass without paying us a visit, and during the past year has been first and foremost in assisting me in the evenings with the boys who have just competed for prizes. . . . It pleased me much to see several of my old candidates for Iron and Coal Masters' prizes at Hill Top on the 7th inst. at the distribution. They seemed to take as lively an interest as though they themselves were concerned in it. Since drawing has formed a part of the examination, four of my lads have availed themselves of Mr. Chittenden's instruction at the School of Design. They attend in the evening twice a week, and from their master I learn that they are making good progress."

All the boys who have ever presented themselves as candidates for prizes from this school are now and have been regular attendants at Sunday school. Most of them also attend our young men's improvement class. . . . The average age of my first class, twenty-four in number, is now twelve years, while before the institution of this valuable scheme it was only 10½.

Wednesbury, St. Bartholemew's.—"A fact worthy of notice is that all the successful boys in my school this year have been (with one exception) very regular in attendance, and that all the disappointed boys were very irregular, and deserved to be unsuccessful. I see too that their parents feel it. . . . Wherever a prize goes it gives satisfaction and silences murmurs, and where they are disappointed it often sets inquiry on foot as to the cause of the failure. They may throw the blame on the master or on themselves."

Wednesbury, St. John's.—"A boy formerly in my school after receiving a money prize left with his father for America. He writes to me very often, but rarely does so without some allusion to the prizes, wanting to know who won them, &c."

Wolverhampton, St. George's.—"It has been the means of keeping six of my best boys at school at least twelve months longer, and it has caused not only them (the prize boys), but also the younger boys to be very much more industrious."

These favourable reports of the working of the scheme seem to justify an attempt to raise the standard of age above the very low point at which it has hitherto been fixed, and with this view I have proposed the following rule:

"No candidate be henceforth eligible to obtain the 3^d. or 4th. prize unless he have already obtained a book or Bible."

The reasons in favour of this rule are the following:

1. The proper purpose of the prize-scheme is to retain children at school until they are at least twelve or thirteen years of age.

concession to the state of things existing four years ago. That this concession is no longer necessary is happily proved by the fact that the average age of boys this year is above twelve. If we continue to give the highest prize to a child of eleven, we shall seem to recognize this as a suitable age for leaving school.

2. The proposed rule would tend to obviate an evil which has been observed to be incidental to the present operation of the scheme. Each year it has happened that some three or four boys, having obtained one of the highest prizes at their first trial, have obtained one of the lower prizes at their second trial. The effect on such boys has been bad in some instances, showing that their early success had *spoiled* rather than stimulated them. Indeed, it is almost universally found that a gradational system of prizes is most conducive to continued exertion,—tending to protect persevering industry against precocious talent.

3. It is very probable that the quarto Bible (value 1*l.*), newly introduced, will be found almost as attractive to boys of eleven as the money prize.

4. The saving of funds so effected will enable the Association to extend the number of prizes.

V.—SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE, WEST OF DUDLEY, PRIZE-SCHEME.

The second annual examination for the prizes given by the iron and coal masters on this side of Dudley, took place at Dudley, on Friday the 22nd of March 1855.

One hundred and thirty candidates presented themselves, of whom 110 (67 boys and 43 girls) were examined by me, as belonging to Church schools; and 20 (17 boys and 3 girls) belonged to Nonconformist schools, and were examined by Mr. Arnold. Mr. Cochrane was good enough to examine the drawings, and Miss Evetts to undertake the needlework.

As the distribution of the prizes has been delayed with a view to its taking place in the Castle-yard as soon as the season may permit, I must postpone my report of the award.

That this prize-scheme is also working satisfactorily, and tending to raise the character of the schools of the district, is shown by the following evidence, extracted from the replies of the teachers or school managers on this side of Dudley, to my circular questions.

Of eighteen who received money prizes last year, and of whom I have returns, it appears that—

Eight have put their money the savings bank.

Three have bought clothes and books.

Two have put by the money.

Five have given it to their parents.

It also appears that—

Seven are still at school, of whom one stays in consequence of getting the prize, one is a candidate for a pupil-teachership, and three will leave as soon as the prizes are adjudged.

Three are clerks on railway.

Four are gone to work, of whom one is apprenticed to a printer, one is a blacksmith, one a tailor, one a builder.

One has been sent by his uncle to the Dudley grammar school.

The remaining three are girls, of whom—

One has gone to help at home.

One is going to a training school.

One is dead.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

Dudley, St Thomas.—"In my school it has certainly been the means of giving many boys two or three years more education than they would have had but for the scheme.

Out of the thirteen boys presented by me for examination, I know that many have been kept regularly at school throughout the year, either to gain a prize, or to add to those already gained. The boys themselves care not how hard they work; home study is their delight, so as to be prepared for the day of trial."

Kingswinford.—"I can answer, on the whole, with satisfaction, your inquiry as to the apparent effects of this prize-scheme on one school. The general influence has undoubtedly been good, and greater than I anticipated. The more hopeful among the scholars are kept with us longer than otherwise might be the case. It cannot be expected that the bigger boys of a less promising kind should remain at school for the distant prospect of a prize, when the rate of wages for lads is so high."

Dudley, St John's.—"The prize scheme has had an exceeding good effect upon our schools. The number of pupils has materially increased, and the parents are desirous that their children should remain long enough to be candidates. Moreover the children work much harder, and even those who are not yet candidates, take a most lively interest in the success of those who are."

Amblecote.—"We feel that a great impulse is given both to parents and children by the examination."

From Rowley and Wordsley the answers were more qualified, though generally favourable. From Quarry Bank, Brockmore, Upper and Lower Gornal, I am sorry to say there were no candidates.

VI.—SHROPSHIRE IRON AND COAL MASTERS PRIZE-SCHEME.

In my Special Report for 1853-4, I stated that a sixth prize-scheme had been proposed for the mining district of Shropshire. I have now to report that the scheme has been organized, subscriptions to the amount of 120*l* promised, and an association formed, of which the Earl Granville is the president, and W. Cope, Esq., of Shiffnal, the honorary secretary. The first examination will, it is hoped, take place in May.

The following circular, addressed to the several schools of the district, contains a prospectus of the scheme:—

" Sir, Council Office, Whitehall, 29 July 1854.
 " At a meeting of iron masters held at Shiffnal on the 12th of last June, it was resolved, That an association should be formed, and an annual fund subscribed for the award of prizes among the schools of the mining district of Shropshire. Having been requested by the association to undertake the yearly examination of candidates for these prizes, I beg leave to lay before you the following conditions of competition approved by the association.

" 1. Candidates to be boys or girls who have attended some school open to Government inspection, and supported by some member of the association, for a period of at least two years.

" 2. They must be at least eleven years of age.

" 3. They will be required to produce a certificate that they have attended school at least 176 days during the twelve months preceding the examination.

" 4. Certificates will also be required of good character, and of satisfactory progress in religious knowledge, signed by their teacher, and countersigned by their clergyman or minister.

" 5. They will be expected to read fluently and well; to write a fair round-hand; to spell simple words correctly from dictation; and, in arithmetic, to have a competent knowledge of the first four rules, simple, compound, and decimal.*

" 6. Boys will also have questions in the higher rules of arithmetic and mensuration proposed to them.

" 7. Girls will be examined in needlework, and will be expected to bring all the requisite materials for making a miniature shirt-sleeve, to be cut out by them at the time of examination.

" 8. Those who have received instruction in free hand drawing will have exercises given them to test their skill.

" These rules have been drawn up with a special view to the first year's examination, which I hope to hold next May.

" In subsequent years it may be judged expedient to modify them.

" I am, &c.

" (Signed) J. P. NORRIS,

" H. M. Inspector of Schools.

" P.S.—The following schools in the district are already open to inspection:—Coalbrookdale, Dawsley Green, Donington Wood, Iron Bridge, Ketley, Lilleshall, Madeley, Malin's Lee, Wombridge, Wrockwardine Wood."

CONCLUSION

The preceding notices of the operation of the several prize-schemes prove, I think, unmistakably that the experiment has been a successful one, and a step in the right direction.

Not only is this shown by the extracts from the teacher's letters, but it appears still more clearly from the statistics that I have collected. The following facts contrast very favourably with the statements of my earlier reports:—

1. The total number of candidates examined in Staffordshire during the past year, is 572.

2. Of the 141 candidates who were examined for the North Staffordshire prizes in October,—

* Decimal fractions should be studied before proportion, with a view to the introduction of the decimal coinage.

Seven	-	-	-	were 15 years of age.
Twenty-six	-	-	-	14
Thirty-three	-	-	-	13
Thirty-three	-	-	-	12
The remaining forty-two	-	-	-	11

Of the elder ones, eight or ten had left their day-school, but had continued to attend the Sunday school or evening school, according to the requirements of the association.

3. Of the 431 candidates examined in South Staffordshire, I have accurate returns of age and regularity of attendance, from 300; from which it appears that,—

(a) In the east of Dudley district the average age of the boys was, 12 years 6 months; of the girls, 13 years 6 months. The boys had attended school, on an average, 190 week days during the preceding year, and the girls 171.

(b) In the west of Dudley district, the average age of the boys was, 12 years 8 months; and of the girls, 12 years, 11 months. Their average attendance had been,—boys, 192 week days; girls, 182.

When one thinks of that group of 572 Staffordshire children, all bearing certificates of good character, many of them honourably mentioned for their attainments, not a few the proprietors of a growing fund in the savings bank; and this too at an age when such an impulse may, under God's blessing, be the means of giving a right direction to their whole after-lives, one cannot but regard them with hope, and count the four or five hundred pounds a small price for the year or two years' additional schooling which has borne so much good fruit.

But to these feelings of satisfaction there is one drawback.

South Staffordshire is a mining district. This is an iron and coal masters' prize-scheme. Those four or five hundred pounds are a trifling fraction of an immense amount of wealth extracted from the earth, and minted at the forge, by the sinews of the collier and the ironworker. The child of the miner and the child of the forgerman, therefore, have the first claim upon this fund. It was for *their* sakes chiefly that it was subscribed. It was to sow in *them* a seed of good, which might in after-life bear the fruit of more sobriety, more thrift, more self-control, than has hitherto characterized their class, that the prize-scheme was established. *These* were the children, whom the iron and coal masters wished to see bringing their certificates of two, or three, or four, years' schooling, and carrying away their 3*l.* or their 4*l.* to the savings bank.

Alas, where are they? How many of them were among those bright and hopeful faces that we saw before us last month?

If we ask the teachers they will tell us where these children are. They left our schools long ago; they came and went at six or seven, or eight years old; at seven or eight years old and

little fellow went to be a "lifter" at the rolling mill; another to straighten bars, another who had a little more strength, to raise the furnace doors. At ten years old or under—for the law is continually evaded—they go down into the pits to find the points, or drive the skip, or take away the slack. These lads are earning already from 4s. to 6s. a week.

Some few, it is true, have been retained at school to compete for prizes; and one, I rejoice to say, has shown what the son of a collier may do if allowed fair play by his parents; his name is Bellenden; he gained the highest marks for mathematics at the late examination at Dudley.

But how few of the children of the miners this prize-scheme is reaching, appears only too plainly from the following table, in which I have analysed the several classes to which the 300 children of South Staffordshire, of whom I have accurate returns, belonged:—

	East of Dudley.		West of Dudley.		Total.	Proportion per cent., about
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Workers in hardware	36	18	7	0	67	22
Building trades, wheelwrights, &c.	16	12	7	1	36	12
Tailors and shoemakers	13	5	8	1	27	9
Glass works	10	2	4	5	21	7
Managers	7	2	1	—	10	3
Engine-men and fitters	6	3	1	—	10	3
Miners	6	2	5	5	18	6
In service (in families, railways, public offices)	6	6	7	3	22	7
Labourers	5	5	11	7	28	9
Shopkeepers	4	6	—	2	10	3
Brewers, millers, maltsters, &c.	4	—	1	—	5	1
Forgemen	3	1	4	3	11	4
Farmers	3	1	4	—	8	2
School-teachers	3	1	—	—	4	1
Publicans	2	3	—	—	5	1
Coke-burners and banksmen	—	—	—	2	2	0
Boatmen	—	—	2	—	2	0
Mine agent	—	—	1	—	1	0
Clerks	5	3	3	2	13	4
Curate	1	—	—	—	1	0
Total	130	70	67	37	304	100

Thus, it appears that the children of the mining class, who form the bulk of the population, formed only six per cent. (one in seventeen) of the total number examined; children of forgemen four per cent. (or one in twenty); children of engine men, fitters, coke burners, banksmen, boatmen—all of whom may be considered to be connected with the works of the iron and coal masters—four or five per cent. (or one in twenty-two); making in all little more than fourteen per cent. (or one in seven) belonging to the classes for whose benefit the prize-scheme was specially intended.

I do not mean to imply for one moment that the prize-scheme is not also needed for the other classes. The iron and

coal masters will observe from this table that three fourths of those who were candidates for their prizes belonged to what are called the labouring classes; and that the children of shopkeepers, publicans, clerks, &c. formed a very small proportion of the number. It has been more than once proposed to the iron and coal masters that the competition should be confined to those who are directly or indirectly in their own employment, and they have wisely and liberally decided that it shall continue to be open to all.

But if the question be asked, "Is a prize-scheme of this kind a sufficient means to counteract the special difficulties that hinder the education of a mining population?" the answer must be given unhesitatingly; it is wholly insufficient.

I must, therefore, conclude this report by repeating the same conviction which I have so often expressed before, that nothing short of legislative interference can redress the educational balance of these mining districts. At present the divergence between the employers and the employed is increasing every year. Every year's delay brings us nearer to a crisis.

And when, last month, I traversed the district between Wolverhampton and Bilston, and marked the angry looks and muttered threats of the men that were gathering in knots at every meeting of the roads, it was with a feeling almost akin to bitterness that I thought how all this, and many other deeper evils of which this "strike" was but the symptom, might have been lessened or prevented, if the Legislature had done some few years ago what it must and will do when the case is desperate.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. P. NORRIS.

*The Secretary to the
Committee of Council on Education.*

APPENDIX A.

REPORT ON THE PROPOSED SCHOOL OF APPLIED SCIENCES AT STOKE-UPON-TRENT.

GENTLEMEN,

14 March 1855.

HAVING been appointed a Committee on the 3rd of November last year to consider the desirableness of establishing a school of science in the Potteries and to report thereon, we have the honour to inform you that we had an interview with Dr. Lyon Playfair, the Secretary of the Department of Science at Marlborough House, on the 26th of January.

The results of this conference were very favourable to the establishment of such a school at Stoke.

Not only did it appear that the scheme was strictly in harmony with the views and intentions of the Board of Trade, but also that, in carrying it into effect, we might hope for the active co-operation of the Department with which Dr. Lyon Playfair is connected.

We understood Dr. Playfair to say that this assistance might be looked for in two ways,—the usual conditions being fulfilled, viz. that the master be in possession of the diploma of the Government school in Jernyn Street, and that his school be open to Government inspection.

1. A grant from the Board of Trade in augmentation of his salary by way of annual premium.

2. If there appeared to be a fair prospect that the school would become self-supporting, or nearly so, in a few years, the Board would be willing, for the first year or two years, to guarantee to the master a minimum salary of 100*l*.

Dr. Playfair was also good enough to give us the names of one or two of the Jernyn Street students most distinguished for their attainments in chemistry and mining science, with whom he would put us into communication in case the school was likely to be established.

With a view of rendering the school as inexpensive as possible in its establishment, and as far as may be self-supporting when once fairly established, the following scheme has been proposed, which we beg to submit for your approval.

1. That the committee appointed on the 3rd of November be empowered to communicate with the Stoke Athenæum and Philosophical Institution, with a view of securing the use of a class-room and laboratory for the purposes of this school.

2. That Mr. Smith Child's offered donation of 100*l*., and any other sums that may be added to it, be expended in the establishment of a laboratory and museum of mining, geology and chemistry, and also for the purchase of the requisite educational apparatus and to meet any grant of apparatus given by the Board of Trade.

3. That the committee should enter into communication with the authorities of the Government School of Mines with a view to securing the services of an approved teacher, and of obtaining aid in the way of duplicates of specimens, &c.

4. That the Department of Science be applied to, and requested to guarantee a minimum salary of 100*l*. for the first year, and, if necessary, for the second also.

5. That with the view of carrying out the intention of the Government, in which the supporters of this scheme entirely concur, that the school should become self-supporting, the Committee make it their business to procure the names of at least 20 students to form an evening class for chemistry, and 20 students to form an evening class for mining science, willing to pay a shilling a week, which should also entitle them to admission to the museum and laboratory.

6. That the Committee also obtain promises from the managers of at least six of the neighbouring elementary schools that they will enter into engagements with the teacher of science to give a weekly lecture in their respective schools in the more popular branches of these sciences, at the rate of 5*l*. for one hour a week, or 10*l*. for two hours a week, per annum, from each school.

7. That the teacher be also assisted to form a class of private pupils, paying a higher rate of fee.

8. For the monies so received the teacher be required to account to the local Committee, and through them to the Department of Science. If, after deducting a certain proportion, say one fifth, for incidental expenses, the remainder fall short of 100*l*., the deficit to be made up by a grant from the Board of Trade. If, on the contrary, it exceed 100*l*., the whole to go to the teacher.

9. The Committee, on their part, undertake to place at his disposal, lighted and rent-free, the room above mentioned; a small yearly subscription being raised for this purpose.

10. That the "Association for the Advancement of Education in the Mining and Manufacturing Districts of North Staffordshire," be requested to award a certain number of exhibitions to this school to such boys as may most distinguish themselves each year in their prize examination.

By such a constitution, it will be observed, that while on the one hand a minimum salary is guaranteed, on the other hand it will be impossible for the teacher to increase this salary until he shall have first by his own exertions rendered his school self-supporting.

We have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) SMITH CHILD.
M. D. HOLLINS.
J. P. NORRIS.

To the Committee of
The North Staffordshire Educational Association.

P.S.—It is with much pleasure that we are able to inform you that thirty persons have already signified their intention of joining the chemistry class on the terms proposed, should the scheme take effect.

APPENDIX B.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the STAFFORDSHIRE PRIZE FUNDS, 1854.

North Staffordshire.

	£		£
C. B. Adderley, Esq., M.P.	5	Earl of Harrowby	5
Messrs. Alcock and Co.	10	J. E. Heathcote, Esq.	10
Wm. Baker, Esq.	5	Viscount Inglessre, M.P.	5
John Bateman, Esq.	5	T. Kinnerley, Esq.	10
F. Bishop, Esq.	5	H. Minton, Esq.	10
Smith Child, Esq., M.P.	10	Edward Wood, Esq.	5
W. T. Copeland, Esq.	10		
James Edwards, Esq.	5	Total	£110
Earl Granville	10		

South Staffordshire, East of Dudley.

	£		£
J. Bagnall and Sons	10	E. Page and Sons	5
W. Baldwin	5	Parkfield Company	5
Barrows and Hall	10	Patent Axle and Company	5
Joseph Beunitt	5	Plant and Fisher	5
William Beunitt	5	J. and S. Roberts	2
S. H. Blackwell	10	Solly and Brothers	5
Chance and Co.	10	W. and J. S. Sparrow	10
Earl of Dartmouth	5	J. Spencer	5
J. Davies and Son	10	J. and E. Walker	5
W. H. Dawes	5	W. J. Ward	10
Eagle Coal and Iron Company	10	Williamson and Brothers	10
R. Haines and Sons	10		
George Jones	10	Total	£173
John Marshall	1		

South Staffordshire, West of Dudley.

	£		£
G. Bennet and Co.	5	Hall, Holcroft, and Pearson	10
Blackwell and Co., Russell Hall	10	W. Matthews	5
G. H. Bond	5	Reuben Plant	5
Budd and Co.	5	Richard Smith	10
Cochrane and Co.	5	Lord Ward	20
Corbyn and Company	10	Warden and Williams	5
James Evers, Swindell, and Co.	5	J. Wheeley and Co.	5
W. and G. Firmstone	5	Whitehouse and Jeffries	5
W. O. Foster	20		
B. Gibbons, sen.	5	Total	£145
M. and W. Grazebrook	5		

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the SHROPSHIRE PRIZE FUND, 1855.

	£		£
R. Oah Botfield	30	Madeley Court Company	15
Coalbrook Dale Company	30	Madeley Wood Company	15
Lilleshall Company	30		
Ketley Company	15	Total	£135

L O N D O N :

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